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For Errata see page XII.

ERRATA.

Page 16, col. 2, first line, for "Bean" read "Beau"; thirteenth line, for "arrested" read "attested."

Page 22, col. 2, fifteenth line from bottom, for "moderate" read "modern."

Page 45, last line of col. 1, for "naval" read "rival."

Page 122, col. 1, first line, for "Fifty-sixth" read "Fifty-seventh."

Page 127, col. 2, seventeenth line from bottom, read "convert silver into gold."

Page 257, col. 2, twelfth line, for "day" read "week."

Page 302, col. 2, tenth line from bottom, for "care" read "case."

Page 436, col. 2, eleventh line from bottom, read "out-cropping."

Page 437, col. 1, par. 2, line 11, read "Dios, Nicaragua."

Page 439, for department title read "International Affairs."

Page 440, col. 1, par. 2, line 16, insert "was" after "decision."

Page 441, col. 1, fifteenth line from bottom, read "Brodrick."

Page 442, col. 2, line 8, read "disposal of this commission."

Page 455, col. 1, line 16, for "trusts" read "tracts."

Page 460, col. 2, line 2, read "Dominion. Says," etc.

Page 479, col. 1, line 25, read "Braganzas."

Page 496, col. 2, line 9, for "miners" read "mines."

Page 503, col. 2, line 8, read "during 1890-1900."

Page 507, col. 2, transpose lines 12 and 13. In next to last line read "Blood-poisoning. We," etc.

Page 534, col. 1, line 7, read "agricultural." In col. 2, eighteenth line from bottom, read "commercial and strategic."

Page 543. Under the cut read "(Page 518)."

Page 605, col. 2, line 2, for "September 1" read "in September."

Page 606, col. 1, thirteenth line from bottom, insert a comma after "Germany."

Page 610, col. 1, thirteenth line from bottom, read "transfer into Korea."

Page 611, col. 2, ninth line from bottom, for "hanging" read "changing."

Page 612, col. 1, line 21, for "reports" read "efforts."

Page 631, col. 2, "Cuba" should be a large type title, like "Costa Rica."

Page 668, col. 2, line 31, read "vraisemblance."

Page 742, col. 1, line 7, for "Sweden" read "Norway."

Page 743, col. 2, sixth line from bottom, for "in" read "it."

Page 775, col. 2, line 17, read "Swaziland."

Page 802, col. 2, line 13, for "is" read "in."

Page 874, col. 2, last line, read "$6,000,000,000."

Page 891, col. 1, line 22 from bottom, read "Principle."

Page 910, col. 2. The Outhwaite obituary presents a case of mistaken identity. The circumstances were such that the error appeared in leading publications.

Page 935, col. 2, last three lines, read "$100,000," "$125,000," and "$650,000."

TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA,
FIRST PRESIDENT OF NEW CUBA.

CURRENT HISTORY
AND
MODERN CULTURE.
VOL. 12. RECORD OF JANUARY, 1902. No. 1.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF NEW CUBA.

BY J. D. WHELPLEY.

The people of the United States took a more intelligent and lively interest in the election of a president for the proposed Cuban republic than did the masses of the Cubans as a whole. The United States government was accused of furthering the candidacy of Tomas Estrada Palma, and there is probably some ground for this belief inasmuch as it was of the deepest concern to the American authorities that an intelligent and conservative man should be in charge in Cuba — a man not only familiar with Cuba's needs but equally familiar with the method and habit of American thought and life. The United States can well afford to rest under this accusation after having achieved the object in view, for it is to the best interests of Cuba and the Cuban people, as well as to the interests of the United States, that there should be a perfect understanding between the new Cuban government and the government at Washington.

It is doubtful whether the people of the United States realize to what an extent the politics of Cuba are in the hands of a few people. A small group of politicians and office-holders in each of the Cuban provinces and towns has for many years done all the talking, brought about all the agitation, and conducted all the public affairs of the community. In like manner has a similar group, representing the concentrated power of those in local authority, conducted affairs at Havana. The average Cuban citizen has long been content to pursue in peace his daily avocation without concerning himself as to who ruled the political fortunes of his island. Bad government represents to him an excess of taxation, destruction of property, and depressed markets for produce and for labor. Good government means peace and prosperity according to individual needs and light. There are hundreds of Cubans who would be content, as a matter of fact, with a continuation of the present status of affairs in Cuba, as they have found that under the American occupation their lives and property are safe, industry is reviving, and work is plentiful at accepted wage. Cuba, however, in the evolution which is now taking place must necessarily pass through all the disturbances incident to political childhood. These disturbances fall with varying weight in their effect upon every citizen, no matter how humble, and the lesson of self-government is learned in the exercise of the freedom given under the American plan for a Cuban republic.

President-elect Palma was chosen by a practically unanimous vote. This was not because there was no opposition, but because he represented Americanized Cuba. To have elected a man who was not familiar with American ways and not in sympathy with American thought would have resulted in continual friction due to a lack of understanding and appreciation. The commercial interests of the island, of the United States government, and of those

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who have been most identified with the building up of Cuba since the Spanish flag was hauled down, were in favor of Palma. With such influences as these against it, the opposition realized its helplessness and stayed away from the polls. This fact is not so significant as it might be if the same thing took place in an American election, for, as stated, the average Cuban, while of sentimental disposition and theoretically a free and independent citizen, does not concern himself actively in political affairs. He is content, through the habit of centuries, to allow those who make it their business, to establish the laws, collect the customs, expend the money, and direct the affairs of state.

Tomas Estrada Palma was born in Bayamo, in the province of Santiago, in 1835. He is therefore sixty-seven years of age. He was a prosperous and well known lawyer when the revolution of 1868 began. He immediately devoted his services and talents to the revolutionary cause. Throughout the ten years war, as this revolution was called, he served as a soldier, being promoted from humble rank until he was made a general. His father was a wealthy planter whose property was confiscated by the Spaniards because of the prominence his son had taken in revolutionary affairs. His mother was killed by Spanish soldiers. These facts forever spurred him on in the effort to drive Spanish rule from his beloved country. At the death of General Cespedes, then the president of the provisional government of Cuba, General Palma succeeded him, and after a service in the field for nearly nine years of the ten years war, he was captured by the Spanish troops and sent to Spain as a prisoner of war. He was confined in the famous castle of Figueros. Liberty was offered him if he would desert the cause of Cuba and swear allegiance to Spain. His reply was, "You may shoot me, if you will, but if I die it will be as president of the Cuban republic."

At the close of the ten years war, he was set free and came to the United States. From this country he went to Honduras where he had many friends, some of them voluntary exiles from Cuba, as he was himself. In Honduras he married Senorita Guardiola, the daughter of the president of that country. This was about 1881. He closely allied himself with the party in power in Honduras and was made postmaster-general of the Honduras republic.

When revolution again started in Cuba, in February, 1895, General Palma was selected as the foreign representative of the revolutionary party. He came to New York and took charge of the junta with which the people of the United States became so familiar during the war with Spain. General Palma was also elected president of the council of patriotic clubs. He superintended the purchase of arms, organized filibustering expeditions, and gave his advice to those who were actually conducting hostilities in the field. When Spain finally withdrew from Cuba, General Palma, instead of rushing to the island in hopes of reaping some reward, as so many did, quietly retired to his home in Central Valley, New York, where he has organized a school which is known as the Estrada Palma Institute.

A year ago General Maximo Gomez visited General Palma for the purpose of urging him to become a candidate for the presidency of the new republic. It is highly possible that General Gomez made this trip at the instance of the American authorities as there was keen anxiety both in Washington and Havana that the new government should begin under the very best auspices. General Palma informed General Gomez that if elected he would serve the people of Cuba to his best ability, but that he would not go to Cuba to assist in his own election. He was nominated without effort on his part, his opponent being General Bartolome Maso who, however, withdrew his name before the presidential electors were chosen on December 31, and thus left the field clear for the friends of Palma to cast for him an almost unanimous vote.

General Palma is rather below medium

height and of heavy build. He is not dark as are many of his countrymen, but inclines to the blonde type of Cuban. His light hair and mustache show considerable grey. In spite of his being nearly seventy years old he walks and moves briskly with rather a military air. He speaks English fluently, but in the privacy of his household the conversation is carried on in Spanish at his direction, for he has never desired that his children should lose sight of the fact that they are Cubans. The Palma establishment, in Central Valley, New York, is at the foot of the Ramapo mountains. About thirty acres of ground surround his home which, in fact, is now the total of his possessions, for he is no longer a rich man as in the days preceding the ten years war. The house is large and roomy and is used for school purposes as well as for a residence. President Palma has six children. Jose, the oldest, is nineteen years of age. He is now studying law at the Columbian University. Tomas, Jr., is seventeen; Candelaria, fourteen; Carlos and Luz, the twins, are seven; and Refael is six. All the children except Jose were born in Central Valley.

President Palma will not go to Cuba until some time in April, as the newly elected Cuban congress will not meet until the first of May. He seems to shrink from the idea of political strife. "I have lived quietly with my family in the United States for eighteen years," he says, "I have given more than thirty years of my life to the cause of my country, and will always be ready to help in its betterment, but I am averse to political bickerings. My only ambition has been to bring up my children as good men and women. Political office has been far from my mind, but my friends insisted upon making me a candidate."

When the news of his election was announced to President Palma and he was asked for some expression as to the future course of the Cuban government, he said: "The principal object of the Cuban republic should be, first, to secure the most friendly relations with the American people who helped us in our hour of need. We will always bear in mind the work of the United States in helping us to obtain our independence from Spanish rule. At the same time we should try to secure from the United States government all the advantages possible for our products by reasonable reductions of the import duties, especially on sugar and tobacco, as this is the only way Cuba can escape the absolute ruin of these two industries which are the basis of our wealth. Without this benefit of reciprocity the Cuban people will find themselves in great distress and subject to disturbances from lack of employment. Without this benefit all the sacrifices of the Cubans for their freedom will be set at naught, for in a starving condition they would not enjoy their independence. I am convinced that the people of the United States know very well that it is to their own interest that Cuba shall be in a prosperous condition, and in a state of order and peace; and for that reason I am sure that a majority of the Americans will favor a commercial treaty between the two countries, advantageous to both."

When President Palma departs from the shores of the United States he will leave behind him a long established and orderly community. He will leave a life which has been peaceful in the extreme for many years, and one into which have come no stress of public conflict and no questions of policy or diplomacy. When he lands upon the shores of Cuba he will meet a vastly different condition of affairs from that which prevailed during the strenuous period with which he was familiar in his earlier years. Spanish rule has disappeared. American rule has taken its place, and it will rest with him and his followers to bring about a condition wherein the United States will deem it wise and just to withdraw its authority and allow the Cubans to substitute their own. Those who are familiar with the intense jealousies which rise in the Spanish nature, and the extremes to which people of Latin blood are carried by a spirit of controversy, may well tremble for the future

peace of mind of a man who has only an unselfish desire that his country shall reap the benefit of newly acquired freedom by proving herself to be capable of self-government.

Tomas Estrada Palma has a difficult task before him, one which will test not only his patriotism, his strength of character and his wisdom, but also his powers as a leader, the inflexibility of his purpose, and the courage of his honest convictions. He will find in Havana that caldron wherein seethes the political life of Cuba, and a thousand men ready to uphold his hands if he will but listen to their voices and do as they think best, either for the country itself or for their own interests. It is clique against clique, ring within ring, and interest against interest. Few Americans have a clear conception of the task which fell to the military and civil government of Cuba, appointed by President McKinley. Two military governors who preceded him failed to comprehend and to grasp conditions as they were; but Governor Wood has met diplomacy with diplomacy, intrigue with firmness, insanity with common sense, and he has with firm hand held all baleful influences in restraint. Left to themselves, will the Cubans be able to continue the present peaceful regime? That is the question with which President Palma has most to do. Theories of government can be formulated in offices, but the administration of government, especially one which is new in all its features and is concerned with people still slightly bewildered as to their own status, is a matter that requires great ability, firmness, and courage.

The late General Garcia fought for Cuba his lifetime through and lived to see the Spanish flag leave his country forever. He visited Washington in those early days of "Cuba libre" when everything was optimistic and jubilant and there was no thought of complications. He died serene in the consciousness that he had helped to accomplish a life work of which any patriot might be proud. Fortunately for his peace of mind also, he died before the smoke began to rise from the political battles fought upon the soil so recently stained with the blood of actual conflict. Perhaps it would be better for the happiness and peace of President Palma had he at the age of sixty-seven been permitted to round out his life in peaceful contemplation of the wonders wrought by the spirit of freedom instead of again plunging into the heat of reconstruction which will destroy in its fierceness many cherished dreams of the future when all Cuba should live in peace and harmony forever, governed wisely and prosperously by her own people.

President Palma has the best wishes of the American people with him in the arduous duties which he has assumed. If necessary he will undoubtedly have the great power of the United States at his command to bring peace, if it become imperative once more that the United States should take further hand in policing our ardent neighbor. There is no question but that the people of Cuba, undoubtedly assisted and directed by the wisdom and experience of United States government officials, have chosen wisely in the selection of their first president. He is an honest, soldierly, and patriotic man. The future only can tell whether he possesses sufficient daring and firmness of purpose to hew straight to the line without regard to the feelings of this or that alleged leader who may threaten disturbances if his claims upon his country's treasury are denied.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

BY FREDERICK AUSTIN OGG.

During the winter of 1865-1866 the Republican majority in Congress moved steadily forward in the advocacy of a radical reconstruction policy. From two different directions the goods were being applied with unfortunate persistency—from the Executive and from the Southern State legislatures. The laws touching labor, contracts, vagrancy, and pauperism, enacted at this time throughout the South and prompted by the circumstances of negro emancipation can be, and have been, very effectively defended and, in some cases at least, shown to be positively beneficent.

Men of the Stevens stripe, however, saw in the Southern legislation only a recriminative attempt to restore slavery, in substance if not in name; and they blamed the Southern law-makers only a little more than the President, by whose loose reconstruction measures the adverse legislation of the South was made possible. Before many months of the new administration had passed, the prevailing opinion of the Congressional majority came to be such that it could be very accurately stated in the words used by Charles Sumner to describe an interview with President Johnson early in the session:

> I found him changed in temper and purpose. How unlike that President who only a few days after arrival at power made me feel so happy in the assurance of agreement on the great question. No longer sympathetic, or even kindly, he was harsh, petulant, and unreasonable. Plainly his heart was with the ex-rebels. For the Unionists, white or black, who had borne the burden of the day, he had little feeling. He would not see the bad spirit of the rebel States, and insisted that the outrages there were insufficient to justify exclusion from Congress. . . . I left the President that night with the painful conviction that his whole soul was set as flint against the good cause, and that by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln the rebellion had vaulted into the presidential chair. Jefferson Davis was then in the casemates at Fortress Monroe, but Andrew Johnson was doing his work.

It was upon the basis of some such conviction as that thus badly expressed by Sumner that, after the veto of the freedmen's bureau bill in February, 1866, Congress definitely abandoned all hope of preventing a break with the President and proceeded to make an unequivocal declaration that reconstruction was hereafter to be solely at the discretion of the legislative branch. The defeated freedmen's bureau bill had been intended as a war measure to be limited in its operation by the will of Congress. The judiciary committee of the senate now came forward with the famous civil rights bill which was, if passed, to become a permanent part of the law of the land and to be executed, not by the military, but by the civil authorities. It commenced by declaring that "all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, including Indians not taxed, are . . . citizens of the United States." To all such citizens of whatever race and color it undertook to secure the same rights as were enjoyed by white citizens in respect to making and enforcing contracts, appearing in the courts, receiving, holding, and transferring property, and enjoying the benefit of all laws for the security of person and property. It was made a misdemeanor to deprive any such citizen of any one of these rights.

The confessed object of the civil rights bill was to thwart the Southern legislatures in their attempt to re-establish the servitude of the negro. The bill met with ready support in Congress, for most of the members were convinced that if left to herself the South would never allow the defenseless freedmen any appreciable share in the civil rights enjoyed by the whites. Artfully contrived laws would be employed to revive slavery

in a modified form and so to nullify the great gains of the war in the way of individual liberty. Manifestly such a consummation was to be carefully guarded against. And lest, after the Southern States should be fully restored in their relations to the Union, it should be deemed constitutionally impossible for Congress to control the civil rights of the people within those States, the work of insuring the status of the negro must be accomplished prior to such restoration. The plan was drawn up, therefore, and the terms prescribed; and if any State wished to resume its place in the nation it must first accept the definition and functions of citizenship as set forth in the civil rights bill.

As it was, the passing of the civil rights bill raised some deep constitutional questions or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say, settled some such questions after raising and causing them to be discussed. It will be noted that the bill, while prompted by the situation in the South, was applicable, not locally, but nationally. It undertook to do what had never before been undertaken by the legislative branch of the government, i. e., to define the phrase "citizen of the United States." The truth is, that heretofore there had been no clearly established definition of the phrase. The general idea had long prevailed, however, that, for persons living within a State, citizenship in that State was the test of citizenship of the United States, except that for immigrants naturalization alone was necessary. The Dred Scott decision in 1857 had narrowed the application of this principle somewhat by declaring that negroes, although citizens of a State, could not be citizens of the United States. But during the war the idea was generally upheld that all free negroes, born within the United States, were *ipso facto* citizens thereof, and Attorney-General Bates expressly declared so in 1862. The obvious effect of this principle was to remove the question of citizenship from the State to the Nation. And it was this principle which found embodiment in the civil rights bill. All the freedmen were by it recognized as citizens of the United States with all the rights and privileges belonging to that station. More than that, the negroes were practically declared to be citizens of the States in which they resided; at least, they were guaranteed the very rights which State citizenship was supposed to confer. Their civil status was made precisely the same as that of the whites — and it was made so by the authority of the nation. Nothing could prove more conclusively the decline of respect for the States, as such, which had accompanied the progress of the civil war and reconstruction. The vital subjects of citizenship and civil rights, always heretofore regarded as under the exclusive control of the States, were by this act placed entirely beyond their jurisdiction. This sweeping assumption of power on the part of Congress, by which citizenship was made a matter of public law instead of local discretion, constituted one of the greatest centralizing measures of the entire reconstruction period. The constitutional grounds for the civil rights bill were not altogether conclusive. In the thirteenth amendment, however, was found a very serviceable line of defense. That amendment had abolished slavery throughout the United States and had authorized Congress to enforce the prohibition. On the ground that the legislatures of the Southern States were threatening to reestablish a sort of slavery—at least a condition of very imperfect liberty—Congress justified the bill as a means of enforcing the provisions of the recently adopted amendment. The real question, of course, was as to whether what Congress interposed to prevent was "slavery" in the meaning of the thirteenth amendment. The supporters of the bill contended that there are two possible conditions of existence—slavery and freedom—and that if a person does not enjoy the latter in its fullest measure he is to that extent a victim of the former. To be truly free he must have rights equal with those of his neighbors; if he has not, he is in a condition of partial servitude. This seemed to Congress to be the prospective condition of the freed-

man, if left to the mercy of the Southerner. To give him the full benefit of his constitutional rights, therefore, under the thirteenth amendment, Congress adopted the expedient of conferring upon him a legal status with which the State dare not interfere.

The civil rights bill reached the President on the 18th of March, 1866. On the 27th he sent to the senate a message declaring the grounds upon which he refused to assent to the measure. These were (1) that the negroes did not possess "the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," (2) that it was unjust to promote four millions of people to citizenship "while the States in which most of them reside are debarred from any participancy in the legislation," and (3) that the provisions of the bill constituted "an absorption and assumption of power by the general government, which, being acquiesced in, must eventually destroy our federative system of limited power and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of States." The senate debate occasioned by the President's veto was brief but very spirited. April 6 the bill was again passed by a vote of 33 to 15. Three days later the house re-passed it by a vote of 122 to 41. The President was thwarted and the civil rights bill was law. The joyous demonstration in the house when the vote was announced recalled that of a little more than a year before, when the thirteenth amendment was adopted by that body. The immediate effect of the passage of the civil rights bill was to widen the breach between Congress and the President. The latter had already referred publicly to Stevens, Sumner, Wendell Phillips, and other Republican leaders, as traitors no less to be condemned than Davis, Toombs and Slidell. The attitude of the President had become one of simple defiance; and that of the Congressional majority, while tempered somewhat by fears of defection and popular reaction, exhibited scarcely less determination.

The joint committee on reconstruction, appointed under the concurrent resolution of December 13, 1865, met for organization January 6, 1866. The purpose of the committee, as stated in the resolution, was to "inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America and report whether they, or any of them, are entitled to be represented in either house of Congress." In view of the nature of its task the committee made a very respectful request of President Johnson that the work of reconstruction be suspended until its report should be made. A promise to this effect was obtained, and it was understood by both President and Congress that there should be mutual forbearance pending the commitee's deliberations. But the critical character of the situation and the totally irreconcilable views held rendered the keeping of the compact practically impossible.

The question of representation was irrepressible. It was when representatives from the Southern States presented themselves at the opening of the thirty-ninth Congress that the clash came between the executive and the legislative branches. The Congressional majority was determined not only that the States formerly in rebellion should fulfill some very rigid requirements before being represented in Congress at all, but that the basis of representation in the Southern States should be radically changed. Inasmuch as the constitution prescribed this basis the proposition of change naturally took the form of suggested constitutional amendments. On December 5, Mr. Stevens had proposed an amendment providing that representation should be accorded to the States in proportion to the number of legal voters. On January 5, Mr. Spalding of Ohio proposed an amendment on the subject of representation specifying that "people of color shall not be counted with the population in making up the ratio of representation, except it be in States where they are permitted to exercise the elective franchise." On January 8, Mr. Blaine of Maine proposed an amendment providing that representatives and direct taxes should be apportioned among

the States according to population, but that, in estimating the latter, those people should not be counted whose political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by the constitution of any State on account of race or color. A week later Mr. Conkling of New York submitted an amendment of a similar nature. There was some debate upon these various propositions, but there was little disposition to press matters to a conclusion until the joint committee, which had been carefully considering the entire subject of representation, should have been heard from. On the 22d of January Mr. Stevens reported from the committee a proposition to base representation and direct taxes on the population of the States, excluding Indians not taxed and all persons who should be denied the franchise on account of race or color. This measure failed to pass in the house. On the 31st of the same month Mr. Stevens reported from the committee a proposition precisely like that of the week before, except that direct taxes were not included in its provisions. This time the measure met with favor in the house, being passed by a vote of 120 to 46. When it came to a vote in the senate, however, March 9, it was defeated, 25 yeas and 22 nays—not the constitutional two-thirds majority.

The majority report of the joint committee was presented June 18, 1866—in the house by Mr. Stevens and in the senate by Mr. Fessenden. The report was signed by twelve of the fifteen members. An elaborate minority report was submitted by the other three. Inasmuch as the majority report set forth in a clear and comprehensive manner both the grounds for the existing attitude of Congress toward the reconstruction problem and the basis upon which the Southern States were destined to be restored to their places in the Union, it is well worthy of consideration.

As has been stated, the committee had been appointed to investigate the actual condition of the Southern States and their people, and to determine whether or not those States were entitled to representation as they and President Johnson urged. In its report the committee began by declaring what could hardly be disputed, namely, that the Southern States at the close of the war were in the condition of "utter exhaustion" and that the people were "left bankrupt in their public finances and shorn of the private wealth which had before given them power and influence." The committee then advanced to some assertions which could by no means be so universally concurred in. "They [the Southern States] were also necessarily in a state of complete anarchy, without governments and without the power to frame governments except by the permission of those who had been successful in the war."

The people of those States were "in an abnormal condition, without civil government, without commercial connections, without national or international relations, and subject only to martial law. By withdrawing their representatives in Congress, by renouncing the privilege of representation, by organizing a separate government, and by levying war against the United States, they destroyed their State constitutions in respect to the vital principle which connected their respective States with the Union and secured their federal relations; and nothing of those constitutions was left of which the United States were bound to take notice. For four years they had a *de facto* government, but it was usurped and illegal. They chose the tribunal of arms wherein to decide whether or not it should be legalized, and they were defeated."

The committee refused to deal with the "profitless abstraction" as to whether the Southern States were yet States of the Union. It declared, however, that "no portion of the people of this country, whether in State or Territory, have the right, while remaining on its soil, to withdraw from or reject the authority of the United States. They have no right to secede; and while they can destroy their State governments, and place themselves beyond the pale of the Union so far as the exercise of State privileges is concerned, they cannot escape the obligations imposed upon them by the constitution and the laws."

KAISER WILHELM II.

International Affairs.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

Military.— The year opened with the military situation of preceding months unchanged on the surface. The Boer forces had been broken up into bands too small to give regular battle, and the record of January shows no such conflict.

The Boer activity, however, continued, either in escaping the unflagging British pursuit or, less successfully, in attempt ing ambushes and night surprises of small detached posts. The British commanders seem at last to have awaked to the fact that they are fighting not an army organized on the European model, but a number of swiftly moving bands of daring, wily, and persistent farmers, every man at home anywhere on his horse, and at ease with his rifle — every band readily dissolving or regath-

ering as new conditions may require.

Lord Kitchener's system of blockhouses, now largely extended, though not preventing is evidently hampering the movements of the burghers, whose small numbers also are steadily reduced by surrender, capture, or death in fight. Reports from the various British columns for the week ending January 6, show Boer losses as follow: Killed 36, wounded 9, prisoners 261, surrendered 72; total 378. For the week ending January 13: killed 20, wounded 9, captured 203, surrendered 95; total 327. For the week ending January 27: killed 31, wounded 20, captured 322, surrendered 53; total 434.

A summary of operations during 1901, based on official reports, shows the total reduction of the Boer force in killed, wounded, captured, or surrendered during the year to have been 18,320 men. All the Boer artillery (it is believed), 27 guns, has been captured, though two guns have been taken by De Wet. Horses captured numbered 29,882. The British casualties in battle — about half as many as those of Boers — were 9,113 men, of whom 1,513 were taken prisoners but were soon released as the Boers could neither feed nor guard them.

The total reduction of the British South African military force through the more than two years from the beginning of the war to the end of 1901, including deaths from disease, men reported "missing," etc., was 24,299. Deaths in battle, or by disease or accident, are reported to have numbered 19,430. Of a large number invalided home, a great majority recovered and rejoined their commands.

The total British expenditure for the war thus far is computed at $750,000,000. The rate of present expenditure is about $20,000,000 monthly.

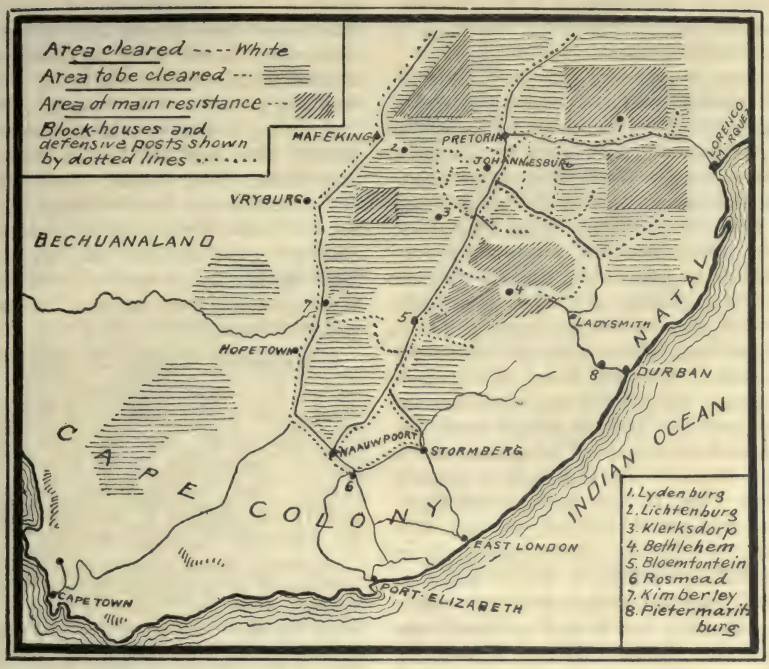
Important among military incidents of the month were captures of two Boer leaders, General J. D. Opperman and General Ben Viljoen, men notable for skill and success in attacks on minor British camps. The Boer commander-in-chief, General Louis Botha, had a narrow escape, being chased seven miles by General Bruce-Hamilton, losing 32 of his escort and much of his ammunition.

Another Boer leader, Commandant Scheepers, came to a sad end in Cape Colony, January 18. After his capture in October last, he was brought to trial for several heinous crimes, was convicted, and was sentenced to be shot. Tidings of this sentence caused the introduction into the United States house of representatives of a resolution directing the state department to ask the British government to set aside the sentence. No action of the house was reported on this resolution. It was afterward found that Scheepers had been shot three days previously. In the British house of commons, January 23, the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, was asked by William Redmond (Irish nationalist) why Scheepers had been executed. The reply was that he had been shot because convicted of various offences against the usages of war, including seven cold-blooded murders of natives, and the flogging of a white man.

A surrendered burgher, General Vilonel, has been authorized to raise an additional corps of 1,500 Boers — the second of this class — to fight on the British side. The general has notified ex-President Steyn of his intention, adding that the Boers who have surrendered, weary of the useless struggle, are resolved to bring it to its only possible end.

Peace Rumors.— Rumors of peace negotiations were fluttering in the air through the month; though on January 3, as is reported, General Botha sent a note to all the Boer commanders urging them to continue fighting, in view of the fact that parliament would soon be asked for another vote of money for the war, which would cause the British people to demand that the war should cease.

No slightest sign of change in policy has been given by Mr. Chamberlain, who has remained deaf to Lord Rosebery's advice to open negotiations with



THE POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA IN JANUARY.
SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF LORD KITCHENER'S BLOCK-HOUSE SYSTEM.

Mr. Krüger. Lord Kitchener's utter failure in his attempt to arrange an armistice with General Botha months ago probably seemed to preclude further attempts in that direction.

Mr. Chamberlain's position was fully shown in a speech in parliament, January 20, in which he declared that if, as Lord Rosebery's address had intimated, the Boers were now supposing that they could secure a renewal of the terms offered Botha by Lord Kitchener, they were making a mistake. He added that the government's program was not one of extermination, nor of general confiscation of property. Justice would be meted out for military offences and other crimes; but there would be large amnesty, and the government expected to extend to the conquered people full political rights as soon as such a course became practicable. Meanwhile, the government would not be deaf to any reasonable overtures for peace.

Mr. Chamberlain alluded to the suggestion that the magnanimity of the United States toward the soldiers of the rebellion should be taken as an example. He accepted the suggestion — calling attention to the fact that in the case cited the terms were unconditional surrender, that no political conditions were granted to the Confederates, and that their property was confiscated on a tremendous scale. The outcome in the case referred to gave him "no reason whatever to believe that an unconditional surrender would permanently alienate a conquered people."

Holland's Peace Suggestion.—Near the end of January, rumors of peace assumed more definite form. It became known that the government of Holland had suggested in a most friendly communication to the British government that it might be permitted to act as in some sort a diplomatic agent for a delegation which should represent the Boers. An

attempt at intervention was expressly disowned, and no reference was made to any terms of peace.

To this suggestion the foreign secretary replied in terms equally friendly, while instituting inquiries as to the nature and extent of the powers delegated to Mr. Krüger with other Boer representatives in Europe of the burghers in the field of conflict. That there was little expectation at the foreign office of satisfactory guaranties in this respect was evident from Mr. Balfour's statement in the commons, January 28, in which he announced that, though a communication from the Dutch government was being considered, no overtures for peace had yet been received from any one authorized to speak as representative of the Boers. The presence in London at this time of the Rev. Dr. Kuyper, prime minister of Holland, was naturally connected with the communication from the Dutch government, and it was considered that that government was reasonably desirous to show its friendliness toward the South African Dutch by making a final attempt on the line which the latter insisted on—an attempt whose very lack of success might tend to rid their minds of futile expectations. The month ended without definite peace proposals from the Boers.

A report that the continental powers were tacitly furthering the Dutch premier's proposal to Britain is authoritatively denied, especially as regards Germany which, it was said, had been careful to avoid any appearance of intermeddling.

A Barrier to Peace.—One element in the pertinacious continuance of the burghers in their fight is the desperate situation in which the Cape Colony and Natal rebels now stand. The Transvaal and Orange Free State Boers have the privileges of prisoners of war if they surrender: they will meet no punishment, and will even be kindly dealt with. But the colonial rebels under the universal laws of war, are guilty of treason, for which the penalty is death. Moreover, unfortunately, very many of them have been plundering and harrying their loyal neighbors. It is estimated that more than one-third of the Boer force now remaining in the field is composed of these colonial rebels. It is not strange that they are slow to surrender; and that their companions in arms, not rebels, should also hesitate to surrender and thus bring them under such liability. Mr. Chamberlain has intimated in parliament that all amnesty consistent with justice to the loyalists will be granted these rebels, but many will be liable to exclusion even from amnesty because of various crimes.

Concentration Camps.—A Blue Book, issued in London, January 17, gives official statements from Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener, showing causes of excessive death rate in the concentration camps, and refuting the charges of cruelty or neglect. Kitchener makes the following important statement:

> I offered Botha to leave the families and relatives of fighting burghers in undisturbed possession of their farms if Botha would agree to spare the farms of surrendered burghers. Botha emphatically refused, saying, "I am entitled to force every man to join, and if they do not join, to confiscate their property and leave their families on the veldt."

British papers point out that this refutes the slander as to the barbarity shown in adopting the camp system. When General Botha threatened to confiscate the property of all the burghers who would not join his army, and to leave their families shelterless to starve in the thinly settled country, Lord Kitchener had no course open to him but to gather them where they could be kept from perishing with cold and hunger.

Pro-Boers in Other Lands.—In the French chamber of deputies, January 20, speakers of three different parties dilated on British barbarity in the concentration camps, and on Britain's exclusion of the Transvaal from the Hague conference by reason of her purpose at that time to force a war in South Africa. Some of the speeches urged the government to intervene, or to offer mediation. To these the premier, M. Delcassé, replied, expressing sympathy for the Boers, but saying that in the lack of any signs that

mediation would be favorably received by England, intervention by France could have no other result than to entangle her foreign policy. The chamber before adjourning expressed approval of the premier's declarations.

In New York, January 27, at an anniversary dinner to war correspondents, a message was read from Mr. Andrew Carnegie blaming England for the South African war, and championing the cause of the Boers, likewise that of the Filipinos.

At a pro-Boer meeting in Cleveland, O., attended by 4,000 people, January 5, Mr. William J. Bryan in a five-minute speech eulogized the Boers, urged them to continue their struggle, expressed pleasure that the war had cost England so much, and said that he deemed it a disgrace that no expression of sympathy with the Boers had been given by this government.

The "consul general of the Orange Free State," Mr. C. D. Pierce, is circulating a petition to congress to which he hopes to obtain two million signatures, seeking the passing of a resolution expressing sympathy with the Boer cause.

British Prestige.—The loss of prestige by the British empire through the South African war has been affirmed by observers in many lands. The conflict in its progress is declared to have revealed defective administration at the war office, mistakes in generalship, and inadequacy or remissness in subordinate duties on the field. Britain is judged to have shown her weakness as a military power. The question even is heard whether her voice can now carry a decisive tone among the nations.

This question is dealt with in the January number of the *Living Age* by Captain A. T. Mahan of the United States navy, whose views on this class of subjects command attention on both sides of the Atlantic. This distinguished critic, recognizing fully the mistakes and deficiencies that have impressed the public mind and tracing them to their deep sources in the British nature and character, also searching the final effect of the whole contest, judges that "in development of power, both local and general, . . . the war has strengthened materially the British empire. The loss of prestige he seems to view as only transient and superficial while he notes "these obvious gains—development of imperial purpose, strengthening of imperial ties, broadening and confirming the bases of sea-power, increase of military efficiency, demonstrated capacity to send and to sustain 200,000 men on active service, for two years, 6,000 miles from home." He points out the peculiar conditions that set this war in a class by itself and that have caused its weary prolongation, and states his judgment of the whole case in these words: "I do not believe the international prestige of Great Britain has sunk in foreign cabinets, however it may be reckoned in the streets and cafés of foreign cities."

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Return of the Court to Peking. — A remarkable episode in the Chinese annals of many centuries was the re-entrance of the court into the capital, January 7. The spectacle is described as a bewildering exhibition of barbaric splendor, but with one element of profound significance — the complete annulling of the deification of Chinese royalty traditional for thousands of years. To look on the emperor's face has been forbidden to the Chinese people as also to the "outside barbarians;" it was the face of a god! On this occasion, favorable seats of observation were specially provided for foreign diplomats, and for army officers, missionaries, correspondents, and photographers whose scores of cameras were focused on the imperial personages.

As the empress-dowager, who had entered the temple of the goddess of mercy, emerged from the doorway, she looked upward where were seated the German minister and legation secretaries, and the officers and women from the United States garrison. She bowed low. Then advancing toward her chair, she bowed repeatedly in return to their salutations. Through two arches, at the sides of the ancient gateway, hundreds of

COLONEL E. T. HUTTON,
COMMANDER OF THE FEDERAL FORCES OF AUSTRALIA.

Chinese coolies gazed on the faces of their rulers. Though Oriental duplicity could not be left out of view, the spectators of that day must have deemed themselves as beholding a new day—a new China. The changes which that scene prefigured may be slow in development against a tremendous antagonism or against a more hindering lethargy; but the transformation has begun.

The absence of nearly the whole diplomatic corps, which had been invited on this epochal occasion, is said to have been decided on "in consideration of recent events." What events drew such consideration has not been clearly stated, except that a majority of the ministers had not yet presented their credentials. Diplomats see necessity for adjusting all their ceremonial procedure by special rules. Their absence may have been due to some infelicity in the terms or circumstances of invitation, or to some doubt whether their presence, violating the sacred rules of many centuries, might not seem an intrusion permitted only in view of their irresistible power—their legations the while frowning with guns commanding palaces and city. Scarcely could they have purposed merely to show a sublime indifference.

The French minister, M. Bean, refused to present his credentials until China had fulfilled certain demands of the French government. On January 11 a settlement was reported probable.

The empress-dowager, January 10, continued her friendly advances by verbal messages to several of the ministers, thanking them for their care of the palaces, and expressing pleasure at her recent courteous reception by the foreigners. On the preceding day she had arrested her supremacy even over the established rules of the dynasty by giving an audience in the most sacred hall of the Forbidden City, which women are prohibited from entering and which she herself had never before entered.

The Empress-Dowager's Attitude.—Some foreigners and Chinese reformers withhold confidence from the empress-dowager, and advocate a refusal of her claims to supremacy, asserting that she is usurping the imperial power though having no legal authority. It is evident that she is now practically the ruler of China.

Two men have gained ascendancy in her council, Yuan Shi-Kai, viceroy of Pe-Chih-Li province, and Yung Lu, imperial treasurer. Yuan Shi-Kai appreciates foreign superiority in strength, and favors China's adoption of the means for securing such strength. He has recently been granted 5,000,000 taels (about $3,800,000) for maintenance of an army of 100,000 men in his province; and he has, in and about Peking, about 12,000 of the best troops in the empire. He is in practical control of the whole army and navy. Yung Lu is said to be strongly anti-foreign, though seeing the present necessity of conciliating other nations.

It is evidently too early to form an opinion on the principles henceforth to be prevalent in China. There are some indications pointing backward and some forward. It is reported that General Tung Fuh-Siang, the notorious and murderous anti-foreign agitator whose life was demanded by the allies but who escaped westward, was caught in Kan-Su province, and was beheaded on January 15 by the empress-dowager's

From the *World's Work.*

RUSSIA'S ADVANCE ON INDIA.

The frontier line of Russian control forms a large crescent from the foot of the Persian Gulf around to Port Arthur. The western horn of this crescent has been added in the short time since the Russian loan was made to Persia.

order. If this be confirmed it would point toward Tsi-An's definite acceptance of foreign influence as her guide. Two edicts on January 14 point in the same direction. One admonishes all officials to protect native Christians and maintain their rights; the other dismisses from office several officials for complicity in Boxerism. An edict previously issued directs the officials of Han-Lin college to study Western political science, and to prepare themselves within five months for examination.

Two Court Functions.—January 22 may stand as an era in China's international relations. The ministers of foreign powers were received in an audience as representatives of sovereigns equal in rank to the emperor of China, no longer as messengers from barbarous inferiors to whom favor was granted.

The audience was held in the innermost large hall of the Forbidden City. Emperor Kwang-Su sat behind a table, four princes at his back, officials at each side. The empress-dowager was concealed behind a screen. Secretaries translated the addresses of the ministers to the emperor, and copies were handed to him. His replies were delivered by Prince Ching. Formerly the emperor had replied in Manchu to the ministers, and his words had been interpreted by Prince Ching. On this occasion he is said to have appeared as an automaton, weaker and more childish than before the great outbreak. He was silent throughout.

On January 28, at a reception of the foreign ministers, with the chargés d'affaires, and the secretaries of legations, the empress-dowager, Tsi-An, made her formal appearance on a throne. On a low dais before the throne the emperor was seated. Still the fiction was maintained of recognizing the emperor as sovereign. Before his dais the ministers alighted from their chairs, bowing to him thrice. The Austrian representative, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, addressed the emperor, whose reply was uttered in a weak, high-pitched voice and then handed in manuscript to Prince Ching kneeling; and by him it was delivered to the Austrian minister. The empress-dowager was seated above the emperor, not as denoting her higher rank, but in accordance with the Chinese custom of giving the higher place to a relative of an older generation.

The foreign ministers, since the court's return, are tending to accept the policy, which they strongly opposed before, of recognizing the empress-dowager as actual sovereign. The emperor's incapacity has been more plainly manifested.

United States Fiscal Agency.—The secretary of the International Banking Corporation (pp. 643, 715) received from the secretary of state at Washington, January 8, the official designation of that corporation as the United States fiscal agent to receive at Shanghai the payments of the Chinese indemnity. The charter of this corporation, granted by the Connecticut legislature, June 14, is the most liberal and extensive ever granted by that state. The corporation will be represented in China by James S. Fearon, of the firm of Fearon, Daniel & Co., of New York and Shanghai, who was appointed by the secretary of state, January 8, the fiduciary agent of this government. On completion of the organization in Shanghai, branch offices for an exchange business will be established in Manila, Tien-Tsin, and Yokohama.

Manchurian Affairs.—*Treaty Negotiations.*—Until the latter part of January negotiations concerning the proposed treaty with Russia made little progress. The Russian minister to China was reported, January 5, as insisting that under no circumstances would Russia consent that other powers have a hand in the construction and operation of railways in Manchuria without first obtaining Russia's permission. Ten days later, China was reported as particularly opposed to giving Russia complete control of railway and mining concessions; and Russia, notwithstanding her protestations of firmness, as disposed to some compromise. On January 27 the Russian minister had conceded verbally all the important points to which China objected in the treaty. But with Russian shrewdness this yielding on the treaty was countervailed by insisting on a new agreement with the Russo-Chinese bank which was kept secret as far as possible, securing for Russia, through the bank, exclusive mining and other privileges in Manchuria—Russia thus compensating herself for her seeming compromise.

Concerning this new situation, Prince Ching is reported as saying in effect: Russia has our territory; we have been compelled to buy it back; and we have made the best bargain that we could, securing material reductions for our concession originally proposed.

The interest of foreign diplomats in China was thus transferred from the governmental treaty to the bank agreement. Russia as a nation was no longer on the field of open action. Russia, now appearing as the Russo-Chinese bank, was dealing with both Russia and China, and was receiving from them both, through secret agreements, all the desired preferential privileges in railway and mining. Nobody is deceived by this sleight-of-hand. Whether Great Britain, Japan, and the United States—the three powers chiefly interested—will accept it, is a question for a subsequent month.

Trouble at New-Chwang.—Early in the month there occurred at New-Chwang, a treaty port in Manchuria, several fights between the American and British sailors of two war ships (the *Vicksburg* and the *Algerine*) in winter

quarters there, and the soldiers of the Russian garrison. The fights, such as occur when sailors long closely confined on shipboard are given liberty on shore, occurred when social relations had been somewhat strained between the naval officers and the Russian shore commanders. A Russian force, sent to arrest a few disorderly British soldiers, arrested a party of Americans by mistake, in doing which they had a sharp fight. Thereafter, when American or British sailors met Russian soldiers in the streets, fist fights occurred, usually to the damage of the Russians who are little accustomed to that style of warfare.

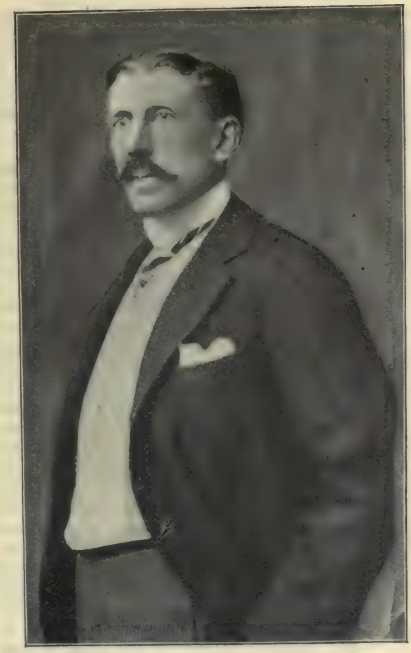
Ambassadors at Washington and St. Petersburg were promptly in conference with the respective governments. Orders were sent for caution and restraint at New-Chwang, and the disquieting incident is said to have occasioned no lasting disagreement.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Anglo-German Relations. — *German Charges.*—In newspaper utterances, and seemingly in popular feeling, for several months Anglo-phobia has been prevalent in Germany. That nation's recent and rapid ascent in manufactures and sea-borne trade, till only Great Britain remained a successful rival in Europe, is judged by some to have made it specially easy for Germans to see British faults and weakness. All accusations of British cruelty, oppression, and ravage, toward a brave little people in South Africa seem in Germany to have been popularly accepted to the full; so that, though the acts of the Berlin government have been studiously correct, and the kaiser has been at pains to show personal friendliness, an immense mass of the German people, with a large portion of the press, have for months been overflowing with anti-English bitterness.

Meanwhile, England, as is her usual slow and perhaps provoking way, showed no great stir of anger and entered little of counter-plea.

The English Defense, Offensive.—This first stage of the jangle ended suddenly.



BARON LUDOVIC MONCHEUR
BELGIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Chamberlain defending himself and his government against oft repeated charges of actually murderous inhumanity, quoted, in a public address at Edinburgh, the history of Germany's invasion of France, instancing not only specific acts, but also official orders, as severe as the severest of those in South Africa which had been denounced as showing English inhumanity.

The jangle now burst into its second stage—Germany, in at least a large portion of its press and a very active portion of the reichstag, in a flaming anger at insults to its army by a British cabinet minister; England, for the first time, stirring with profound indignation, even assuming in some quarters a tone of menace, warning Germany, as in the *St. James Gazette*, that "both eastward and westward of her there is a menace which holds her armed to the teeth in sleepless vigilance," and that in her day of trial she may bitterly regret throwing

away "England's good will." The "menace" is, of course, France and Russia.

At Berlin, in the reichstag, after a fierce invective by Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, the German chancellor spoke. Count von Bülow said:

The last speaker alluded to a reference an English minister recently made to the German army's conduct in the Franco-German war. I believe we are all agreed, and I think all sensible Englishmen agree with us, that when a minister considers himself called on to justify his policy, and such a thing may happen, he does well to leave foreign countries out of the discussion. Should he however, wish to adduce examples from abroad, it is advisable that he should proceed with caution, as otherwise he may incur the risk of not only being misunderstood, but also of hurting foreign feelings, even though, as I am ready to assume, there was in the case of the present instance, no intention of so doing. This is more regrettable when it happens in the case of countries which have always maintained their friendly relations undisturbed, a continuance of which is equally to the interest of both parties. It is quite comprehensible that a people which become so thoroughly part and parcel of its glorious army, as in Germany, should revolt at any appearance of the history of our glorious struggle for national unity being misrepresented. But the German army stands much too high and its escutcheon is too bright for them to be affected by warped judgments. Such a critic, in the words of Frederick the Great, concerning traducers of himself and the German army, is "simply biting on granite."

This rebuke of Mr. Chamberlain caused in England widespread irritation. Little more note, however, seems to have been taken in England than in Germany that Mr. Chamberlain's main line in his speech was not an offensive charge of inhumanity on the German army in France, so much as a defensive statement from official reports that the British army accused by Germans had not gone beyond German example. The prudence of his doing even this, in view of the recent excited mood of the German people, may of course be questioned. He, however, in a speech at Birmingham, January 11, declared himself as follows:

What I have said, I have said. I withdraw nothing; I qualify nothing; I defend nothing. As I read history, no British minister has ever served his country faithfully and at the same time been popular abroad. I, therefore, make allowance for foreign criticism. I will not follow the example that has been set me. I do not want to give lessons to a foreign minister, and I will not accept any at his hands. I am responsible only to my sovereign and my countrymen.

The sharpest British criticism of Count Von Bülow sets forth the fact that while he knew that his countrymen's anger against Britain had as its chief basis a calumny, he lacked courage to declare that fact.

A Basal Accord.—Those who know the deeper current of international feelings and interests in Europe, declare that whatever bitterness may be caused by commercial rivalry, Britain and Germany will be likely to do more fault-finding than fighting with each other. Not only are there racial affinities; there are also outside pressures constantly liable to emerge on various international lines, which tend to bring the two into courses of reciprocal helpfulness.

Visit of the Prince of Wales.—On January 25, the Prince of Wales arrived in Berlin to represent King Edward at the celebration of the anniversary of Emperor William's birth, January 27. Not the least sign of estrangement of the kaiser from the British court has been seen. The prince on his arrival was received with elaborate public ceremony and with all possible attentions from the imperial family. His passing through the streets was without applause. The populace, though giving no indications of disrespect, showed the chilling effect of the recent disagreement of officials.

The Dreibund in Question.—*A Situation Vague and Delicate.*—The delicate balancing which is characteristic of the European international situation is seen in the questions, suspicions, suggestions, and prophecies which have been heard in Rome, Vienna, Berlin, London, and St. Petersburg, as echoes from the German chancellor's intimation in the reichstag, January 8, that the triple alliance (Germany, Austria, Italy) had no longer the significance for Germany which it had at its foundation by Bismarck at Andrassy in 1870. As the dreibund has not yet been renewed for another term and awaits Italy's action

Germany's light estimate of its necessity, though of course acknowledging it to be a valuable guaranty of peace, throws some doubt on its continuance. The question is suggested whether this avowal by the chief power of the three powers in alliance indicates some new combination.

Possible New Combinations.— Among the possible combinations suggested, Italy's accession to the dual alliance (Russia, France) seems most in view — Italian friendliness to France having shown recent increase; while at St. Petersburg the *Novoye Vremya* goes so far as to call on Italy to free itself "from the strangling toils of Germany and Austria." The closer relations between Italy and France found official statement in the French chamber of deputies, January 20, in a speech by the premier, M. Delcassé, who said:

> The Franco-Italian accord of November 2, 1898, and the African convention of March 21, 1899, have happily modified the character of the political relations of France and Italy. These have become so friendly and confiding that they have allowed the two governments directly to exchange to their equal satisfaction complete explanations on all their interests in the Mediterranean. These explanations have led them to certify the perfect agreement of their views on all points calculated to interest their respective situation, and led in April last to the Toulon demonstration, greeted on both sides as the end of too long a period of needless misunderstanding.

It is not evident that Great Britain's interests would cause her to desire Italy's renewed adhesion to the dreibund, inasmuch as Italy's joining Russia and France would take into that powerful union one power amicably disposed toward England, and that power with a strong navy. A prominent London journal, however, seems to deprecate any change in that direction as "an unmitigated disaster." "Europe cannot wish to be dictated to by the hotheads of Paris or the vindictive obscurantists of Moscow."

In Italy all the industrial and commercial classes are said to demand the dropping of the alliance. The agrarians see a menace in the new German tariff, and the nationalists have no liking for any league with Austria whose grasp of Italy's ports they hope to unloose.

France and Italy.— In the press of Berlin and Vienna there is keen discussion of "the new understanding" between France and Italy.

Intrigues in the Balkans.—That the Balkan provinces were *not* seething with plots would be a rare item of news. Reports at present are viewed as indicating a Russian intrigue to unite in one or another indirect way Servia and Montenegro — a union which would soon involve the establishment of a Russian protectorate over both, in dereliction of Austria's interests recognized in the Russo-Hungarian agreement of 1897. Details may wait for further developments, but the movement has reached a stage worthy of notice when the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, organ of the Austrian foreign office, uses such language as the following:

> This country is prepared to play a strong solo part whenever the *status quo* in its immediate neighborhood is likely to be disturbed, or whenever Austro-Hungarian traditional policy is involved."

Russia's recurring scheme to establish a protectorate over the Slav states in the Balkan peninsula cannot fail to rouse British antagonism, unless Britain's policy in this region has changed. She has always regarded Austria-Hungary as warden of the Balkans; and Lord Rosebery, when premier, remarked that Britain's interests in all this region were not distinguishable from Austria's. How far she would now go in maintaining the *status quo* in this inflammable region remains to be seen.

Britain and Russia.—Very noticeable of late has been the recurrence in the Russian press of the topic of an Anglo-Russian agreement. At first no basis was discovered for such agreement; but in the first week in January the *Novoye Vremya*, in an article headed "England or Germany," brought forth this:

> The possibility of joining the Franco-Russian alliance as a third party is far greater for England than for Germany. At all events, so far as we are concerned also, an alliance with England is much more

SIR EDWARD GREY.

possible, owing to the absence of differences such as exist between ourselves and Germany in the principal problems. Wealthy England, as mistress of the seas, can evidently by means of an alliance be of great service to us.

Brigands and Their Captive.—Reports from Bulgaria of Miss Stone's release at the beginning of the month were without foundation. On January 3 some of the robber band were said to have deserted their hiding place in Turkey and re-entered Bulgaria, wearied at the delay in securing the ransom. From Constantinople, January 19, "trustworthy news" was received that Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka and her little babe were well. The next day United States Minister Leishman reported that the brigands had agreed to accept the amount of ransom raised by subscription ($72,500), but the place of payment was not settled. The money was forwarded to the negotiators January 21.

Reports received in London on the day following stated that the American dragoman at Djumbala, being convinced that the strictness of the Turkish military cordon on the boundary would prevent either the brigands or the negotiators from crossing it, begged the American legation at Constantinople to ask the sublime porte to instruct Ibrahim Pacha to relax his vigilance for a brief time. The bandits were reported from Constantinople as insisting for their own security that the fund be intrusted to them for a few days before the release. The three bearers of the ransom had arrived within thirty miles of the bandits' hiding-place, and were prepared to pay the ransom, January 26, understanding that the government had granted the request for freedom to cross the boundary. By their own request the escort of soldiers was dispensed with, and the three men were to go at their own risk. On January 28, the Turkish government refused to allow the demand of the brigands that the release should be on Turkish soil and in secret; and on February 4 they declared it impossible for them to take away safely the ransom money at that time. Some new arrangement must now be resorted to.

THE NEARER-EAST.

British and Russian Rivalry.—The British house of commons, January 22, was the scene of an unusually important debate whose leading topic was Britain's interest and general policy in Persia and the Persian Gulf. Some important facts, not highly welcome, were set in strong light, such as the great decline of British trade with the provinces of northern Persia since Russia introduced a protective tariff, and the obstinate adhesion of the English to methods inadequate to moderate trade conditions. The British government's mistake in 1898 is now recognized, when it refused to guarantee the loan of £2,500,000 to Persia, alleging that the operation would not accord with sound business principles. Russia, taking a broader view, advanced the money, has found the security good, and has gained at the Persian court the place of a friendly adviser. In the Persian Gulf, British trade still has the lead, but is now to meet the rivalry of three good Russian roads into Persia, besides a subsidized line of steamers from Odessa.

Sir Edward Grey, and other statesmen, are now advocating the necessity of a comprehensive Asiatic policy as a whole, after a frank interchange of views and adjustment of interests with Russia. This would avoid all the disadvantages of a policy of surrender and of a policy of resistance.

On the more general aspects of the situation in Western Asia the under-secretary for foreign affairs, Lord Cranborne, announced for the government the policy of maintaining the *status quo*. Referring to Britain's vast interests in the region referred to, which have for their basis treaty rights, he declared that those rights are to be held inviolate. Both Britain and Russia having announced their policy to be the maintenance of the integrity of Persia, Britain adheres to this, but demands that other powers also adhere. Referring to British rights in Persia, especially on the Persian Gulf, in the southern provinces of the Persian empire, and in the provinces bordering on India, Lord Cranborne made this strong official declaration: "Our rights there and our position of ascendency we cannot abandon."

A comment by Captain A. T. Mahan on the naval and military importance of the Persian Gulf upholds the reasonableness of Lord Cranborne's declaration. He says that the Gulf "affords a flanking position, and entails a perpetual menace in war * * * and presents drawbacks so obvious that there is no motive, in the good of Russia, for the other states to consent to an arrangement which carries with it hazard to them."

The ascendency of Britain, Lord Cranborne further said, rested happily on Great Britain's maritime supremacy. A notification to Russia seems to have been intended.

A Stir at Koweyt.—It was reported in the latter part of December that the commander of a British gunboat at Koweyt (pp. 530, 531) had hauled down the Turkish flag from the residence of Mabaroukh, the sheik of Koweyt, and had raised in its place Mabaroukh's own flag in token of his independence. On January 4, there were reports of an expected attack on Koweyt by Ibn Raschid, ameer of Nejd. The place had been put in a state of defense, and field-pieces from British gunboats are said to have been loaned for that purpose.

ALBERT, KING OF SAXONY.

The presence of a formidable Russian battleship at about this time in the Gulf of Persia, whose commander had given much attention to the sultan of Muscat and appeared to be investigating Ormuz Kishi, a point considered to command the entrance to the gulf, has been deemed disquieting, as possibly indicating some Russian designs in that quarter. By an understanding claimed to be guaranteed by treaties, British supervision has long been recognized over the sultanate of Muscat and the neighboring small states; and any attempt by another power totake charge of affairs there would be viewed as unwarranted, and might have very unpleasant consequences. However, as far as now appears, the whole affair has had no serious results. Some reports of it may have been unduly embellished.

It is understood that the British government sees no reason for interfering with the purposed Bagdad railway, the Russo-Persian railway, or any other purely commercial enterprise.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Fifty - Seventh Congress. — *Senate.* — Neither in the senate nor in the house was any important bill finally passed, nor were any notable joint meetings of committees of senate and house held during January.

Senator Hoar (R., Mass.), on January 14, spoke on his resolution offered the previous day for an investigation of the status and progress of affairs in the Philippines. He would have a special committee of seven members appointed. To this Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), chairman of the regular Philippine committee, objected strongly. There was, he said, no need of a special committee. The regular committee was both competent and willing to make the investigation.

January 15, Mr. Hale (R., Me.) made a speech in opposition to all bills relating to the formation of a naval reserve. His remarks were taken to mean a disparagement of the volunteer service, and many senators strongly resented the slight. Mr. Hale would have conscription for both army and navy.

Senator Lodge, on January 21, opened the debate on the Payne bill to provide revenue temporarily for the Philippines. The bill, as presented in the senate, contains certain amendments to the Payne bill as introduced in the house. Mr. Lodge justified the cutting off of the export tax on articles shipped from the Philippines to the United States; also the reduction of the Dingley tariff rates to the extent of 25 per cent. Mr. Spooner (R., Wis.) asked whether the export tax on hemp brought to the United States would not cause all the

hemp product to be shipped hither. To this Mr. Lodge replied by quoting from the bill the words "for use in the United States." The bill admits to free Philippine coastwise traffic the ships of all nations. Mr. Lodge defended this on the ground that, without it, the whole commerce of the islands would be wrecked.

Senator Dubois (D. Ida.) precipitated a passionate debate January 27 by sending to the clerk's desk, and having read, a press dispatch from the Philippines, in which General Wheaton, commander of a military division in Luzon, is represented as saying that in Manila men were imprisoned for making remarks less censurable than those credited to Dr. Schurman in the report of a speech delivered by him at Boston. Mr. Dubois believed that the President should reprimand General Wheaton and other officers in the Philippines who are criticising the senate. "I don't know," he said, "who General Wheaton is, but he probably is some charity boy appointed to West Point by a senator or representative, and since supported by the government. His remarks are outrageous and indecent." Senator Dubois's motion was supported by Senators Teller (Ind., Colo.), Carmack (D., Tenn.), Rawlins (D., Utah), Tillman (D., S. C.), and Money (D., Miss.). On the other side, the principal champion was Senator Lodge (R., Mass.) aided by Senators Spooner (R., Wis.), Hale (R., Me.), Platt (R., Conn.), and Foraker (R., Ohio). The following day, January 28, when Mr. Lodge brought up the resolution for an investigation of the status of affairs in the Philippines, there arose another acrimonious debate, first between Senators Spooner and Tillman, over the construction of the supreme court's decisions on insular cases. The question of the treatment of the inferior races in the Southern States and in the Philippines having come up, Mr. Tillman asked whether Senator Spooner thought it just right to "deal with a colored people (Filipinos) in a most infamous, and damnable, and hypocritical way, and go South and hold the negroes up as examples, that we are dealing with in a similar way? Are we to have two rules of conduct in regard to the colored people, one in which we butcher them and shoot Christianity into them, and another in the South where we are not allowed to protect our wives and children?" A number of senators from both sides joined in the heated dispute, which ended only with the day's session. The next day, January 29, the senators renewed their quarrel, the subject of contention being now the alleged censorship of the press in the Philippines.

House of Representatives. — Mr. Hepburn (R., Iowa) opened the debate on his Nicaragua canal bill, January 7. He considered the offer of the Panama company to sell their plant and rights for $40,000,000 as part of a plan of delay. He thought it a suspicious circumstance that the company should have so suddenly lowered the selling price from $109,000,000 to $40,000,000. Though there appeared the next day to be a prospect of strong opposition to the bill, still, when the vote was taken on the 9th, the ayes stood 308 against 2 noes. All amendments were rejected summarily.

On the 10th, the house considered the provisions of the Hopkins bill to create a permanent census bureau. The matter was recommitted for amendment which should provide government employment for the present force. The bill passed the house before the end of the month.

There was an exciting debate, on January 22, upon one item in the urgent deficiency bill which appropriates $500,000 for establishing a military post at Manila. As the appropriation was subject to a point of order, Mr. Cannon (R., Ill.), who was in charge of the bill, offered an amendment to appropriate the sum "for the shelter and protection" of officers and soldiers in the Philippines. Three opposition members protested against the vote, declaring that the original and the substitute readings were in effect identical. The discussion went on for an hour, and in the end the amended clause was voted on. The affirmative vote was all Republican,

except that Mr. Cummings (D., N. Y.) stood with the majority, exclaiming, "When I refuse to vote to protect the life of an American soldier, I hope I may be paralyzed." The amendment was adopted, 127 to 100.

During the month nothing was decided in senate or house regarding trade relations with Cuba, and no one could forecast what legislation, if any, would be enacted in the present session. The judgment of that leading Republican newspaper, the *New York Tribune*, pronounced upon the action of the ways and means committee of the house upon the question of relieving the depression in Cuba, is dictated by no other motive than that of sustaining the honor of the nation. Says the *Tribune* (January 31):

With amazing indifference to the nation's moral obligations to Cuba, and the republican party's solemn pledge to promote the rehabilitation of that stricken island's prostrate industries, the ways and means committee of the house has instructed Chairman Payne to report a bill so adroitly phrased as to give the measure the appearance of reducing the burdens of taxation in the interest of the American people—an ancient and convenient method employed by timid legislators to conceal from the public view motives which inspire action. No such flagrant violation of promises earnestly made has been committed by Congressional leaders since the republican party came into full control of the government, and the master minds of the organization now are looking to the senate to save national honor and party faith from the irreparable injury that would be inflicted should the profligate disregard by the house of the higher duties of statesmanship be crystalized into law.

Army and Navy.—*National Defense.*—A bill prepared by the secretary of war, providing for an increase of the efficiency of the militia, and at his instance introduced into both houses of Congress, defines the national guard as the organized militia, and requires its organization and discipline to conform to that of the regular army. In time of peace the fitness of persons to hold commissions in the force, when called out, shall be ascertained. A roll shall be kept of trained men who have served in the army, regular or volunteer, or in the national guard, so that their services may be immediately available in case of war. When the bill is enacted into law and put in force, the armed strength of the United States will consist:

First, of the regular army; secondly, of men of the organized militia called out by the President for not exceeding nine months' service; thirdly, a volunteer force, its numerical strength determined by Congress and composed of (a) such companies, troops and regiments of the organized militia as should volunteer as bodies, with all their officers and men, (b) of a body of men having previous military training, organized by the president and commanded by officers whose fitness had been previously ascertained under the provisions of section 7, (c) of such further volunteers as might necessarily be called for from the States according to their respective quotas, and commanded by officers appointed by the governors of the States.

Alaska.—*Preservation of Big Game.*—A bill soon to be introduced into Congress is intended for the preservation of the giant moose (which is held to be the largest antlered animal in the world), the Kadiak brown bear, the mountain caribou, the mountain sheep, the mountain goat, the black and yellow bears, and the glacier bear (a species till lately unknown). These animals will, before long, be exterminated by hide-hunters, head-hunters, general sportsmen, and Indians, unless they are protected by game statutes. It is therefore proposed to make a game preserve which shall include the whole of the Alaskan and Kenal peninsulas, with Kadiak island and Afognak island. This area can easily be protected, and it is, as yet, well stocked with big game. All the species, except the polar bear, are here represented. The area chosen for the preserve is not, and never can be, adapted to the wants of the husbandman; and in it are few deposits of the precious metals.

A New Trail.—After enduring severe hardships the members of the Trans-Alaska company exploration and trail-building party have succeeded in cutting their way through from the Yukon to Iliamna Lake. This lake (see map) is the body of water having its outlet into Bristol Bay. It is, in a direct line, about 450 miles from Nome. The explorers established a horse trail, which, it is claimed, will mark a new era commercially so far as Nome and the contiguous

region is concerned. Houses have been put on the trail thirty miles apart, so that the route is regarded as safe, even in the depth of winter, for travellers, mail, and freight.

Maine.—*A Year of Prosperity.*—From the annual report of the State board of assessors it appears that the year 1901 was one of extraordinary prosperity for Maine. Crops were "extremely abundant" and commanded high prices. All industries prospered beyond anything witnessed these many years. The amount assessed on corporations the present year is the largest in the history of the State. The increase is $273,667.71. The increase of population, according to the local assessors' reports, was about 15,000 between 1900 and 1901. For the first time in many years there is an increase of value in shipping property amounting to $119,959.

The State commissioners of inland fisheries and game report for the year a total of 413 moose killed. Of these 96 were killed illegally, nearly all of them cows and calves. The deer killed legally numbered 10,320. The number killed illegally could not be ascertained. Bears killed by parties conducted by registered guides, 97. There is no indication of the return of the caribou to the state. The Maine sportsmen's association will ask of the legislature the enacting of a law exacting from non-resident hunters of big game a license fee of $10 a year.

Missouri.—*The World's Fair.*—No department of art or industry will be without representation in the universal exposition to be held next year at St. Louis to commemorate the purchase of the Louisiana territory a hundred years ago. The neat octavo pamphlet published by the directors of the enterprise to show the official classification of exhibit departments, has fifty-three pages enumerating the various classes and sub-classes of exhibits in the fifteen departments of which the grand exposition will consist. The order in which the departments are ranged in this skeleton scheme of the exposition is

significant, especially the place assigned to the department of education, which is set in the forefront. This department A comprises eight groups, and among them the kindergarten constitutes class 1 of the first group. St. Louis was the first city in the United States, or among the first, to establish a kindergarten as a part of its school system.

That this world's fair will not be cramped for room, even should the afflux of exhibits, exhibitors, and visitors surpass all expectation, appears when it is considered that the total floor space of the buildings will be 200 acres and that the grounds have an area of 1000 acres. The director of exhibits will mail free on request the pamphlet of classification and the rules and regulations.

New York. — *Dynamite Explosion.* — Another great disaster befell the metropolis on January 27—an explosion of a quantity of dynamite in the excavation for the underground rapid transit railroad in Fourth avenue and Forty-first street. Six or seven persons were instantly killed and about a hundred injured. Two great hotels and a hospital had their front windows blown out. The Grand Central station, in Forty-second street, and many other buildings in the neighborhood of the explosion, suffered great damage. One of the hotels was damaged to the extent of $100,000. The total of serious damage to buildings was estimated at $335,000.

Fatal Railroad Collision. — In the morning of January 8, in the two-mile tunnel of the N. Y. Central and Harlem railroad, in the city of New York, there was a rear-end collision of two passenger trains, one of them run by the New Haven railroad company, and the other by the Harlem railroad company. The New Haven company's train was halted in the tunnel, in obedience to cautionary signals. The succeeding train, on the same track, while making a speed variously stated as fifteen and thirty miles an hour, drove into the one in advance, demolishing the rearmost car and killing fifteen persons instantly besides injuring some thirty more. Of the injured two died soon afterward. The engine-driver of the rearward train pleaded in exculpation that owing to fog, smoke, and steam in the tunnel, he was unable to see the green or the red signal lights which should have warned him of the presence of the other train in the same "block." The killed and wounded were nearly all residents of the little city of New Rochelle.

South Carolina.—*State Dispensary Report.*—The purchase of liquors at the dispensaries in the year 1901 amounted to $1,617,973, and the gross sales, exclusive of beer by beer dispensers, to $2,328,681. Net profit to the State school fund, $120,962. Net profit to the counties and towns, $424,285. The directors consider that as they are forbidden by law to charge the county dispensers more than 10 per cent profit, and as the price of whisky is much higher, although not advanced to the consumer, the showing of profits is excellent. If all the profits were turned into the State treasury taxes might be reduced just one-half.

Cuba.—*The Policy of the President-elect.* — On January 2, President-elect Tomas Estrada Palma, who will assume office May 1, made to a correspondent of the *Tribune* (N. Y.) a brief statement of the policy he will pursue. The correspondent visited him at his home at Central Valley, N. Y. "No one will control me," he said; "I have made no pledges." To the United States, Cuba owes gratitude. That he will never forget; yet he is first of all a Cuban. A commercial treaty with the United States is of pressing necessity. That concluded, Cuba will be able to develop many industries. He thinks the United States might be induced to give up to the young republic the Isle of Pines. He will favor, in every way, economy in the government. He regards the claims of the late Cuban army, for adequate recognition of their patriotic services, as eminently just and not to be denied; yet he will recommend that the soldiers shall wait for their pay till the industries of the people shall have been set on firm

VIEW AT PEARL HARBOR, ISLAND OF OAHU, HAWAIIAN GROUP.

ground. To pay them off now would subtract too much from a loan that might be negotiated by the new government; not enough would be left for the needs of industrial reconstruction and development.

The Election.—Official returns of the presidential election show fifty-five electors for Palma, the nationalist candidate, and eight for General Maso, democratic candidate. Though General Maso withdrew from the canvass a little before the day of election, he won three electors in Puerto Principe and five in Santiago.

Hawaii.—*Removal of Governor Dole.*—Among the reasons urged for the removal from office of Governor Dole by the President, are the facts alleged by Judge Humphreys in a charge addressed to the territorial jury a year ago, in which Iwilei, a stockade for the segregation of prostitutes, worthy Japanese young girls who were kept in virtual slavery, was denounced as an institution conducted in the interest of government officials. The hovels, he charged, were built by a company with a corporate franchise from the territory, and two other directors were territorial officers. The stockade has since been abolished.

Naval Station at Pearl Harbor.—The purposes of the United States government to acquire land for a large naval station at Pearl Harbor (island of Oahu, a few miles from Honolulu) is being carried out. Over six hundred acres of land are taken, the owners asking $600 per acre, but the court on condemnation putting the price at only $75 per acre. An extensive dock is to be constructed. Long before the annexation of Hawaii the United States authorities had an eye on Pearl Harbor as a Pacific naval base.

Tutuila. — The status of the island, from the point of view of the treasury department at Washington, is ambiguous, and to determine it a judgment of the supreme court must probably be invoked. In stating the history of the

MAP TO SHOW THE LOCATION OF PEARL HARBOR.

revenue problem that has arisen, the department cites the treaty of the year 1900 whereby Great Britain relinquished all her right and interest in Tutuila to the United States. Thereupon the United States navy raised the American flag at Pago Pago and officials were appointed to conduct political affairs in the island. Thus did the United States assume a protectorate over Tutuila. But the United States "has never obtained title for sovereignty." Neither has the treasurer, says the published *precis* of the department's statement, any right to admit taxable exports from Tutuila into American territory free of duty, as if the exportation was made from port within the United States.

The incident which brought up this question occurred at Honolulu when the collector of customs there levied duty on mats coming from Tutuila. The import was paid under protest and an appeal made to the treasury department for a ruling that the goods had come from American territory and were therefore duty-free. The action of the treasury has been wavering. At first it was decided that the protest must be heeded. Afterward that decision was retracted and the action of the collector at Honolulu approved. The end is not yet.

The Philippines.—*Renegade Americans with the Insurgents.*—The war department has received information which fully confirms previous reports that many American soldiers have joined the insurgents. There are some fifty Americans with the insurgent leader, Lukban, in Samar, and they will not let the chief surrender. Recently, when the Filipino peace commission landed at Catabalogan, the principal port of Samar, the rebels fired on the town with heavy guns. American officers and men declare that they distinctly heard the voices of American deserters among the rebels. Frank C. Meekin, formerly of the thirty-seventh volunteer infantry, was lately tried for "entering the service of the enemy." The man deserted in September, 1900, and served with the insurgent General Cailles till Cailles surrendered, June 24, 1901. Meekin, during the nine months, was employed mostly in repairing arms and preparing ammunition. He admitted to a soldier of his regiment that he had joined the enemy of his own free will. He served in the field with the rebels as a lieutenant. On his trial he denied that he had served voluntarily, and said that he had been made prisoner while drunk. He was found guilty and condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for twenty years. On January 4, the war department published the text of a proclamation to the American soldiers, signed by nine Americans, seven of them formerly in the military service. The opening paragraph sufficiently indicates the tenor of this document:

> Dear Fellow Countrymen: After many months among the Filipino people, studying their customs and characters, we, the undersigned, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for us to break the silence and let you know the real truth, so that you will see the folly of continuation of fighting these people, who are defending their country against the cruel American invasion in the same manner in which our forefathers did against England in those glorious days of our grand and noble liberator, General George Washington.

The names of the signers are given as follows:

Harry Horal Alman, Company K.
John Blake, Trumpeter, Company B, 28th United States Infantry.
Frank L. Clark, Company F, 21st United States Infantry.
J. Thomas Kreider, Corporal, 38th United States Volunteer Infantry.
Charles Buchanan, Company B, 28th Volunteer Infantry.
Harry Richter, 6th United States Artillery.
Charley Wright, Hospital Corps.
Fitzhugh Smith.
John Ryan, 4th Regiment.

Insurgents Surrendering.—Early in January, Colonel Marisagan, Major Cabrera, and a renegade priest named Castillo, surrendered unconditionally to General Bell in Batangas province. These three had control of the operations of the insurgents in the district of Toaci, including the town of Banan and Guenoa. The rebel chief Malvar was expected to surrender forthwith.

Manila advices of January 12 reported

the complete success of expeditions commanded by Colonels Wint and Wells, in destroying barracks and hamlets with rations enough to keep 20,000 Filipinos for six months. These operations were conducted in the neighborhood of Loboo, in Babangas province. Major Lot and three other Filipino officers surrendered to Major Anderson of the sixth cavalry at Lipa, province of Batangas, January 27. At that date the outlook in that province was decidedly favorable.

At the end of the month the prospect for the restoration of order and peace throughout the whole archipelago was semi-officially declared to be "more favorable than at any time since the original outbreak." Everywhere the insurgents were broken up into small bands, and everywhere they were fleeing for shelter, or were surrendering, or they were captured or killed. By the end of February, Samar alone would remain unpacified.

An Ill-starred Expedition.—After two weeks spent in the interior of the island of Samar, a party of marines, commanded by Captain David D. Porter, returned to the coast, having in the meantime endured extreme hardships. The men were for several days without food, and their native guides professed ignorance of the properties of various species of roots, some of which were perhaps edible. None of the natives came down to the coast with the men, and the survivors of the party are deeply incensed against them. In the lack of any proper food, the men ate raw the flesh of dogs. On January 21 Captain Porter and three of the marines staggered into camp in a state of delirium; and it was difficult to ascertain from them the location of the rest of the party.

A relief expedition, made up of men of the first infantry, set out to find the missing men, marching in a furious rainstorm that caused the rivers to rise to flood height. Ten of the marines were found, all in a delirious state. Two more were discovered in the branches of trees, barking like dogs. No trace or tidings could be found of the remaining ten.

BISHOP BRENT,
RECENTLY CONSECRATED EPISCOPAL BISHOP OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The condition of some of the men was critical.

The Homesickness of Soldiers.—The medical authorities at Manila attribute to nostalgia many of the cases of impairment of health occurring among the troops and the American civilians resident in the islands. The Manila newspapers urge the Philippine commission to vote an appropriation of money to pay for a daily news service by cable, so that the men may be kept in closer touch with their home-life. A subscription was taken up among army officers and civil officials to defray the costs of a hundred-word cable dispatch daily for three months, as an experiment. From Manila this news will be transmitted free to all points on the military wires.

The Friars' Lands.—Mr. Root, secretary of war, appeared before the committee of the house on insular affairs, January 18, and gave his view as to the disposition to be made of the lands owned by the different orders of friars in the islands. These landholdings, he said, are one of the chief causes of discontent among the natives and of their rebellions. Now that the friars are disposed to sell the lands, the American government should seize the opportunity to gratify the people. A fair price could be agreed on, and there would be no need of condemnation proceedings. The value of the lands he estimates at between $3,000,000 and $7,500,000 of American money.

Porto Rico.—*Governor's Message.*—Governor Hunt's message to the legislature was read in joint session on January 2. He congratulated the deputies on the tranquillity and contentment that reign in the island, the multiplication of schools, the extension of railroads, the growth of commerce, the larger returns from agriculture, and the progress made toward extinguishment of debt. The number of schools is 885, of teachers 934, of pupils 45,000. In the year, thirty-two new schoolhouses were built. The governor advised the improvement of the harbor of San Juan. Touching the case of Santiago Iglesias, organizer of workingmen and agent of the American Federation of Labor, who, since December 11, has been in prison serving a sentence of three years and four months for the crime of conspiracy, the governor remarked on the ambiguity of the existing code of laws; but the remedy is in the hands of the legislature. "There is no room for lawlessness in Porto Rico," he said, "but it is perfectly lawful to organize to secure better wages by peaceable measures. A law which forbids the execution of such a purpose is unworthy the American government and should be wiped out."

Miscellaneous.—*The Danish Islands.*—The treaty between the United States and Denmark for the cession and sale of the three West Indies islands belonging hitherto to the Danish Kingdom, was signed at Washington, January 24, by Secretary Hay and the Danish minister, Constantin Brun. The price of the islands is $5,000,000. The treaty still needs ratification, both by the senate of the United States and by the rigsdag, but the approval of those bodies is assured in advance, though the formal act may be delayed for a few months. The three islands — St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix—comprise an area of 127 square miles and have a population of 30,000. The white inhabitants are about 15 per cent of the population, the rest being negroes and mulattos. There is no "color line" between the races, and intermarriages between blacks and whites are not unusual. English is spoken by all, and is used both in the schools and in the courts of justice. Nevertheless, Danish is the "official language."

Panama Canal Properties Offered for $40,000,000.—The Panama canal company, on January 4, made a formal and definite proposition to sell the canal to the United States government for $40,000,000, its value as estimated by the Isthmian canal commission. It was believed that Admiral Walker, president of that commission, and the majority of its members would recommend to Congress the acceptance of this offer. Meanwhile, the Hepburn bill in the house of representatives, which is designed to commit the government to the choice of the Nicaragua route, was as strenuously supported by the majority as ever. The commission in its original report made this estimate of the cost of the Nicaragua and the Panama canals respectively:

> The cost of constructing a canal by the Nicaragua route and of completing the Panama canal, without including the cost of acquiring the concessions from the different governments, is estimated as follows:
>
> Nicaragua, $189,864,062.
>
> Panama, $144,233,358.
>
> For a proper comparison there must be added to the latter the cost of acquiring the rights and property of the New Panama canal company. The commission has estimated the value of these in the project recommended by it at $40,000,000.

Immediately on receipt of the tender of the Panama company's property at the price of $40,000,000, the Isthmian

MAP TO SHOW THE POSITION OF THE DANISH ISLANDS, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN AND ST. CROIX.

commission began the preparation of a supplemental report. This they presented to the President, who, on January 20, transmitted the document to Congress. The commission unanimously recommend that the offer of the Panama canal company be accepted. This report estimates the cost of constructing the Nicaragua canal at $45,630,704 in excess of the cost of completing the Panama; and the estimated annual cost of maintenance is $1,300,000 greater at Nicaragua than at Panama.

A vote was taken on the Hepburn bill in the house, January 8, and it passed by an almost unanimous vote — 308 against 2. But in the senate there appeared a fair prospect of the passage of a bill favoring rather the acceptance of the Panama company's offer.

Cabinet Appointments.—On January 8 the President sent to the senate the name of Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, to be postmaster-general and of Leslie M. Shaw, who has just completed a term of office as governor of Iowa, to be secretary of the treasury.

The United States and the Vatican.—Neither in this country nor at the Vatican has the establishment of reciprocal diplomatic representation been favored. Such representatives are national, and the Vatican is not a nation. Recently, however, a party at Rome, under the lead of Cardinal Satolli, is favoring such a project as requisite for settlement of the complicated Philippine question. The suggestion also is made that at least this government might appoint a confidential agent to treat with the Vatican on the Philippine question—all public official recognition by the Vatican of such an agent being avoided.

A New Postoffice Rule.—A socialistic newspaper of Chicago, *The Challenge*, having been excluded from the mails as belonging to the class of "publications designed primarily for advertising purposes," its editor-publisher took his business to Toronto, there obtained postal rates 50 per cent lower than in the United States, and at those rates the paper circulated freely in this country under the conditions of the international postal

treaty. Another journal, *The Appeal to Reason*, has been threatened with exclusion because one-third of its mailing list consists of names of persons whose subscriptions are paid by others, not by themselves. The third assistant postmaster-general, Edward C. Madden, thus states the case:

> There is no objection to a reasonable number of subscriptions by one person for another, when not for an ulterior purpose. But when such subscriptions amount to a considerable part of the claimed list of subscribers, and they are paid for by persons manifestly interested in the circulation of the publication because of the doctrines it advocates, or because of the goods it advertises, they have uniformly been held to be not "legitimate" within the spirit and purpose of the law. Therefore, except for a reasonable number paid for by others, not because of the doctrines advocated or the goods advertised, the legitimate list of subscribers required by law must be made up of persons who pay for the publication with their own money.

CANADA.

Dominion Matters.—The premier, Sir Wilfred Laurier, received in January a formal invitation to the coronation of King Edward VII. He was one of the conspicuous figures in London at the time of Queen Victoria's jubilee and he will grace the coming scene of the coronation. He will probably be accompanied by the minister of finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding, and by the postmaster-general, Hon. W. Mulock, who will take part in the colonial conference, and also by a representative military contingent.

On January 16, Hon. James Sutherland was sworn in by Governor-general Minto, at the government house in Ottawa, as minister of marine and fisheries, the duties of which office he had been performing since the former minister, Sir Louis Davis, went on the bench. It was announced that Senator Templeman, of British Columbia, would be appointed a minister without portfolio, and that Hon. David Mills would soon succeed the late Judge Gwynne on the supreme court bench.

It was announced about the middle of the month that parliament would be summoned to meet on February 13.

Bye-elections in the middle of January for nine vacancies in the Dominion house of commons, five in Ontario, three in Quebec, and one in Prince Edward Island, resulted in the return of six liberals and three conservatives.

The *Canada Gazette* of January 11 published the revenue and expenditure returns of the Dominion for the first half of the current fiscal year, up to the close of December. There is a balance on the revenue side of $8,600,000. Both revenue and expenditure show considerable increase over the same period of last year. The revenue is $27,683,855, as against $25,731,656 in 1900. The receipts in the same period of 1895 amounted to $17,621,864, and of 1890 to $19,418,678. The outlay for the past six months has been $19,082,231, as against $17,208,610 in 1900; $13,535,031 in 1895; and $14,052,302, in 1890. The capital account expenditure for the last half year has been $6,701,208, as against $4,930,493 in 1900.

Following are the returns for the six months periods of 1900 and 1901:—

	1900.	1901.
Revenue—		
Customs	$14,417,438	$15,801,648
Excise	5,350,643	5,787,957
Post-Office	1,594,237	1,685,000
Public Works and Railways	2,930,695	3,196,805
Miscellaneous	1,438,640	1,203,445
Total	$25,731,656	$27,683,855
Expenditure	17,208,610	19,082,231
Capital Expenditure—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	$2,648,578	$4,446,677
Dominion lands	115,750	129,419
Militia	24,454	40,695
Railway subsidies	1,686,743	1,642,381
Ore bounties	.....	269,319
South Africa contingent	455,889	173,054
N. W. T. Rebellion	—921	—337
Total	$4,930,493	$6,701,208

Trade.—The aggregate foreign trade of Canada in imports and exports for the last half of 1901 was about $13,500,000 ahead of the same period in 1900. The imports show an increase of about $8,000,000, and the exports about $5,500,000.

During the past year settlers have been entering the Canadian West in so large numbers, that it is now a problem for the government to find sufficient sur-

MONTREAL.

PANORAMIC VIEW FROM MT. ROYAL.

veyors to lay out the public lands for settlement.

A committee of manufacturers early in January laid before the government a request for the increase of some of the protective duties. Their request was taken into consideration, but the *Monetary Times* of Toronto thinks the present Canadian administration is not inclined toward higher protection.

On the other hand, Mr. John Charlton, a well-known member of the Canadian parliament, in an article in the *Forum*, and in a speech at Chicago on January 18, distinctly intimated that, unless the United States could see fit to arrange an equitable reciprocal tariff agreement, Canada would be obliged to retaliate by a great increase of duties, a result which Mr. Charlton would apparently regard as unfortunate but necessary.

The secretary of the Boston chamber of commerce has lately carried to Washington petitions in favor of reciprocity with Canada. These petitions have been indorsed by the boards of trade of about forty manufacturing cities and towns, but the prospect is not particularly hopeful for practical results. The petitions have been placed in the hands of Senator Hoar who apparently does not approve of them.

The Census.—The population of Canada for 1901 (p. 733), as finally announced (January 15) by the commissioner, Mr. Blue, is 5,369,666. The population of the Dominion in 1891 was 4,833,239. It has, therefore, increased a little over half a million during the past decade. Following are the returns for the various provinces:

	1891.	1901.
Ontario	2,114,321	2,182,942
Quebec	1,488,535	1,640,899
New Brunswick	321,263	331,120
Nova Scotia	450,396	459,574
Prince Edward Island	109,078	103,259
Manitoba	152,506	254,947
British Columbia	98,173	177,272
North-West Territories	32,168	158,941
Yukon	.....	27,.67
Unorganized Territories	.....	25,546

The unit of representation for the electoral districts in the house of commons is 25,367. Quebec's contingent remains stationary at sixty-five. Ontario will have eighty-five members; New Brunswick,thirteen; Nova Scotia,eighteen; Manitoba, ten; British Columbia, seven; the North-West territories, six; Prince

Edward Island, four; and the Yukon, one. This means a cutting down of Ontario representation by seven. New Brunswick loses one member, Nova Scotia two, Prince Edward Island one. Manitoba gains three seats, the territories two, and British Columbia one.

A stream of emigration from Iowa and adjoining States to the Canadian Northwest has set in. For this there are several causes, prominent among which are mentioned the prior occupation of the available lands in the States; the fame of the rich harvest which was reaped last year in the Canadian Northwest; and the low price at which fine land in the Northwest can be obtained, against prices of from $50 to $100 an acre in the States.

British Columbia.—Under date of January 29 word came from Victoria that "the old Tory city" was greatly excited over the fact that for the first time in its history it had returned a liberal to the house of commons, Mr. Riley having defeated Mr. Barnard by over five hundred majority. The election was rendered necessary by the unseating of Colonel Prior. The result shows the popularity of the Laurier government.

In view of an approaching appeal to the electorate, Premier Dunsmuir has issued a manifesto setting forth his policy. In general it signifies demands on the Dominion government for aid in developing railways. "In thirty years," says Mr. Dunsmuir, the province has "paid to the Dominion $15,000,000 more than it has got back," in subsidies and otherwise. This the *Monetary Times* (Toronto) characterizes as "a very wide statement."

Prohibition in Manitoba. — The third session of the tenth Manitoba legislature was opened on the afternoon of January 9. In an interview for the press on the preceding evening, Premier Roblin definitely stated that the Manitoba prohibition act (p. 672) would not be altered, but that it would be referred to a vote of the people before enforcement. A measure providing for this would be introduced into the legislature, and the referendum would be taken immediately after the prorogation of the house. Petitions to the assembly were in circulation praying for compensation to those who would suffer loss through the anticipated enforcement of the act. The organized prohibitionists of the province were, throughout the month, no less active than the pro-liquor forces, all classes realizing that a critical point had been reached in the history of the province. The question to be settled by the legislature was whether a stringent liquor act passed by the legislature, after a plebiscitum in its favor should be enforced without further delay or should go into effect only after the decision of a majority of the voters through the referendum. The government, as appeared from Premier Roblin's statement, favored the latter course. Much strength and bitterness of feeling developed. Premier Roblin and his associates were charged with "shuffling conduct, hypocrisy, and treachery," while the government supporters retorted that "the old spirit of the holy inquisition was still rampant" among the temperance and prohibition organizations, which bitterly opposed the referendum proposition. The purpose of the government to evade the responsibility of enforcing the law by resorting to a popular vote was characterized by the Montreal *Daily Witness* as "a surrender of the powers of parliament, an abnegation of the principle of parliamentary government, and a substitution therefor of direct government by the people." Having enacted a law, the government "should, in vindication of its own rights and functions, insist that it should be enforced." The *Monetary Times* (Toronto) put the matter more favorably to the government by attributing its hesitancy to enforce the law to a fear lest, after all, there not being public sentiment enough to bear down opposition to enforcement, "the temperance cause would be injured if premature action should make the measure abortive."

Railways. — The Canadian Northern railroad is now completed, the last rail

having been laid on January 1. The first train from Port Arthur to Winnipeg arrived at midnight. The mileage is given as follows; Ontario, 354; Manitoba, 883; Minnesota, 50; Saskatchewan, 22; total, 1309; main line from Port Arthur to Erwood, Saskatchewan, 810; operated up to January 1, 790 miles. Terminal facilities at Port Arthur, together with a million and a quarter elevator in Manitoba, give storage capacity for three and a half million bushels on the line.

Concerning the application of the Canadian Pacific railway company for power to increase its capital stock to the extent of $20,000,000, the Toronto *Globe* said (January 29) that the preceding season had demonstrated the inadequacy of the present service for handling big crops and that the new issue of stock would be a genuine investment, needed to bring the capacity of the road up to the actual requirements of its business. The enlargement of the capacity of the railway shows faith in the rapidity and permanence of Western development. "The conditions of the new issue provide that although six million dollars will be spent on construction, no addition will be made to the gross profits exempt from governmental control."

The Toronto *Globe* says that attention is being called to the fact that a Canadian railway (the Parry Sound line, from Ottawa to Depot Harbor) has passed into the hands of American capitalists and that other roads may be similarly absorbed.

Ontario.—For thirty years the Liberal party, under various premiers, has guided the affairs of this province. Its tenure of power seems likely to be hotly contested at the coming elections.

The Legislature and Prosperity.—The last session of the ninth legislature was opened on the afternoon of January 8, by Lieutenant-Governor Mowatt who read the speech from the throne. Premier Ross, in his third budget speech, declared the province to be in a prosperous condition. He made the announcement of a cash surplus to the credit of the province of between $1,200,000 to $1,300,000, of which nearly $500,000 represented the receipts over expenditures for the year just closed. The chief feature of Ontario finance is said to be that, with the exception of the grants to railways, everything is paid for as it arises. Whether it is a canal lock, or a dam in northern Ontario, or a vast public building, it is paid out of current revenues. This practice has contributed more to economic and prudent administration than perhaps anything else. Notwithstanding the general good showing made by the government, however, the opposition is aggressive and even bitter. The elections are to occur about the first of April.

Prohibition. — The speech from the throne contained the following touching the proposed work of the legislature: "Measures will be submitted concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors, the construction of a railway from North Bay to Lake Temiscaming, increased representation for the northern districts of the province, the assessment laws, the fisheries, and other corporations." The reference to intoxicating liquors is noted in connection with the recently expressed convictions of leading prohibitionists of the necessity for guaranties to ensure the due enforcement of a prohibition law, if enacted. The decision of the privy council of England on the Manitoba prohibition law had the effect of stirring up the Ontario prohibition forces to urge the government to fulfil what is spoken of as a prohibition pledge. The liquor forces, however, were also alert. On the afternoon of January 24 a large deputation from the liquor interest, represented as being 1,000 strong, waited on the Ontario government to protest against the enactment of a prohibition bill for the province. One of the spokesmen contended that the province was not empowered to give any degree of prohibition that would satisfy prohibitionists. The province could not pass any law to prevent brewing or distillation, or the importation of liquor. So much the decision of the privy council has

made clear. These would be so many obstacles to prohibition, and the question is whether in spite of them prohibition could be enforced. Premier Ross did not, in reply, indicate what the government would do, but a growing opinion was reported that a prohibition measure would be submitted to the legislature.

A New Railway. — The conditions under which the first government railway in Ontario is to be built and operated, were laid down in a bill introduced into the legislature on January 23, entitled "an act to authorize the construction of the Temiscaming and Northern Ontario railway." The preamble recited that there are large areas of arable land, valuable timber, and mineral deposits in the district between Lake Nipissing and Lake Abitibbi, and north-westerly from Lake Temiscaming, that the district is now difficult of access, and should be brought into communication with existing lines of railways.

The Yukon. — There are now over twenty-seven thousand people in the Yukon territory. The population of Dawson City is approximately eight thousand.

The Spirit of the Times.—The Yukon people want a larger measure of self-government. Under the Canadian federal system there are provinces, organized territories, and unorganized territories. The Yukon is an organized territory, subject to the Canadian parliament. In January, Governor-General Minto received the usual memorial from the Yukon council prior to the meeting of parliament. This memorial sets forth that the interests of Canada as well as the Yukon require that representation be given the territory in both houses of parliament. It has not been represented in the senate. At present only two members of the Yukon council are elected by the people, the majority still being selected by the Dominion. The memorialists desire that five should be elected. Other things asked for are the division of the territory into electoral districts and the setting apart of money for election expenses and members' travelling expenses; the right to control the liquor traffic in the territory, the idea being to establish breweries to the great benefit of the local revenues; the nomination of an inland revenue officer; the right to appropriate money for schools, hospitals, and roads; and the right of the Yukon council to adopt ordinances relative to Yukon matters independently of the Ottawa government, which, however, should retain the right to veto on Yukon statutes. Commissioner Ross of the Yukon territory strongly supports the memorial. The following is taken from the Montreal *Daily Witness*:

> There are no limits to the powers that may be conferred on the council of a territory, except those imposed by the British North America Act, where it defines the prerogatives of the federal parliament and the provincial legislature. The people of the Yukon are, therefore, within their rights in asking for an extension of local self-government within those limits. As to the control of the liquor traffic and the right to establish breweries, the national government has hardly, by its past administration, earned the right to resent such a dangerous surrender of responsibility, but the demand is alarming. Mr. Mackenzie established the principle of prohibition in all the territories, whether organized or unorganized, and during his time its enforcement was absolute. His enactment has never been formally repealed, though it has been set aside at various times by regulations obtained through orders-in-council. Mr. Mackenzie sought to preserve the whole region for all time against the curse of the liquor traffic. His successors were of a different mind, and the abuses of the permit system were the result. Abuses have nowhere else gone so far as in Yukon.

Another Gold Discovery.—News was received at Victoria, B. C., January 29, of a rich mining discovery in Indian river, a tributary of the Klondike, twenty-eight miles from Dawson. An effort is to be made to interest London capitalists therein.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

French Shore Treaty Renewed. — Mr. Chamberlain's tardy reply to Newfoundland's appeal for redress of a long-standing grievance (the French shore matter, pp. 610, 735) was made in January. Speaking in the house of commons, January 23, the colonial secretary said

MAP TO SHOW THE SHORES OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN FISHERIES.

that although communications were proceeding with France his majesty's government was not yet in a position to make a definite statement on the French shore question. At that date the Newfoundland legislature had be enconvened for more than a week. Notwithstanding the popular impatience that had developed during the period of waiting for some result of the visit of Premier Bond to London last spring, the legislature deferred touching the matter till intimation of the policy of Great Britain had been received. On the 29th it transpired that Mr. Chamberlain had cabled a request to the colonial government to renew for the present year the French shore modus vivendi which expired on December 31. In striking contrast with the expressions which were common in the colony not long ago, is the immediate and apparently cheerful compliance with the request of the imperial government. At the end of the month it was understood that a renewal of the modus vivendi was being effected. The colonial cabinet recorded that this was done as the colony's continued contribution toward the solution of imperial problems in South Africa, England not being in condition at present to have any trouble with France. Newfoundland, being unable to send troops to South Africa, takes this means of testifying her co-operation in the imperial policy, and is confident that the redress of her grievances will be next undertaken. On the whole, how could the colony do other-

wise? It "is not able to take the matter into its own hands, even if it were disposed to do so. Nothing could be gained by seeking annexation to Canada. Nor is rebellion to be thought of. The outlook is, therefore, that for another year the treaty of Utrecht will hang like an Old Man of the Sea upon the neck of England's oldest colony, depressing its industries, impairing its prosperity, and doubtless to some extent seriously trying the loyal patience of its people."

The fishery rights possessed by France extend (see map) along the western coast, up through the Strait of Belle Isle, and down on the east to Cape St. John. In a similar manner the United States exercises the right of fishing on the southwest shore from Cape Ray east to Ramea. "The extraordinary and anomalous position is thus presented that Great Britain has to share the fisheries on the northeast coast with one great power, and on the southwest coast with another, while on the west coast, considered by itself, both of them compete with her." But on the southwest coast the Americans no longer exercise their rights, the codfish having been practically extirpated. The northeast coast is also largely deserted by the French, the fishing there having become unremunerative. The present operations of fishermen are on the western water-front of the island. There the French contend that their rights, under the treaty, are exclusive, and their contention is regularly upheld by the British government. But Americans also have rights on that western coast according to cession by the British government in 1818. A Newfoundland writer says in the *North AmericanReview* that if a "resolute American skipper would bring a herring seine from Gloucester and let it down into the water at Bay St. George, he could defy the warships to touch him and would do more to bring the whole question to a head than all the *pourparlers* of diplomats in a decade."

MEXICO.

The Pan-American Congress.—The Pan-American Congress (pp. 612, 677, 735), which for three months has been in session in the city of Mexico, reached its final adjournment on January 31.

The question which took precedence of all others, and on which the danger of rupture was often imminent, was that of arbitration. The Chilean delegation, relying upon alleged assurances from Mexico, about which there seemed to be a misunderstanding that at one time was said to threaten the diplomatic relations of the two countries, undertook to prevent the conference from discussing the plan of compulsory arbitration. This plan was favored by Argentina and a number of the smaller South American countries. The result of this situation was a contention which apparently could have but one result, the disruption of the congress, as each side persisted in its view. Through the efforts of Mr. Buchanan and other peacemakers, a scheme was devised whereby both arbitration plans were reported.

A protocol was signed declaring that the principles established in the three Hague conventions shall be considered as American public law. The United States and Mexico will jointly negotiate with the signatory powers of The Hague for the admission into it of the other nations on this continent when they ask that privilege. Some of the strong republics had just grievances that originally they were not asked to take part in The Hague conventions, but their indignation will not cause them to stay out now that a way has been opened for them to enter. This is the belief of nearly all the delegates. It is not necessary to analyze the questions which unsettle so many of the South American countries to show wherein the acceptance of The Hague is good. It may be more fruitful applied to the countries of the American continent than it has been for the original signatory nations. Its basis is the belief that the American republics, controlled by the principles and responsibilities of popular government and bound together by increasing mutual interests, can, by their own actions, maintain the peace of the continent.

Supplementing this protocol is an article requesting the president of Mexico to ascertain the views of the different governments represented in the conference regarding the most advanced form in which a general arbitration convention could be drawn that would meet with the approval and secure the final ratification of all the countries in the conference, and, after the conclusion of his inquiry, to prepare a plan for such

a general convention as would apparently meet the wishes of all the republics. If possible, he is to arrange for a series of protocols to carry the plan into execution, or, if this should be found impracticable, to present the correspondence with a report to the next conference. Thus Mexico is intrusted with a most important duty.

A corollary to the general acceptance of The Hague is the treaty of compulsory arbitration signed by the delegates of various of the governments represented in the conference. This has been described as a compromise, though it in no manner binds or even affects the republics not signing it. Those nations which believed that compulsory or obligatory arbitration is practicable, simply put their belief into the concrete form of the project of a treaty which was transmitted to the Mexican minister of foreign affairs on the same basis as was the acceptance of The Hague convention. Some of these countries already have treaties of obligatory arbitration among themselves.

The delegation of the United States, while in no way indorsing or acquiescing in the theory of compulsory arbitration, recognized the perfect right of those nations which do accept it to enter into such arrangements among themselves as they may think fit.

A resolution approving the purpose of the United States to construct an interoceanic canal was unanimously adopted by the conference.

An important plan bearing upon the welfare of South America was the resolution for the holding of a geographical fluvial conference, to be attended by European representatives and to meet at Rio Janeiro within a year.

With regard to the general work of the conference, the position of the United States delegates from the beginning was clear. It was simply to remove unfounded causes of distrust which might exist, and to cement and strengthen the good understanding between the United States and its neighbors on the continent.

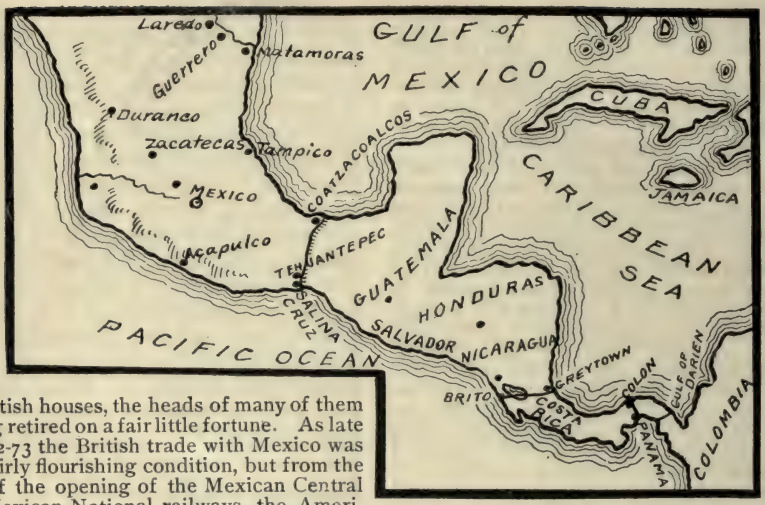
While many of the projects suggested may be considered as containing more of the sentimental than of the practical, and while many will require a long time for their accomplishment, nevertheless it is evident that the countries represented at the conference were seeking to come into closer relations in all of the subjects which were discussed, and the result cannot fail to be beneficial in legislation and diplomacy.

Finances. — The financial affairs of Mexico are in a complicated condition. It is a curious fact that despite the increased demand for Mexican silver dollars in China and the Philippines, and the consequent diminution of the amount in circulation in Mexico, the purchasing power of the Mexican silver dollar at home, and its price in exchange abroad, has steadily sunk with the price of silver bullion. The result has been to double Mexico's payments, principal and interest, on her foreign debt of $113,500,000 gold. Since this was contracted, silver has depreciated fifty per cent, and where Mexico was paying one dollar she now pays two. An adverse balance of trade approximating $20,000,000 gold annually, has also to be settled by payment of $40,000,000 silver.

Notwithstanding her virtually free coinage of silver, Mexico does not maintain purity at any fixed ratio between gold and silver. Gold has disappeared from the circulation, and prices and wages have appreciated. Finance minister Limantour, in a special communication to the Mexican congress in December last, declared that the whole subject had engaged the attention of the executive for some time and a bill was presented enabling the executive to remove wholly or in part the imposts established by law in March, 1897, upon silver, which, having been exported from the republic, after paying imposts may be reimported for coinage. The adoption of the gold standard appears to be necessary in order to put Mexican financial affairs on a satisfactory basis. Measures have already been taken to encourage gold mining and to discourage exports of gold.

British and American Trade.—The gains made by the United States in supplying Mexico with the articles which it imports from foreign countries (p. 679) are sharply called to the attention of English manufacturers and exporters by the British consul at the city of Mexico, who, in his report on the trade of Mexico for the year 1900, says,

Fifty years ago, and even less, the greater part of the trade of Mexico was carried on



by British houses, the heads of many of them having retired on a fair little fortune. As late as 1872-73 the British trade with Mexico was in a fairly flourishing condition, but from the date of the opening of the Mexican Central and Mexican National railways, the American manufacturers have yearly increased their trade with this country.

An Earthquake.—January 16, late in the afternoon, occurred one of the most terrible catastrophes ever recorded in the state of Guerrero (a coast province southwest of the city of Mexico). A violent earthquake shock, felt most severely at Chilpancingo, the capital of the province, situated north of Acapulco (see map), but extending over a large area, killed hundreds of persons, injured many others, and destroyed much property. In the city of Mexico the shock was sufficient to shake great buildings and cause much alarm. The Pan-American Congress was in session at the time. The number of deaths was greater in the parish church of Chilpancingo than in any other single place, as a crowd of worshippers had gathered there.

President Diaz.—A report gained currency at the end of January that President Diaz is preparing to retire from the high office which he has held for a quarter of a century. He is called "the maker of modern Mexico." He has put Mexico on a firm and enduring foundation, having reduced its revolutionary elements to proportions smaller than were ever before known in any Latin-American country and established a stable condition of social order that is conducing to a rapid development of the country's material resources. General Reyes, the secretary of war, is said to be Diaz's choice for a successor.

Protestant Missions.—There is said to be now twelve Protestant missionary societies at work in Mexico, aside from a small independent native church, and a few independent workers supported from England.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Peace Treaty.—January 15–17 the presidents of the states of Central America, with associate officials, met at Corinto, Nicaragua, on invitation of President Zelaya of Nicaragua, for conference on the subject of establishing more cordial relations between their respective republics and to devise means for assuring peace among them. A dispatch (February 3) stated that in consequence of this conference a treaty of peace had been signed by the presidents and by the secretaries of foreign relations of the four republics of Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

The treaty provides for the maintenance of harmony between the four republics and for the establishment of compulsory arbitration for the settlement of all troubles between the countries.

The opening of the court of arbitration is set for September 15. It will meet in Costa Rica. It has been arranged that the court shall hold a year's session in each republic.

THE WEST INDIES.

American Expansion.—The geographical and strategic position of the Caribbean islands known as the West Indies have made them play a great part in the empire-building of the leading powers of the earth. A native of Barbadoes (a clergyman by profession), H. Astley Parris, in a communication to the Boston *Evening Transcript* (February 5) says:

> America enters upon expansion in the West Indies at just the period where European nations are failing and would perhaps willingly counsel withdrawal; and she comes perhaps as a savior to these isles which one is tempted to say are rightly hers. In the West Indies there is a popular feeling, becoming more and more strongly intensified, that America may be trusted to give a good account of herself in these colonies. The problems are however, so difficult; their terms so subtle and perplexing that we all watch her experiment with bated breath for an answer to the question, What can America do with West Indian colonies?

He significantly says that if America would succeed in doing anything with West India colonies she must begin by doing something for them. "She cannot squeeze the Caribbean sponge any dryer, nor throw it any higher upon the cruel rocks of industrial and commercial decadence." Mr. Parris adds:

> What is needed in the West Indies is the organization of industries other than sugar producing, along with the redistribution of the population. But the fiscal paralysis which prevails renders it almost impossible to make any definite and effective move in this direction without extraneous assistance. America can, if she will, by some such means change the face of things and make her possessions in the West Indies prosperous, but it will require the application of American brain and American brawn, the expenditure of American grit and American greenbacks.

The Danish Islands.—On his second voyage to the New World, in November, 1493, "Columbus came up the Caribbees scattering holy names among the islands, and when he reached the last group before turning westward he disposed of the whole procession by calling them 'The Virgins,' in honor of St. Ursula and the spotless band she led through Europe to be slaughtered by the Huns; and as he departed he bestowed separate names on St. Thomas and St. John, and saw in the distance on his left a verdant island which he endowed with the name of the Holy Cross, Santa Cruz" (St. Croix). See map, p. 33.

For almost forty years negotiations for the purchase of these islands from Denmark by the United States have been intermittently proceeding. For recent phases of the negotiations and situation, see pages 558, 679, and 738 of Volume 11. For a record of the signing of the treaty by which the deal becomes virtually accomplished, see page 32. Denmark now agrees to take considerably less than the sum demanded thirty years ago, when Secretary Seward was willing (the senate unwilling) to pay $7,000,000 for the islands. It is understood that, notwithstanding agitation against the sale of the islands in Copenhagen and in the islands themselves, there is willingness on the part of the islanders as a whole that the transfer should be made. The terms of the present treaty are supposed to put the islands on the same basis as that occupied by Porto Rico and the Philippines. Commercially they are not valuable, their importance to us lying in their strategic uses as the key to the Caribbean. It is affirmed that the island of St. Thomas alone, as a coaling station, is worth the $5,000,000 to be paid. The only other foreign landholder in the so-called Virgin islands is Great Britain.

COLOMBIA.

The Revolution.—The struggle of the liberal revolutionists for the overthrow of the conservative government in Colombia showed no signs during January of coming to an end. Attention was drawn principally to Panama, near which, early in the month, ships belonging to the revolutionists were gathered. General Alban, the military governor of the dis-

trict, captured correspondence showing that the insurgent general, Herrera, was planning the capture of the city of Panama by landing troops at La Boca, three miles distant, at the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal. The government positions were promptly strengthened with both men and guns.

A naval engagement took place in Panama harbor, January 20, the rebel fleet being victorious. General Alban was killed, and in other respects the engagement was disastrous to the government. Captain W. W. Mead, commanding the United States battleship *Philadelphia*, forbade the insurgents to bombard the city. General Alban was about fifty years of age and a man of brilliant attainments. He is succeeded in the military governorship of the district by General Amaya. Señor Arjona is the civil governor. The total loss of life in the fight was not large.

Early in the month General Uribe-Uribe was reported as invading Santanda, in the south of Colombia. Near the end of the month a notable battle was fought at Facatativa, twenty miles from Bogota, in which the liberals suffered repulse and heavy loss. They appear to have been threatening the capital.

VENEZUELA.

President Castro's Enemies. — General Andrade, whom Castro overthrew and succeeded in the presidency of the republic, was in Colon early in January and represented that the revolt against Castro had extended throughout Colombia. Of Señor Matos, who appears to be the leading figure in the movement against Castro, Andrade spoke in the highest terms.

The revolutionary steamer, the *Libertador* (formerly the *Ban Righ*, sailing under British colors, Vol. 11., p. 740), bearing Matos and his associates, and military supplies, reached the Venezuelan coast from Martinique during the first week in January. She immediately became an object of interest to the government fleet which, however, was unable to overhaul her. On the 11th it was reported at Willemstad, Island of Curaçoa (a rendezvous for the Venezuelan revolutionists), that British war vessels were under instructions to seize the *Libertador* if they met her flying the British flag. On the 15th the *Libertador* was at Savanilla, on the Colombian coast, and General Matos is reported to have disembarked and to have proceeded by rail to Barranquilla, probably for consultation with Colombian authorities who are in sympathy with him. Subsequently the *Libertador* was sighted east of La Guayra, near which place she is supposed to have landed arms (as she had previously done near Tucona). Fighting between the insurgents and the government troops appears to have begun, January 19, on the peninsula of Paraguana (east side of the Gulf of Maracaibo); also in the vicinity of Uchire and elsewhere. If reports can be trusted, the revolutionists were generally successful against the government forces.

On the whole, President Castro's position seems to grow more and more desperate. He can no longer bear a hand in the Colombian turmoil; he has too many and too active enemies at home. Besides by General Matos, he is assailed also by General Monagos, by General Rolando, by General Hernandez ("El Mocho") who, although now imprisoned by Castro, "has probably a larger personal following than any other man in Venezuela," and by other prominent and influential leaders. The fires of rebellion are breaking out on all sides. The government is in great financial straits and vainly tries to buy war supplies in New York. At the same time it is pressed by such creditors as Germany and France (pp. 740, 741). And yet "the Venezuelan dictator" appears undaunted and confident. He is brainy, resourceful, and of tireless energy. Though he is doubtless domineering and accustomed to handle men and things "without gloves," it is not to be forgotten that, as leader of the liberals and head of a liberal government against a bigoted clericalism, he is upholding a good cause. His fall would doubtless mean the return of the conservatives to power and a set-

back for the cause of liberalism in both Venezuela and Colombia.

The German Claim. — It was officially announced in Berlin on January 3 that the German chargé d'affaires at Caracas, Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, had handed President Castro a note in which the German claims against Venezuela (p. 740) are clearly defined, and in which a limit of time is set for Castro's answer thereto. A dispatch from Willemstad, January 20, stated that the reply of the Venezuelan government to the request of the German government would be submitted to the next congress of Venezuela, which will meet in February.

The French Claim. — It was reported from Paris, on January 9, that Frenchmen having claims against Venezuela were urging the government to adopt coercive measures, but that the latter was "informally sounding Washington" and "waiting for a turn of events in the civil war in Venezuela." The government, however, on the 16th, cabled to Caracas instructing the French consul there to insist that M. Secrestat, Jr., who recently arrived at La Guayra on the French Line steamer *St. Laurent*, from Bordeaux, be allowed to land. M. Secrestat is the son of the French merchant who obtained a lease of the estates in Venezuela belonging to General Matos (p. 741). He was on his way to Caracas to protest officially against the seizure of the estates in question by the Venezuelan government in spite of the fact that the transaction had been legally recorded. He was not allowed to land, on the pretext that he might have been in conference with General Matos. The French consul energetically protested and referred the matter to his government. It is reported that he had received in writing from the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs a pledge that M. Secrestat would be allowed to land without any difficulty.

The Asphalt Case.—Alleged negotiations to settle the dispute over the title to the Felicidad asphalt lakes (p. 561) do not seem effective. The question between the naval companies (New York and

Map to show the Boundary between Chile and the Argentine Republic.

Bermudez, and the Warner-Quinlan) was taken before the Venezuelan courts in Caracas last spring (pp. 305, 561). A decision against the New York and Bermudez company, rendered by a court in Cumana in October, has seemed not unlikely to lead to intervention by the United States.

The Warner-Quinlan syndicate applied to an inferior court in Carupano for an order granting it temporary possession of the Felicidad lakes. The order was granted, but was subsequently revoked. The Warner-Quinlan syndicate then appealed to the court in Cumana. President Castro removed all the members of the court and appointed new judges, who gave a decision in favor of the syndicate. It then appeared that the dispute had reached a very critical point.

A decision, however, is yet to come from the supreme court at Caracas. Meanwhile the New York and Bermudez people are in actual possession of the lakes, with a strong force of laborers, not without military training and led by capable men, including, it is understood, some of the cadets who were recently expelled from the United States Military Academy for hazing; and it is expected they will not surrender the lakes unless the court at Caracas renders a decision adverse to them.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

The Protocol Approved.—The protocol signed December 25 at Santiago de Chile by the representatives of Chile and the Argentine Republic (Vol. 11., p. 742), establishing a modus vivendi, was subsequently approved by the two governments; and it was cabled from Buenos Ayres, January 7, that all the questions in dispute would be submitted to the arbitration of the British commission.

The London *Times* of January 10 said that the "tribunal of arbitration," appointed in 1898 to deal with the questions relating to the disputed boundary between the Argentine Republic and Chile, had informed the secretary for foreign affairs that, although the evidence and arguments on either side had not yet been fully submitted, the decision of the tribunal would be accelerated if a commission of inquiry were to visit the localities for the purpose of examining the geographical conditions of the area in dispute. The government had approved this proposal, and Sir Thomas Holdich, K. C. I. E., C. B., one of the members of the tribunal, would accordingly proceed at once to South America, accompanied by an adequate staff of officers.

The Boundary Question.—Chile is a very ambitious and aggressive republic. Her "land hunger" is the source of the troubles between herself and Argentina. The boundary dispute is more than a half century old. The treaty of 1881 was supposed to settle the matter "forever and a day." In less than ten years, however, Chilean "experts" were interpreting the treaty so as to include much more territory for Chile than the Argentine people were able to concede. This difference led to the submission (in 1896) of the question to the British government for arbitration. The choice of Great Britain was made because of British interests involved in the disputed territory. The parts of the disputed boundary are three: (1) that relating to the region between parallels 23 degrees, and 23 degrees, 52 minutes, 45 seconds south latitude; (2) that relating to the boundary from parallel 26 degrees, 52 minutes, 45 seconds, to the proximity of parallel 52 degrees south; and (3) that relating to the boundary region close to latitude 52 degrees south. This last is the region of the Magellan strait, and the geographical conditions are very complex.

Chile and the Boers.—It is stated that the Chilean government has sent a special envoy to the Boers to say that any Boers who find life in South Africa too burdensome can find a welcome in Chile; that their traveling expenses will be paid; and that homestead land will be furnished them.

Chile and the United States.—Comment has been caused by the readiness of Chile to accept any friendly offices of the United States, as contrasted with the refusal of Argentina to accept such offices. Since the *Baltimore* affair in 1891, which nearly involved Chile and this country in hostilities, the Chileans have supposedly maintained a bitter feeling of hatred to the United States, but that disposition appears to have changed. On January 11, an extradition treaty between Chile and the United States was approved by the Chilean congress.

ECUADOR AND PERU.

Boundary Dispute.—A dispatch to the *Herald* (New York), January 6, stated that the Ecuadorian government had sent a strong force, led by the commissary-general, to the eastern frontier to take possession of Ecuadorian territory

QUEEN VICTORIA,
THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF WHOSE DEATH WAS COMMEMORATED JANUARY 22.

recently invaded by Peruvian authorities. In the meantime official representations were being made to the Peruvian minister of foreign affairs. An adjustment of matters is confidently expected.

BOLIVIA.

Treaties with the United States. — The Bolivian congress recently approved two treaties with the United States. The first is an extradition treaty. The second provides for the use of postal money-orders between the United States and Bolivia.

PARAGUAY.

The progress of public instruction is said to have been such in recent years as to place Paraguay quite on a level with the most advanced nations.

A revolution was reported early in January. It broke out at Asuncion, the capital, and was caused by the question of the presidential succession, the term of President Aceval expiring in November of this year. The revolt forced his resignation, which was accepted by the congress. The reins of government were placed in the hands of Vice-president Carvallo.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Anniversary of the Queen's Death.—The first anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria (January 22) was marked by commemorative services throughout the United Kingdom, as it was also in all the colonies of the empire and at the British embassies and legations in various countries. In England there was an especially impressive service at Frogmore, where repose the remains of Victoria and Albert. The king and queen, and other members of the royal family, were in attendance.

Opening of Parliament. — The British parliament was opened by King Edward in person on January 16. The lack of display in public functions, which was Queen Victoria's choice during the years after the death of Prince Albert, was often regretted by British lovers of the spectacular; and it is only what was expected that King Edward should restore much of the tinsel and glitter of royalty in its external trappings. The recent opening of parliament repeated the ceremonies of last year and in some respects seems to have gone even further in splendid effects of color and stateliness. It is described as "the most brilliant spectacle of its kind seen in our generation."

The speech from the throne opened with a reference to the recent tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales; "regretted" that the war in South Africa was not yet concluded; recognized that progress, however, was being made; complimented "my soldiers" as deserving the highest praise; praised "the loyal and patriotic" colonies; expressed the hope that the sugar conference might "lead to the abandonment of the system by which the sugar-producing colonies and home manufacturers of sugar have been unfairly weighted in the prosecution of this important industry;" announced that "I have concluded with the President of the United States a treaty the provisions of which will facilitate the construction of an interoceanic canal, under guaranties that its neutrality will be maintained and that it will be open to the commerce and shipping of all nations;" declared that the estimates had "been framed as economically as due regard for their efficiency renders possible in the special circumstances of the present exigency;" and concluded with mentioning proposed legislation, of solely domestic interest, with the exception of a bill to facilitate the sale and purchase of land in Ireland.

In the debate on the speech there was some criticism by the liberalists, and an attempt was made by the Irish members to break the force of the government's position of "unconditional surrender" by the Boers; but the "tory" forces stood solidly — not to say stolidly — together. The frankness of the speaking is shown by Lord Rosebery's declaration that the speech from the throne was "the most jejune document ever placed on the lips of a monarch"— with special reference, of course, to those parts of it with which the noble lord was not in accord; he himself favored "a passive policy of peace which would receive overtures when these were made." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the liberal leader, spoke in general terms against the course of the government in South Africa, urging conciliation in place of brute force. Earl Spencer (liberal) declared that while it was impossible to grant Boer demands for independence, he must deprecate the government's insistence on unconditional surrender.

The official liberal amendment to the king's speech is conceived in the spirit of Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech (p. 743). It expresses the readiness of the opposition to support an effective prosecution of the war in South Africa, but represents that the course pursued by the government has not conduced to

an early termination of hostilities. It is said that a fairly united liberal vote will be secured for the amendment, but that the Irish element will not support it.

Two of the great questions which the parliament will have to face relate (1) to reform of parliamentary procedure, and (2) to financial matters.

Home Rule.— One of the interesting incidents in the first night's debate was Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's explicit declaration that he still adhered to the policy of home rule. This was, of course, in direct conflict with Lord Rosebery's attitude, and placed a fresh obstacle in the way of the reunion of the liberal party. On January 23, John Redmond, Irish nationalist leader, moved an amendment raising the whole question of Ireland's grievances. He declared that the Irish people would yet teach Mr. Wyndham (chief secretary for Ireland) to repent his rash refusal to grant the reasonable demands of Ireland in regard to the compulsory sale and purchase of land. Though a hundred years had passed since the union, English rule of Ireland still rested upon force and corruption, and the Irish would never be well affected until they were masters of their own country. Replying to Mr. Redmond, Mr. Wyndham declared that no government expected to settle the Irish question, but only hoped to do a little toward improving it, and that the land act of 1881 was too drastic a measure, having produced a litigious war, which had ruined many people. While dealing justly with Ireland, Mr. Wyndham was determined to fight for liberty and the protection of property.

The London *Graphic* says that the recent "outbreak of criminal violence in Ireland is not likely to attract any sympathy from Englishmen, who are beginning to understand that these Irish movements have their origin in American money, and for their object the extraction of more money from the same confiding continent."

Revenue Returns.— It was reported from London, the first of January, that the revenue returns were unexpectedly hopeful, showing a much greater expansion than was anticipated by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer. The receipts for the past quarter show an increase of $16,983,295, as compared to the corresponding period of 1900.

GERMANY.

The Diet.—The Prussian diet was opened January 8. The speech from the throne was read by the imperial chancellor, Count Von Bülow. It presented a gloomy view of the economic situation (pp. 502, 563, 685). The whole results of the financial year were represented as disappointing. The speech concluded with pointing to the necessity of repressing the agitation in the Polish districts and promising that the government would not fail to cultivate the German national spirit in those districts. (For reference to Anglo-German matters, see page 15.)

Polish Boycott.—The Polish boycott of German goods was reported during January as spreading. This is one way taken by the Poles to show resentment of German measures looking to the extinction of their nationality. Many Polish firms which hitherto have always handled German agricultural machinery and implements are now exclusively ordering American implements and machinery. About the middle of the month Henryk Sienkiewicz was summoned before the law courts of Posen, accused of lese-majeste and seditious utterances. He seems not unlikely to become no less famous as a Polish agitator than he is as a romancist.

The Tariff Bill. — A Berlin dispatch, dated January 10, stated that the impression was gaining ground among the supportors of the tariff bill (p. 685) in the reichstag that the bill could not be passed in its present form and that the government might have to drop the measure altogether. Opposition to the bill was taking the form of a proposal for a commission to investigate German

agriculture and to determine whether distress really exists, and whether it is to be found among the great land owners or the peasants. At the close of the month the battle between the agrarians and their opponents was waxing warm. Respecting measures proposed by the former the Baden representative in the federal council declared, "If the majority gets its way, Germany's foreign trade will be confined to the planet Mars."

Germany and the United States. — One effect of the run of Anglophobia in the masses of Germany has been to increase expressions of friendliness toward the United States.

As to the discussion that has arisen respecting the positions of the governments of Europe on the question of intervention between the United States and Spain just before the late war, the German foreign office declared in January "with all positiveness that Germany, neither before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, nor during its course, proposed intervention to other powers. Neither did Germany support such a proposition made by any other power. It is true that in several instances suggestions were made to the German government from another source, in the sense of intervention, but the German government, without exception, maintained a negative attitude towards such suggestions, and made known its negative standpoints whenever occasion was offered."

Emperor William (see portrait on p. 11) has been at extraordinary pains to cultivate friendly relations with America. His attentions to Ambassador White; his consideration of American feeling in dealing with the Venezuela matter; his exchange of compliments with President Roosevelt and his request that Miss Roosevelt should christen his new yacht, built in an American shipyard; his gifts to Harvard University and to eminent American citizens; and his announcement that his brother, Prince Henry, will visit America (sailing in February) to express his "sincere feelings and friendship for the United States and its illustrious head"—these imperial courtesies are no less pleasing to the American people than they are creditable to their illustrious author.

Emigration. — Emigration from Germany greatly increased during 1901. At Hamburg and Bremen alone 19,659 emigrants were shipped up to the end of October, which amounts to an increase of 1,226 as compared with the corresponding period last year. No fewer than 175,000 Germans and foreigners left Germany on German vessels during ten months. This is more than twice the number of the emigrants that sailed from German harbors in the years 1894 and 1897, when, however, the statistics of emigration reached the lowest points recorded since 1880. In October, 68 persons left for the German colonies in Africa. Emigration to Argentina and to Uruguay has increased, while to Brazil it has diminished.

FRANCE.

The Census.—The official census, issued January 8, shows that on March 24, 1901, the total population of France was 38,961,945. This is an increase since 1896, when the preceding census was made, of 444,613 inhabitants. This increase is two and a half times greater than the increase recorded in the period of five years from 1891 to 1896, when it was only 175,027, but the deductions drawn by M. Edmond Théry in the *Economiste European* are far from satisfactory. The following table, compiled from the official census by M. Théry, indicates the rapid rate at which the birth rate in France is decreasing:

PROPORTION FOR 10,000 INHABITANTS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Years.	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of births over deaths.
1815 to 1830	77	314	253	61
1831 to 1850	79	282	241	41
1851 to 1870	78	263	238	25
1871 to 1880	80	254	237	17
1881 to 1890	73	239	221	18
1891 to 1900	75	221	215	6
1900	77	214	211	3

The decreasing birth-rate is responsible for the check in the increase of population. A parliamentary commission has

in hand this very serious matter. Early legislation of some sort is expected.

Politics. — A hard-fought campaign is in progress. On January 12, the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, delivered a notable speech at St. Etienne, defining the policy of the government. He expressed a firm conviction that the coming elections would result in a striking victory for the republic. He declared that the twentieth century "has forever dispersed the ruins of royalty, Orleanism and empire, and that the French democracy is preparing to pass sentence on the vain parodies and bad forgeries of sincere patriotism, and on the spirit of revolution."

American Chamber of Commerce.—The annual banquet of this organization occurred in Paris on the evening of January 18. In the annual report regret was expressed that the United States Congress has not yet established the metric system. The chamber is convinced that such a measure would further develop foreign commerce with America. M. d'Estournelles de Constant, the guest of the evening, pronounced a glowing eulogy upon the United States, appealing for a further tightening of the bonds uniting the two republics.

RUSSIA.

Capital, not Conquest.— According to a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, Russia's military strength is now relatively less in Europe than at any time since the battle of Pultowa in 1709. Russia's present formula is not conquest, but capital. The announcement is made that M. Witte, the minister of finance, is devoting his attention to plans for industrial reform. The disastrous strikes last spring disclosed the necessity of such plans. The task now undertaken is likely to prove an exceedingly difficult one. The grade of popular intelligence alone is enough to make it such. There is no intermediate class in Russia to give stability and momentum to great industrial movements. Only about eight per cent of the people may be said to be educated; ignorance and stubborn prejudice characterize the mass.

An American Opinion.— Mr. Brown, of the firm of Rogers, Brown & Co., of New York City, manufacturers of pig iron and coke, having spent some time in Russia, says that it will take one hundred years of development for the Russian laborer to reach a plane where he will be as competent as the average American skilled laborer; also that Russia as a field for the investment of American capital is absolutely unattractive at present. "The workingmen of the United States," says Mr. Brown, "have a world-wide point of view, honest and able management, and a good grade of ores. . . . I found that American goods are very well liked there. Our agricultural machinery is sold to the exclusion of that produced in almost any other country. I asked an intelligent and educated Russian who had visited this country how long he thought it would be before the peasant laborer of Russia would be on a moral, intellectual and financial plane as high as our own laborers, and he surprised me by saying, 'I think it will take constant development for three hundred years.'"

The Budget. — Dispatches from St. Petersburg (January 14) say that the Russian budget for 1902 balances, the revenue and expenditure totalling $973,285,988. The navy absorbs $494,659,492, the army $161,319,068, and ways and communications $217,773,879. The report of the finance minister, M. Witte, which accompanies the budget, says the equilibrium of the latter leads to the conclusion that the empire's finances are in a perfectly satisfactory condition.

"Our monetary system," says the minister, "leaves nothing to be desired, and our railroads continue to develop under good conditions. Notwithstanding the vexations and complications of recent years, owing to bad harvests, the scarcity of capital and the embarrassments of certain branches of our industry, the general prosperity of our country shows no sign of decline." The London *Times*

quotes the *Independent* of Vienna as declaring that the industrial crisis in Russia is steadily assuming larger dimensions and extending to many branches of industry; and that help is demanded from the government.

Miscellaneous.—An International Exhibition of Fisheries and an International Congress of Fisheries will open at St. Petersburg in March.

The death of Li Hung-Chang is mourned in St. Petersburg as a great loss to Russia. This is only natural, considering that Russia negotiated through him the treaties to which she owes her present position in Manchuria.

According to Russian journals, there is no country of the world where the death-rate is so high and the average of human life so short as in Russia. The St. Petersburg *Vredomosti* is responsible for the statement that the average length of life in that country is but twenty-nine years.

The population of Siberia has more than doubled during the past forty years. This is mostly due to immigration — the immigrants numbering over 200,000 a year. The natural increase of the convict population is inconsiderable.

AUSTRIA.

Race Strifes. — As all the world knows, the Austro-Hungarian empire is made up of the most discordant elements — Germans, Magyars, Czechs, Poles, Rumanians, Slavs, Italians, Ruthenians, and what not — and is generally expected to go to pieces when the Emperor Francis Joseph dies, now an old man of seventy-one years, having reigned fifty-two years — a longer period than that of any other living European sovereign. The Germans, of late, have been opposing the founding of a Czech university at Olmutz, Moravia. The Czechs are said to be reviving the nationality contest in an acute form. The influence of the pope has been exercised to keep the Moravian and Bohemian bishops out of the conflict.

Miscellaneous.—*Industrial Depression.* — Overproduction, followed by a fall of prices, is reported to have seriously affected business in general. Foreign competition also has contributed to the depression. The situation has been the subject of earnest discussion in the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments, as well as in the various chambers of commerce and in the municipal councils of the leading cities of the monarchy.

Duelling. — A movement against duelling has developed in both parts of the dual empire and the survival of mediævalism is confidently declared to be "doomed." Nevertheless, there are many, high in political station, who hold that duelling is a necessary adjunct to the present social order.

For Love, not Rank.—The Archduchess Elizabeth, in view of her marriage, January 23, to Prince Otho von Windisch-Graetz, who is not of royal blood, previously took the oath renouncing all claims for herself and her descendants to the Austrian throne.

HOLLAND.

The Queen's Troubles.—It appears that the stories about quarrels (p. 687) between Queen Wilhelmina and her husband, Prince Henry, contained gross exaggerations, if they were not entirely without foundation. The *Literary Digest* says that no Dutch newspaper of standing gave publicity to the stories and that the *Nieuve Rotterdamsche Courant* has published the following:

> In view of the palpably false rumors lately circulated in foreign newspapers concerning her majesty, the Queen, and his royal highness, the Prince of the Netherlands, we are authorized to deny these tales and to state, on the highest authority, that they are absolutely without foundation.

It is said that the version given by the *Temps* (Paris) is generally accepted, as follows:

> Every one knows that Queen Wilhelmina, who, like all the Oranges, has a will of her own, married for love. Why not admit frankly that the Dutch people were somewhat disappointed by the match? The young queen's choice was not the ideal husband dreamed of by many. But she had freely chosen him, and he was accordingly accepted by the nation, which adored its little blonde Wilhelmina. In these circum-

Abdul-Hamid II as he is to-day.

From The Private Life of the Sultan. Copyright, 1901, by D. Appleton & Co.

stances, the happiness of the royal family seemed assured. . . . Has that happiness been destroyed? This was the question asked of one of the most notable personalities in the political life of Holland. "The queen loves the prince dearly," answered the individual referred to. "She married him for love and this love has strengthened since. So far are they from living in discord, that the couple are models of married harmony." It was the Flemish press and some miserable little Socialist sheets that sowed these calumnies. They went to extravagant lengths. It was alleged that at the time of his marriage the prince was overwhelmed with debts. Yet he bought not long afterward the lordly domain of Dobbin, paying for it 1,500,000 marks. He naturally wanted to visit his own family occasionally and have a house in his native land. It has been insinuated that the queen herself paid for this property. This lie has been exposed. The prince's eldest brother has indulged in wild extravagance, but the queen's husband himself has never been dunned by creditors.

Draining of the Zuyder Zee.—The project for draining the Zuyder Zee (p. 565) has been withdrawn indefinitely by the new ministry, in consequence of the depleted condition of the Dutch budget. Moreover, new agricultural holdings are undesirable because of fallings in the price of land.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Decay of the Union.—The outward signs of union between these two countries have been gradually disappearing. As matters have stood, the only tangible evidences of joint rule are a diplomatic and consular service common to both countries and the fact that a scion of

the house of Bernadotte occupies the thrones of the two joint kingdoms. The submission in December, by the Swedish minister of foreign affairs to the Norwegian minister of state, of a proposal to consider the abolition of the present joint consular system, shows that the drift apart still continues.

DENMARK.

Hard Times.—Advices from Copenhagen during January stated that general stagnation prevailed in industry and trade. The streets of Copenhagen never before saw so many beggars. Many meetings were held and plans discussed for relieving the situation. Social democrats even demanded state aid, and charitable associations were reorganizing to do their work more systematically and effectively.

TURKEY.

The Sultan.—By the courtesy of the Appletons a portrait of Abdul Hamid is presented on page 53, representing him more as he appears at the present day than do the usual portraits from photographs taken when he was a younger man. In the "Private Life of the Sultan" (published by the Appletons and noticed in CURRENT HISTORY for January) by George S. Dorys, son of the late Prince of Samos, the author says: "Abdul Hamid has never attempted to better his country. On the contrary, he has done everything for twenty-five years to ruin it. He stifled the budding liberalism which might be for his people a resurrection; he cut the throat of its independence in the cradle; he seized power by intrigue, kept it by force and cunning, concentrated it by violence. He has paralyzed patriotism, gagged truth, and put in chains independence of thought and conscience. He has massacred entire populations of his empire, parts of which he has also traded over to the foreigner. And, busy only with strengthening the throne on which he has promised himself to remain at all costs, he has drawn the elements of his oppressive power from favoritism, espionage, ignorance, administrative anarchy, tyranny, cruelties, corruption; from the rapes of his favorites, gorged with gold, from their quarrels; and from every iniquity, violence, and injustice. Abdul Hamid has made the most frightful abuse of two combined devices, which, applied each in turn to a state otherwise powerful, have ruined it: 'I am the State,' and 'After me the Deluge.'"

Reforms in Macedonia.—Near the end of December a revolutionary demonstration took place in Sofia against Turkey. Shouting for a revolution in Macedonia, the rioters were with difficulty restrained from wrecking the residence of the Turkish ambassador. On January 3 it was cabled from Constantinople that the ambassadors of the European powers had arranged for a number of conferences respecting Macedonian affairs. The Bulgarian situation grows precarious. Some conflict between Bulgarian and Turkish troops in the vilayet of Kossov was reported on January 23.

The Armenians.—The Kurds are afield and sanguinary tribal conflicts took place in January in the vilayets of Bitlis and Van. A Berlin dispatch of the 20th recorded information that the number of Armenians who are fleeing from Turkish territory is daily becoming greater. Their condition is terrible. If the European powers do not find a way to prevent such things they will see America some day taking the initiative. Only a sufficiently tenable ground is wanting.

Three years ago, when he was in Constantinople, Mr. W. T. Stead excited some astonishment by declaring that nothing was more probable than that the United States might be driven to solve the hitherto insoluble problem of the ownership of Constantinople. Today "the operations of a band of brigands on the Bulgarian frontier have opened the eyes of the public, and both in Europe and America the man in the street is talking of possibilites in the Ottoman empire which then seemed to lie outside the range of practical politics." The "incident" of the capture of Miss Stone, together with the extorting of a ransom, is one of those things which often have far-reaching consequences.

A CHINESE COURT SCENE.

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

CHINA.

Development. — General Charles G. Gordon's prediction of a great future for the Chinese people is remembered by many who will watch with deep interest the course of development after the violent upturning of last year. A small but influential body of men is at work in the empire who have come to see the importance of substituting for the ancient useless learning the studies and aims of "Western" schools. With the gradual introduction of the new education the development of the material resources of China must take a rapid pace. Among the foreign industries which have been gaining ground are ship-building, gun-making, and railroad-making. But mining is said to be the particular form of civilized activity to which the Chinese are looking most earnestly. The interest in railways is largely in consequence of the recognition of the importance of mining operations.

The foreigner is not only teaching the Chinese the tremendous possibilities that have slumbered in his undeveloped mining fields, but he is also taking a busy hand in opening those fields. Says the *Engineering and Mining Journal:*

> The first admission of foreign management was to the coal mines of Tongshan, or Kaiping, and the excuse for the innovation was the necessity of obtaining fuel for the northern fleet of the navy. The next was a private venture in the gold mines of Shantung, and the third the introduction of American methods at Kushantzu in Mongolia. This had its origin in an edict of the empress requiring the viceroys to encourage

copper mining for the purpose of providing metal for the projected reform of the currency. There was no copper in the mine, but that is another story. Next followed the steel works opposite Hankow.

The following from a recent issue of the London *Engineering* is interesting:

The transfer of the Kaiping coal mines, in Northern China, from a native to an English company is an event of some significance. These are the only mines in the country which have been worked with European machinery and superintended by English officials; and, profitable as they have been in the past, there is every reason to anticipate that unrestrained English control will make the venture still more remunerative in the future. There has always been a good and constantly growing demand for the coal both in the interior and among the treaty ports, from Newchwang round to Shanghai and beyond. The field runs for 20 miles along the Tientsin-Newchwang railway, with which it has its own connecting line; there are 60,000,000 tons in sight, and a further 265,000,000 tons (estimated) as yet undeveloped; the railway touches the company's own port of Chingwantow, where there are wharves, coal depots, etc.; and by means of a private canal of fifteen miles, constructed by the old company, communication is opened up with the south and other parts of the country by means of the grand canal and the rest of the elaborate system of internal waterways. Not the least interesting feature is that the transfer was effected while the troubles were at their height, and that English commercial interests have now an easy preponderance so far as the more accessible and rich coal treasures of China are concerned.

A New Railroad. — It was reported in January that the new railway from Hankow to Canton will be constructed very soon. For the purpose of its construction, the American-China Development Company was organized in 1895, under the laws of New Jersey, with the late Senator Calvin S. Brice as president. The present head of the company is Mr. Wm. Barclay Parsons, consulting engineer of the New York rapid transit commission. He intends, it is said, to send competent engineers to China the coming season to begin the work. Chinese labor will be used in building the road, the length of which is about 750 miles. It will connect with the Belgian railroad at Hankow, which runs there from Peking. The company expects to get from the Chinese government $42,500,000 in Chinese government bonds to pay for the construction of the road. The demand for this sum has already been made pursuant to the clause added to the Tientsin treaty thirty-six years ago, authorizing the issuance of such bonds for that purpose. The American company will sell these bonds wherever it can in this country and in Europe. The bonds are to bear five per cent interest, which the company guarantees to pay, the Chinese government, however, being responsible for the payment of the interest in the event of the company failing to do so. The enterprise will be entirely American (except that the bonds will probably be largely subscribed for by foreign interests). All the manufactured supplies for the railroad — bridges, rails, cars, engines, etc.— will be produced in this country. It is hoped that the road will be entirely completed within five years.

JAPAN.

Japan and the United States. — The "awakening of Japan" was one of the greatest events of the nineteenth century — one of the greatest "achievements," it is called, for it was brought about by the efforts of other peoples, chief among whom is the American people. Baron Kantero Kaneko, president of the America's Friends Society of Japan, in 1901, on the forty-ninth anniversary of the arrival of Commodore Perry, who was sent to Japan to complete a treaty of commerce between the two nations, reared a monument to commemorate the fact that the awakening of Japan was largely the action of the United States government. Dutch and British representatives had previously attempted in vain to induce the Japanese to open their country to foreign trade. Dr. G. M. Witsukuri, instructor in the University of Japan at Tokio, recently in America, is undertaking an official history of the Japanese empire. He says: "In writing the history it will be my purpose to accord to the United States full credit for the regeneration of Japan. This country was our source of inspiration and our protection in our time of

trial and tribulation — our rescuer from the state of semi-civilization which was succeeded in the latter half of the century just closed by the progressive government we now have." When the Marquis Ito was recently at New Haven in attendance upon the bi-centenary of Yale University he was received with distinguished cordiality, and he heard President Hadley say, in conferring his degree: "Your nation is the next younger than ours in the family of nations though far older in civilization. Together we are to take a leading part in the history of the coming century."

The point of view thus established makes Japan scarcely less an interesting country to Americans than is the United States to the Japanese. And if the view expressed by the Marquis Ito is correct, the part which Japan is providentially set to perform in the affairs of nations makes her one of the most important factors in the future of the world. His point has been phrased as follows: "Events in the Far East are bringing into contact the highly individual civilization of the West and the almost diametrically opposed civilization of the East. The danger is that this contact will bring about a great crash, unless there is some force to act as a mediator between the two antagonistic civilizations. The Japanese are the only people of the Orient who can understand wholly the import of the two civilizations, and it is, therefore, the mission of Japan to play a part in the future maintenance of peace in the Orient by acting as an 'honest broker' in the coming relations between opposite cultures."

Progress. — Japan is not infrequently styled "the Yankee nation of the Orient." It is fast getting ahead in many lines of industry and science. Its progress is one of the modern spectacles most frequently commented upon by travellers visiting its shores or watching its development.

Postal Savings Deposits. — A quarter of a century ago these deposits reached an annual total of less than $8,000. It has now reached over twenty-three million yen (a yen equalling about half a dollar). A contemporary remarks: "The people have learned to save, and they are nowadays better able to save. From a table of mechanics' and laborers' wages for a dozen years past we find that a steady increase, almost year by year, appears in the wages of carpenters, masons, plasterers, roofers, between 1885 and 1899; that bricklayers', carriage-builders' and shoemakers' wages have advanced fifty per cent in six years, whereas blacksmiths' have more than doubled in the last five years. Something the same may be said of tailors. The demands of commerce and the increase of wealth doubtless have to do with the activity in constructive handicrafts here indicated. Compositors' wages, too, show a great rise. But laborers and servants, always poorly paid, appear to have much to be thankful for in improved payment for work. The day laborer, who in 1887 was getting only eight cents a day, now gets twenty. Where the wages of a man-servant were seventy cents per month, in 1887, they are now a dollar and sixty cents. Maid-servants' wages are about half this figure, but their relative increase has been as great."

Railway Progress.— The first railway, built in 1872, reached from Yokohama to Tokio, 18 miles. In 1883 there were 125 miles of state railways and 63 miles of private railways in the country. To-day the state railways have grown to 832 miles in length, and the private railways to 2,802 — a total of 3,634 miles. These have 1,214 locomotives and 21,916 cars.

Postoffices and Telegraphs. — There are said to be 4,463 post-offices in Japan and the length of her postal routes exceeds 60,000 miles. The telegraph system had grown in thirty years until it now boasts 1,450 offices, 16,204 miles of poles and 63,000 miles of wire. In the year 1891 there were but eighteen telephone offices open to the public; today there are 72, and the number of messages sent over them goes into tens of millions. There are in the island of Formosa, 52 telegraph offices with some 1,590 miles of wire.

Foreign Trade.—"The volume of total foreign trade outwards and inwards remained without any sensational rise for say a dozen years prior to 1882, and it was usually up to that date characterized by an excess of imports. But a change came in 1882, and by a more active policy this condition was reversed, and for a dozen years, with one exception, the exports exceeded the imports. It was in the year 1888 that the aggregate foreign trade first reached a hundred million yen ($50,000,000). But it has developed by leaps and bounds, going from 230,000,000 yen in 1894 to 491,000,000 (say $245,500,000) last year. Again, however, the balance of trade has changed, and in these last five years the imports enormously exceed the exports. Not only this, but in a majority of years of the last twenty the imports of specie exceeded its exports."

National Expenditure.—It is heavy, and the Japanese do not regret that if they can but "get ahead" on the lines of progress that they so clearly discern and have so heartily chosen. The ordinary outgo for the army and navy of the empire cost respectively (in 1900) 38,001,000 and 20,161,000 yen; while national charges (37,851,919) and other expenses caused an outgo to the finance department of 53,389,000 yen. Other departments cost as follows: Interior, 9,768,319; justice, 10,821,375; communications (post offices, telegraph, etc., we presume), 19,984,641; public instruction, 4,745,578; agriculture, industry and commerce, the modest amount of 2,533,008. The ordinary expenditure is not alarming, being only 164,675,000 out of an ordinary revenue of 207,540,000; but there are extras called for which, says the *Monetary Times* (Toronto), would make an ordinary Western minister "sit up" when he came to propose them. For example: eleven millions extra for the army, and seventeen millions for the navy. This is part of what it costs to be an up-to-date naval and military power. Then there are large supplementary estimates for communications, the interior, and agriculture and commerce, all of which, doubtless, are in the interest of enlightened progress. The "extraordinary" list of 111,253,000 yen brings the total expenditure up to 275,928,000, which is a little below the total revenue.

Mineral Production.—The mineral industry of Japan appears to be in a good condition. Important gains have been made in coal, copper, and sulphur. The energy with which the Japanese coal is pushed in the markets of the East is well known, and this fuel is being largely used by steamers in Eastern trade. Sulphur from Japan is being exported largely and is found on our own Pacific coast markets.

Wireless Telegraphy.—A good illustration of Japan's progressive enterprise is furnished in the fact that the government has begun to erect wireless telegraph stations on the Korean coast. "What's the good of anything," a Japanese appears to ask, "unless we have it?"

Trouble in Formosa.—The large island of Formosa, standing sentinel-like off the coast of China, was ceded to Japan in 1895. An insurrection has broken out in which some twenty-five hundred natives in the southern part of the island have taken up arms against the Japanese authorities. The prevailing conditions are similar to those in the Philippines, making it almost impossible for the Japanese troops to follow the insurgents into the swamps and jungles, where the latter are able to live. In one battle the Japanese lost twenty-one killed and twenty wounded. Twelve insurgent leaders and 156 of their followers were killed or captured. Neither party gained any advantage. Advices of January 20 stated that the insurgents are carrying forward such a vigorous campaign that the Japanese had sent seventeen companies of militia against them.

KOREA.

Official Thievery.—According to mail advices from Seoul, January 13, the checking of the government receipts from taxes and internal revenue reveals

PALACE OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

the astonishing fact that not less than $5,000,000 have been embezzled by government officials during the last six years. Ye Yo Yok, minister of finance, advised the emperor to pass sentences of death on all officials who embezzled over $1000. The emperor's sanction was given and wholesale executions were soon to take place. Eighty officials were implicated. Among those condemned was Cho Pyng Jik, an ex-premier. The officials under arrest claimed that the money taken by them was in payment for salaries or expenses incurred in collecting.

SIAM.

The Royal Tour. — His majesty, King Chulalongkorn I. (see portraits, Vol 11, pp. 712, 713), contemplates making a tour around the world, visiting first Java, the Philippine Islands, and then proceeding to the United States, where, it is understood, he is to become the guest of the nation, by invitation of the President. His great purpose is said to be the improvement of his country and the uplifting of his people. His proclivities are greatly in favor of European civilization. Following the foregoing statement comes (February 1) a report that the king will first have his son, Prince Maha Vajiravudh, visit America, returning from England (where he has been an Oxford student) by way of the United States sometime next October. If the crown prince shall be favorably impressed while here, the king (so says a correspondent in Bangkok to the Philadelphia *Commercial Museum*) will migrate hitherward the following year.

Progress in Siam. — In recent years many of the ideas and institutions of Western civilization have found place in "the kingdom of the free" (the meaning of the native designation of the country —Thaï, or Muang-Thaï). Says the correspondent above referred to:

Bangkok is no longer what it was when I first knew it, more than fifty years ago. It now extends a distance of eight miles along both banks of the Menan river. The part of the city on the western bank is essentially what it was then, except the numerous steam rice mills. The innumerable improvements on the eastern bank are simply marvelous. The many canals are studded with neat and substantial bridges, its broad streets are shaded with what soon will be stately trees. The frail attaps, bamboo, and wooden houses are rapidly disappearing, and pretty brick edifices are taking their places. The spacious royal Susit Park, the many streets, the electric tramcars, the railroad to Paknam, Korat, Prahbat, and Petchaburee afford ample facilities for healthful drives and trips at very reasonable rates, which heretofore did not exist. The streets, as well as many elegant mansions, are illuminated with electric lights. Policemen may be seen on duty everywhere. Equally great has been the commercial and political progress of the country. The king is vigorously augmenting and developing the progress and pros-

perity that were started by his talented and worthy father, the late king, and by himself.

NEW ZEALAND.

Though there is not much evidence of American influence in New Zealand as yet, the people of this country are becoming much interested in that exponent of advanced democracy in the far Pacific seas. The statement made last month that New Zealand has decided to buy its railway bridges hereafter in the United States is doubtless significant of increasing intercommunication in various ways.

Prosperity. — Reports in the recent past have gained circulation that New Zealand is suffering financial embarrassment in consequence of its bold and well-known social and economic experiments. But Premier Seddons's annual address before the colonial parliament shows that these reports are not true. The address was summarized by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd in a letter to the *New York Evening Post* of December 7 last. Premier Seddon shows (we quote the digest given in *The Outlook*) that during the ten years since the radical party came into power the population of the country has increased 19 per cent, the exports 40 per cent, and the bank deposits 60 per cent. The wealth of the country per family has increased from $5,700 to $7,400 — a figure exceeded nowhere in the world. The increase in the colony's debt is large ($54,000,000, or $300 per family), but the three-quarters of it invested in railroads, land settlement, advances to settlers, etc., etc., not only pays interest on the bonds issued therefor, but yields a profit of $300,000 a year to help pay the interest on the remainder. Even the remaining debt is indirectly profitable, as nearly all of it was incurred for new roads, bridges, and public buildings, and for the purchase of native lands. There is no war debt whatever to depress industry. The gains of the decade have been exceptionally marked during the past five years of international prosperity, and most marked of all during the year just ended. During this year the government reduced railroad rates 6 2-3 per cent in pursuance of its policy to reduce these rates whenever the reduction could be made, and the roads still net the government enough to pay the interest on their bonds. Instead of causing a deficit, this cut in rates was followed by such an increase in traffic as to yield the government more than ever before. Further reductions were made in its customs, duties, postal rates, etc., but all these combined, instead of causing the loss of £350,000 (which would have resulted had not business increased), caused — or were followed by — an increase in the government revenues amounting to £1,660,000.

Parliament. — The parliamentary session closed about the first of the year. There were few measures of general interest passed, except the state coal mines act, which allows the government to acquire and work coal mines and thus enter into competition with private enterprise. It is said to be a step toward the nationalization of steamship lines, and so it takes New Zealand one more move toward being the "awful example" of state socialism.

The Factories Act. — According to a special of January 4 to the *Record-Herald* (Chicago) from Wellington, N. Z., the new factories act proves rather difficult to carry out. Former factories acts, while taking charge of the sanitation and guarding machinery in all factories, only interfered with the working hours and wages of women and boys. The new act fixes a 48-hour week for men also, with a minimum rate for overtime, and how the matter is to be kept in hand it is difficult to say, so far as inspection goes. The rule used to be that before overtime could be worked by the women and boys, an inspector had to give written permission, and the permit was hung up in the workroom; so a check on the number of hours worked was thus created. The overtime of men cannot be treated in this way, as in the rural districts the working places are often many miles away from an inspector, so that

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT HOUSE, AT SYDNEY.

trust will have to be placed in the employers' overtime books, and "many a squabble there will be over them," it is said.

AUSTRALIA.

Dissonant Voices. — The commonwealth of Australia entered upon its second year with the beginning of January. It is inevitable that conflicting views on policies and measures should develop, amid the heats of contention, differences that relate even to the foundation itself of the commonwealth. Thus, an Australian correspondent has written to the London *Daily News* in the following vein:

The new commonwealth is giving great dissatisfaction all round, and its exponents say the difficulties with the home authorities are great; and the whisper is going round, and becoming more than a whisper, "Well, cut the painter!"

This, however, is the extreme expression of a temper that is likely to soften as time goes on and adjustments and conclusions are reached. The Australian press in general does not raise such a spirit of reversal and recklessness, though the Sydney *Mail* is quoted as saying that the country is at "last paying for its "federal enthusiasm." Any student of the early history of the United States of America will not be surprised to see that the Australian ship of state is tossed for a time in troubled seas. The young commonwealth is sure to have "difficulties with the home authorities" on questions of precedent and policy. The position of most Australians on the tariff question, the privy council question, and many other questions, shows that Australia is following the American rather than the English precedent. Sir John Cockburn told the International Commercial Congress that met at Philadelphia in October, 1899, that the constitution of the United States had been well thumbed and well read in the Australian colonies. "Our problem," he said, "has been throughout almost identical with yours."

A "White Australia." — An immigration restriction bill, which excludes from Australia all persons who cannot speak a European language, passed the senate about the first of December. One thing that prevents a more rapid growth of population is the Australian workmen's jealousy of European immigration. "Their dislike for dark immigrants is natural, and probably wise; but they cannot grow quickly into a great state if they prevent a large influx of population from Europe." Says a correspondent of the London *Morning Post:*

The one matter on which the commonwealth is united is in the determination to maintain a "White Australia." There, at

least, is one article of the national faith already accepted as the first principle in every political program. To say that its consequences are not yet fully understood, that it will demand great sacrifices of agricultural development in our tropical regions, and involve us in international difficulties abroad, is to assert what no prudent observers will deny and most of our responsible leaders have admitted. . . . Granted that there is in it a spice of the unreasoning hostility to strangers and foreigners for which no justification can be offered, there is also no inconsiderable share of the higher aspiration for a pure bred population capable of full citizenship. The debate, thanks to the firm attitude of the government, is developing on healthier and more patriotic lines than it began.

Of the various exclusion bills before the legislature, the Melbourne *Argus* temperately says :

The right thing to do is to postpone legislation until it can be based upon the evidence and findings of a parliamentary inquiry. The position is one which may be presented in a very serious light. Hurry is not an imperative obligation. Kanakas do not constitute any sort of menace to the future of the commonwealth — Asiatics do. Queensland is not hostile to the measure which is intended to exclude Asiatics. She happens to be the state most exposed to that kind of undesirable immigration. But the Kanaka is not numerous, is peculiarly adapted to a class of work which hitherto Europeans have shown themselves disinclined to enter upon, is restricted to that work, and is a visitor, not a permanent settler.

The question of immigration restriction is not likely to reach a settlement until after the tariff debate is ended. There is little doubt that with the tariff out of the way the Australians will insist upon the enactment of an exclusion measure. "That," remarks the *Tribune* (N. Y.) "may mean a ministerial crisis and a conflict with the colonial office in London. But from even such contingencies the advocates of a 'white man's Australia' apparently will not shrink. It may well be anticipated that this race and color question will be the most serious problem with which the new nation will have to deal."

New Guinea. — This will be the first territory of the Australian commonwealth, and as such subject to the federal parliament. "Its residents will be entitled to no share either of the privileges or obligations of the Australians except such as may be granted to or imposed on them. Its tariff, its taxation, and its laws will be left to the discretion of the federal legislature, in which it will have no representation until it is specially conferred. The country is rich in tropical products of all kinds, in gold, and in pearl shell fisheries. The prejudice against chartered companies is strong on the mainland, so that the speedy means of development which they afford will only be employed under strict conditions. There are some 350,000 Papuans to be reckoned with, but only a few hundred Europeans. The experiment of governing it will be difficult as well as costly, because it will involve problems which a distant democracy can but imperfectly comprehend."

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A recent number of the Boston *Transcript* contains an article by Sydney Brooks upon the development of the Straits Settlements and the neighboring Malay states since the establishment of a British protectorate about twenty-five years ago.

The Straits Settlements are several small detached portions of territory along the southwest coast of the Malay peninsula, principally Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. For fifty years the inland country was left undisturbed in the error of its ways. Then, in 1874, civil war broke out in Perak one of the native states and England was forced to interfere. The legitimate sultan was recognized and a British resident was sent to his court. Soon other states agreed to receive residents, and now every state in the peninsula has one.

When the British entered the country, it was only a great jungle, and the government was an Oriental feudalism. Land holdings were insecure. There were heavy import and export duties, and the necessities of life were royal monopolies. Every burden fell on the peasant who was plundered systematically. Any stroke of good luck was evil, for it made him worth spoiling.

Into these states went Englishmen alone, not as rulers but as advisers. Mr. Brooks continues thus:

Their welcome was sullen; resentful at best; at worst, openly hostile; at all times, suspicious. Nevertheless, this handful of men conquered the peninsula without shedding blood; reconstructed it without making the active rulers feel themselves cheapened; and brought it to a wonderful prosperity without destroying the spirit and ceremonies of the old régime. The secret, being one of personal character in the main, is incommunicable; but one can at least see in some sort how it was worked. To begin with, the British residents were gentlemen, men of refinement, good manners, and tactful. No one who is not a gentleman need try to win the confidence of Malays in the peninsula or in the Philippines. Then they learned the native tongue, studied the native customs and the native cast of thought. They lived, too, solely for their work, and in all things they kept their word. They had no theories to apply and no principles about the blessedness of self-government to insist upon. Also they were in no hurry, and knew better than to try to hustle the East. Furthermore, they were allowed an absolutely free hand and told to rely on their own common sense.

What they have actually accomplished, with these few notions and their own instincts to guide them, is nothing less than a revolution. The revenue of Perak, which was $226,223 in 1875, is now $6,580,306; that of Selangor has risen in the same time from $115,651 to $6,692,330. The revenue is derived from an ad valorem duty on tin—five-sixths of the world's supply of that mineral comes from the Malay states—and an import duty on opium and spirits, land rents, the profits of the railroads, stamps and court fees. Nearly 350 miles of railroad have been built, 2500 miles of roads, over 1200 miles of telegraph; water works, irrigation and drainage works have been constructed, together with agricultural and technical schools, prisons, hospitals, courts of justice, and all the ordinary paraphernalia of a civilized state. All this has been done from the revenue raised from the land. Slavery and debt slavery are abolished; no Malay goes armed today; land is held indefeasibly by titles. But what is most remarkable is that the good will of the rulers has never been forfeited. . . . The British protectorate in the Malay peninsula is an almost perfect model of what such a government should be.

THE SUMATRAN REBELLION.

The possessions of Holland in Asia, forming the territory of Dutch East India, include the island of Sumatra. The experiences of the United States in the Philippines make interesting the long conflict that the colonial troops of the Netherlands have been conducting with one branch of the Malay race in Sumatra. A revolt has been in existence for nearly thirty years and shows no signs of ending.

The Atchins (or Atjehers) have been in revolt almost continually since 1873. The war has cost the Dutch upward of $200,000,000 and the lives of thousands of soldiers. At the present time the latest of the expeditions, which is to "end the war," is getting to work. Sumatra is, next to Borneo and New Guinea, the largest of the islands of the Indian Ocean. The disturbed area is in the northwest. The Atchins are governed by a sultan. They number about two millions and are said to be almost as intelligent as the Filipinos.

A dispatch to the London *Daily Mail* of January 17, from Sydney, New South Wales, says that a German trading company has obtained important trading rights over the Ellice and Gilbert groups of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, similar to those exercised by France over the New Hebrides group, on the ground that its trading will result in the Germanization of the islands. The federal government, concludes the correspondent, has been urged to send a protest to Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

Affairs in Africa.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Slavery exists universally in Germany's African colonies. It is an institution in Tagoland and in the Cameroons. In East Africa as late as 1898 the colonial administration ordered that each village should furnish a certain number of inhabitants to labor without pay, as slaves, on government plantations or elsewhere. In the contiguous territory of British East Africa slavery is not unknown, though the government has been identified with repressive measures rather than in encouraging and profiting by the institution.

In December, however, was published the text of a German imperial edict looking to the gradual abolition of slavery in East Africa. In this decree the duties of masters toward existing slaves, especially their obligation to care for them in sickness and old age, are carefully defined. Rules are prescribed enabling slaves to purchase their freedom. Owners are compelled to grant two days weekly on which slaves can work for themselves, or otherwise to give them equivalent compensation for those days' labor.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

As was stated briefly last month (p. 749) the railway from Mombasa, on the coast of British East Africa, to Port Florence, on the shore of The Victoria Nyanza (a word meaning lake), was completed in December.

Platelaying was begun in August, 1896, though preliminary work was undertaken as early as 1890. The news that the first locomotive had arrived on the shore of the great African lake on December 19 came through to London in about an hour and a half. The length of the road is 572 miles, but its mere length conveys no idea of the difficulties which had to be overcome in carrying the steel track up from the shores of the Indian Ocean to the great plateau of the Central African lakes, more than 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, over intervening ranges of twice that altitude and more. Up to the end of the last financial year the expenditure incurred in building the road, plus the estimates for the current year, amounted to about $24,000,000.

By this achievement an immense territory of about 700,000 square miles is penetrated and one of the great chain of African lakes is brought into touch with the rest of the world. British East Africa is bounded on the south by German East Africa. An article in the *National Zeitung* of Berlin shows that the Germans "contemplate the achievement with curiously mixed feelings." The writer says:

> Unhappily the spectacle of English enterprise and success cannot but arouse a feeling of humiliation in the minds of Germans who learn from it to consider the situation in their own East African possessions, the scheme for linking Dar-es-Salaam and Bagamoyo by rail with the Great Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika remaining no further advanced than in 1891, when it was first mooted, thanks to the pettiness of short-sighted colonial politicians. The Hinterland of German East Africa will contribute to secure the new English railway against the possibility of failure.

The Victoria Nyanza covers an area fully equal to that of Ireland. A large portion of the basin in which it lies is described as clothed with luxurious tropical growths wonderfully varied in character. Mombasa, at the ocean end of the line stands on a coral island three miles long by two and one-half broad, close to the coast, about 150 miles north of the island of Zanibar. It is an Arab town presenting a dilapidated appearance. Historic interests centers in an extensive fort, built in 1592 by the Portuguese and restored by them in 1635. Mombasa was visited by Vasco da Gama in 1497.

it was then a large and prosperous town, with a colony of Christians and Bunyans from India.

GOLD MINING IN EGYPT.

In his address before the London Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, to which brief reference has already been made (Vol. 11, p. 689) Mr. C. J. Alford presented the results of an expedition sent out under his charge, in 1899–1900, by the Victoria Investment Corporation of London, with the express purpose of searching for, and reporting on, the ancient mines which, as long ago as B. C. 2500, supplied gold not only to Egypt, but also to Assyria, Babylon, Persia, and to the countries of Western Asia.

To the eastward of the belt of cultivation along the Nile is a sandy waste, part of which can be seen from the river; but this in no way represents the whole country between the Nile and the Red Sea. At Keneh, in latitude 26 degrees N., the sandy zone, which forms the true desert, is but twenty miles wide, while in the latitude of Assouan it is fully 150. To the east of this, and bordering the coast of the Red Sea, is a chain of lofty and rugged mountains, fifty miles wide, several of whose peaks attain an altitude of 8,000 feet above the sea, and the general altitude of the divide of tbe watersheds is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. It is this belt of mountainous country that forms the mining district.

A number of the ancient mining sites have been identified. In some cases, as at Um Rus, there are ruins of huts built with double walls, the interstices being filled in with small pebbles and rubble. The huts vary much in size, but appear to have been generally from 50 to 100 square feet in area. At times they are grouped together and form a considerable town, with an outside wall, large enough to accommodate 1,000 men or more.

The ancient mine workings were, in all cases, found to have been from the outcrops of the veins, and to have followed the ore-shoots downwards in an irregular manner. In no case was it found that any attempt had been made to get at the vein by means of a cross-cut tunnel from the wady below, although the configuration of the ground lends itself admirably in many cases to this method of working. Everywhere the old workings were found filled and choked with sand, so that the ancient working faces and bottoms could never be reached; consequently no remains of ancient mining tools were found. The only vestiges of the early mining apdliances to be seen were the old quartz mills and rubbing stones, of which many specimens, in various states of preservation, remain among the ruins. It is probable that a further exploration among the ruins and in the old mine workings may result in the discovery of interesting relics of the ancient workers.

It is believed that these long-abandoned mines would repay working with modern means and facilities. The present difficulties in crossing the desert are such as come from an inadequate water supply. The only means of getting across is by camels. As before stated, surveys have already been made for a railway between Keneh and the Kossier Pass, near some of the mines.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO TELEGRAPH.

Steady progress is being made with this line. According to the London *Times* it has reached Ujiji, about two-thirds of the way up the east coast of Lake Tanganyika, from which place there is said to be practically a continuous line to the Cape. On reaching the northern extremity of Lake Tanganyika the telegraph will turn to the northeast, and be constructed to the western shores of the Victoria Nyanza, whence telegraphic communication with the coast already exists. Ujiji is likely to become an important junction with the German East African system from Dar-es-Salaam.

The entire "African trans-continental telegraph," as it is called, when completed will measure approximately 5,600 miles in length. It will be the longest telegraph line in the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

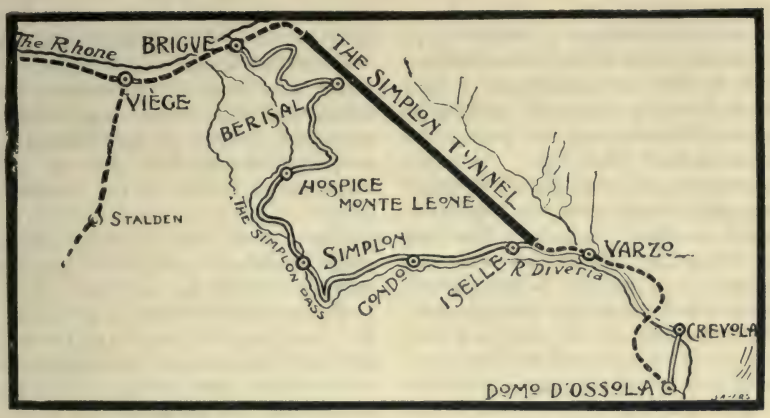
Angola.—This Portuguese province has an area of 484,800 square miles, with a population of over four million souls. The affairs of the province are in a critical condition. The tariff of 1892 has proved disastrous, except to a few merchants in Lisbon and Oporto, and to the owners of steamship lines. The "open door" policy is needed by Angola.

White Kongo Population.—The *Bulletin Officiel* of the Kongo Free State gives figures which show that the population of the State cannot yet be pronounced very large. At the beginning of 1901 it appears that the total (including all officials) was 2,204. Of these 1,318 were Belgians, Italians coming next at a wide interval with a total of 170. English, Dutch, and Swedes come close together, being 115, 114, and 107 respectively. Among the rest may be noted 91 Portuguese, 62 Germans, 58 French, 43 Danes, and 30 Americans. Boma has the largest white population of any town. It contains 437 Europeans.

Nigeria.—This important region is under British control according to the Anglo-German and Anglo-French agreements of 1885–1898. Bornu, a Mohammedan state on the western shore of Lake Chad, falls within the British domain. In January word was received that French troops had entered Bornu and slain Fadel Allah, a chieftain whom the high commissioner, General Lugard, was on the point of recognizing as emir of the country. The gravity of such action, says the London *Sunday Sun*, is obvious, for the importance of Bornu in the development of the British West African possessions "can hardly be overstated." The French colonial party, however, are endeavoring to show that Bornu, "by a rectification of the Niger convention," and for some slight compensation elsewhere, should be handed over to France.

Tafilet.—This is an oasis lying south of the Atlas mountains. It plays an important part in the economy of Southern Morocco. The British vice-consul at Fez, in his last report, says that trade

with Tafilet has hitherto been carried on almost wholly through Fez. The imports consist of cotton goods, sugar, green tea, candles, and small quantities of hardware, fine cloth, glass, and silk goods; the exports are dates, goat skins, tanned leather, and, to a small extent, slaves; but the advent of the French at Twat and Igli will probably stop the latter trade by cutting off the supply.



MAP TO SHOW THE ROUTE OF THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Science and Invention.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

The road from Paris to Milan by way of the Mont Cenis tunnel is 1,058 kilometers, and by way of the St. Gothard tunnel 1,068 kilometers in length. To reduce this distance to 979 kilometers is the primary purpose of the new tunnel through the Simplon Pass. It is to connect the Swiss railroad station at Brieg in the Canton Valais with the Italian station at Domo d'Ossola in the plain of Lombardy. Work was begun in 1898. When completed it will undoubtedly be one of the most stupendous engineering feats of its kind ever performed — a feat which many engineers thought it impossible to accomplish by reason of the great depth which was to be attained. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that six miles of the tunnel — half its length — have now been bored. The Swiss section is more forward than the Italian. The system used is continuous friction by a rotary movement under hydraulic pressure. There is no doubt that the tunnel will be finished by May, 1904.

Subterranean Temperature. — The driving of this tunnel through the Alps is yielding some interesting data on the subject of subterranean temperature. "The work has progressed in the north heading over 21,000 feet, and in the south heading over 17,000 feet. Temperature observations have been taken, both of the rock and of the atmosphere. The temperatures of the rock show a

ENTRANCE TO THE SIMPLON TUNNEL FROM THE ITALIAN SIDE.

steady increase with the depth of penetration in both headings. Thus, at 1,640 feet from the portal of the north heading the rock showed a temperature of 54.3 deg. Fah., while in the south heading at the same distance from the portal the temperature was 56.2 degs. At 6,560 feet, the temperature in the north heading was 63.6 degs., and in the south heading 69.7 degs. At 12,920 feet from the north heading, the temperature was 76.3 degs.; at 15,090 feet it had risen to 86.3 degs.; and at 16,400 feet penetration the temperature of the rock was 89.1 degs. The highest temperature recorded previous to September last was 92.2 degs. Fah."

THE LANGEN SUSPENDED RAILWAY.

On March 1, 1901, the suspended railway (Vol. II, p. 400) connecting the three German manufacturing towns of Vohwinkel, Eberfeld, Barmen, some 13.3 kilometers (about 8.3 miles) in length, was partially opened to the public.

The road is built on a system of girders supported upon frames in the shape of an inverted U, except that in crossing the Wupper River the A frame, so called, is used.

The cars are about 38 feet long, rather narrow and slightly tapered at the ends. They have a seating capacity of fifty each, and are built with two side doors and two auxiliary doors at the ends. These cars are suspended from two trucks about 26 feet apart and equipped each with two wheels mounted in tandem to run on a single rail.

The truck-frames embrace the rail-girders and the rails so closely that a play of only 7 millimeters (about one-quarter of an inch) is allowed, and that derailment is impossible. If a wheel or axle should break, the cars would be held up by the frames.

The motive power is electricity which is carried in a contact rail. The average speed, including stops, will be about 30 to 36 kilometers (about 18 3-4 to 22 1-2 miles) per hour, with a maximum speed of about 50 kilometers (about 31 1-4 miles) per hour. The cars are fitted with Westinghouse air brakes, hand brakes, and electrical brakes. Rocking of the cars, as passengers are received and discharged, is prevented by means of springs mounted beneath the cars and arranged to slide on wooden longitudinal beams of the station platform.

The line is fitted with an automatic block system in which the signals are regulated by the car itself.

The road cost between $200,000 and $225,000 per mile, including the foundations and the stations. If the equipment be included, the cost may be placed at about $265,000 per mile.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Popular interest keeps pace with the wonderful developments in electrical science that are multiplying with unprecedented rapidity and far-reaching significance. Professor Dolbear, of Tufts College, a well-known authority on physical science, has an article in *The Congregationalist* on the working of wireless telegraphy that helps to answer some of the questions now up in the "common mind."

A current of electricity will keep to the wire or other conductor provided for it, and this is the basis for the telegraph, which for nearly sixty years has been of such commercial importance. When the earth was made a part ot the circuit it was found that the current spread in all directions. Telegraphing across a river without transit wires was accomplished, as Professor Dolbear explains, by stretching a wire along one bank and letting its ends dip into the river. If a battery and telegraph key were provided, the current of electricity could at will be sent into the river, where it at once spread through the whole water between the ends of the wire. A similar wire on the opposite bank, with its ends dipping into the water and having a galvanometer or a telephone included in that circuit, will have a part of the current go through it, and signals may thus be sent from the first to the second cir-

cuit. Such a method has been employed in England, where the distance between the two circuits was two or three miles. This is wireless telegraphy to some extent, but, it is radically unlike the system which is now astonishing the world. Professor Dolbear's concise and clear exposition is as follows:

"In place of the battery circuit, having both ends in the earth, there is provided what is called an induction coil, or transformer, having two coils of wire concentric with each other and insulated from each other as perfectly as possible. For the inner coil there is provided a galvanic battery and telegraph key, which opens and closes that circuit as in the ordinary telegraph. The outer coil is made of fine wire, and a great number of turns of it.

"When the circuit through the first, or primary, coil is closed or opened, there is induced in the secondary coil a vigorous rush of electrical current, which may show itself as a snapping spark between the ends of its wire. Let now these ends be carried, one to the ground, the other free in the air. Every change in the primary circuit will discharge into the earth, and into the air from the secondary circuit. That discharged into the earth is distributed in every direction in it; that discharged into the air is at once transformed into ether waves, very much as the snapping of a whip sets up air waves of sound, and, like them, are distributed through space.

"These spark discharges are known to be vibratory and may be made to take place millions of times a second. These waves in the ether travel in it with the speed of light, 186,000 miles in a second, and most bodies are as transparent to them as glass is to light. Walls of wood or stone offer no more hindrance to their passage than they do to the action of a magnet upon a piece of iron. Here, then, is a method of setting up electrical disturbances in space, distributing the energy in every direction like light from a spark; and the amount of energy depends upon how much electrical energy can be got into the wire that ends in the air.

"With the large coils made nowadays it is possible to discharge a horse power in this way. Now ether waves suffer but little from friction and the distance to which they will go is well-nigh limitless. Once started in free space they travel on and on. To the moon, to Mars, to Sirius, and the North Star. The distance to the latter is so great that its light requires forty-seven years to reach us, but these waves we set up are of the same nature as light and travel with the same speed. Here, then, we possess a means for signaling applicable to the whole visible universe, and limited only by the delicacy of the apparatus suitable for receiving the signals.

"What have we for receivers for these ether waves? There is first needed a conductor connecting the earth and its overhead space, so the electrical currents in the earth and the ether waves in space may together react upon it; indeed, a vertical wire with its lower end thrust into the earth is the condition. The surging waves in the ether that pass it produce electric currents down and up it, as many such as there are waves per second from the induction coil. All that is needed now is some device that can be mechanically affected by such vibratory currents.

"At first a static telephone was employed, and this is serviceable easily to distances greater than a mile. For longer distances a substitute has been found in what is called a coherer and its adjuncts of a battery and sounder. The coherer is a small glass tube, two or three inches long, having wires thrust into each end, yet not to quite touch in the middle of the tube. Between the ends of the wire a few filings of nickel are held. When these wires are connected with the battery and sounder no current passes, as the filings act as a non-conductor, but when the ether wave current reaches them they become arranged and cohere to form a conductor. The battery current now passes and works the sounder; a tap upon the tube destroys the cohesion, the current stops, awaiting the arrival of other waves to disturb the filings again. The mechanism

of the tube and the tapper is automatic; so one listens to the familiar sound of the Morse sounder when the receiver responds to the signals from the transmitting station.

"This method of signaling has been extended lately to a reach of about seventeen hundred miles, the distance from Land's End in England to Newfoundland. The transmitting coil used was larger and consequently more energetic than those before used. Only the letter *s* was sent and identified. This letter signal consists of three dots; it was not heard continuously, though it was continuously sent, but was heard often enough to make it certain it was the signal from England. If the induction coil be made still larger there is no doubt that the method can be employed in the place of cables for telegraphing across the ocean.

"At present no means has been discovered to give direction to the beams of waves so as to send to a single place, and any one with a delicate receiver within the range of the waves may now receive the signals. It is hoped some way will be devised to insure secrecy, yet without this the usefulness of the apparatus is very great, and doubtless all vessels, light-houses and coast lines will be provided with a set to give and receive warnings in fog or darkness, and there is every reason for the belief that improvements will be made to extend the usefulness of wireless telegraphy."

Signor Marconi's Problem.—In an article in *The Electrical Review* for January 11, entitled "Some Unconsidered Aspects of Wireless Telegraphy," Mr. C. T. Child discredits Signor Marconi's statement that he has assured secrecy of wireless communication by "tuning" receiver to transmitter, Mr. Child says: "It seems reasonably safe to assume that we are still without a syntonic system. If this be the case, and a sending-station is erected in Cornwall capable of affecting a receiver somewhat more than two thousand miles away, it would affect similar receivers practically all over the continent of Europe, while it would doubtless render wireless telegraphy of any sort in England, the northern half of France, and neighboring regions impossible. The same remarks apply to the stations which may be erected in the maritime provinces of Canada or in eastern Massachusetts. For this reason it would seem that wireless telegraphy, even more than the art of telephony ever was, is a natural monopoly of the first class. By 'natural monopoly' is meant that to make such a thing operative it practically must be under such single control that interference will be eliminated. In order to insure such control it is certain that international action of some sort would be requisite, and since the action of any party to such an arrangement could entirely destroy its usefulness, the value of wireless telegraphy as an adjunct in war, at least for long-distance operations, apparently disappears."

Mr. A. T. N. Johnson, a writer to the *London Express*, notes similar objections and discusses at some length the nature of wireless telegraphy.

A New System.—It is reported that a system of transmitting ether waves by using the earth as a conductor has been tried with excellent results in Buckinghamshire, England. This system of wireless telegraphy, known as the Armorl (or Armorli) system, is the invention, so it is claimed, of Mr. Axel Orling, a young Swedish electrician, and Mr. J. Tarbottom Armstrong, a well known engineer of London. It is unlike the Marconi method or any other now in use. The advantages claimed for the Armorl instrument are its simplicity, portability, the low cost of installation, and facility of manipulation. The Marconi and other systems at present practiced, broadly speaking, consist of discharging induced high potential currents from a transmitter into the atmosphere, finally arresting them at their destination by means of a sensitive receiver. In the Armorl system the earth is utilized as the conductor, and the currents discharged are of very low potential.

It is alleged that these inventors have discovered a way of telephoning through the ground. If one is travelling, so it is said, in a conveyance such as a carriage with metal flanges round the wheels, the person riding can establish and maintain telegraphic or telephonic communication without descending from or stopping the vehicle.

Tesla's Patents. — Mr. Nicola Tesla has lately taken out several patents representing devices to be employed in wireless telegraphy. They relate exclusively to receiving apparatus, regardless of the transmitter or of the medium by which the impulses are conveyed.

Reporting Vessels. — The wireless telegraphic stations on the Nantucket Shoals lightship and at Siansconset, a point about forty miles distant on the island of Nantucket, are now in working order, and *The New York Herald* publishes daily shipping news by the Marconi system. The system works well between the lightship and the island, and it is expected ultimately to telegraph between the former and such vessels as are fitted with the proper apparatus.

It was found possible to communicate with the steamship *Lucania* when that vessel was 72 miles east of Nantucket, and within half an hour after the lightship was in touch with the vessel the ship was able to communicate with New York city, the distance from the *Lucania* to her destination being then approximately 200 miles.

It is reported that on one trip the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* was for half the time almost constantly in communication with other vessels on the shore.

The belief is expressed that the system can be developed to the point of establishing a continuous patrol of the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool. If that hope can be realized passengers on transatlantic lines will no longer be deprived of a daily knowledge of passing events.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Nearly every winter Congress is asked to enact a law for the official and general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. The *New York Tribune* lately remarked, at the close of an editorial on the subject: "When the change has once been wrought the American people will wonder why it was never done before. Even now the system is more extensively used on this side of the Atlantic than is commonly supposed. Among the institutions and individuals that employ it are several bureaus in Washington, the drug trade, from five to ten per cent of the practising physicians, and the great majority of workers in scientific laboratories. Both of these manuals of the apothecary, 'The United States Pharmacopœia' and 'The Dispensatory,' are based on it. A large number of manufacturing establishments are governed thereby. These include some of the best known makers of optical apparatus, locomotives, machine tools, patent medicines and commercial chemicals. Unquestionably it is growing in favor — slowly, perhaps, but surely."

SOCIOLOGY.

Failure of the Ruskin Colony. — The impracticability of communistic settlements has received new illustration in the failure of the "Ruskin" colony of Georgia, a good article on which appears in *Gunton's Magazine* for last December. The colony began its life in Tennessee. On its second site, at Cave Mills, it presented for a time an appearance of real success. Internal dissentions, however, produced ultimate failure. The end came at Duke, Ga., where the Ruskinites had joined forces with another communistic settlement which was in a state of decline. Everything was sold under the hammer in September last. And so Ruskin has gone the way of Brook Farm, Hopedale, Zoar, and other similar experiments by the followers of Owen and Fourier in this country.

It is shown by experience that socialistic experiments do not thrive in conditions of general prosperity. It appears that when prosperity touches the edge of the colony it is blighted; its fate is sealed.

The late W. H. Channing gave the tendency to indolence as the reason for the failure of Brook Farm, and he was a member of the community. American Utopias have ended because the communal life makes people lazy. Evidently what Mr. Drummond called the "conspiracy on the part of Nature to keep us a-going" is a good thing.

DISEASE AND THERAPEUTICS.

The Rationale of Indigestion. — Sir Henry Thompson, an eminent English medical man, in an essay on "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity," charges "indigestion" not to impairment of the digestive apparatus but to the demanding of its work that is beyond its powers.

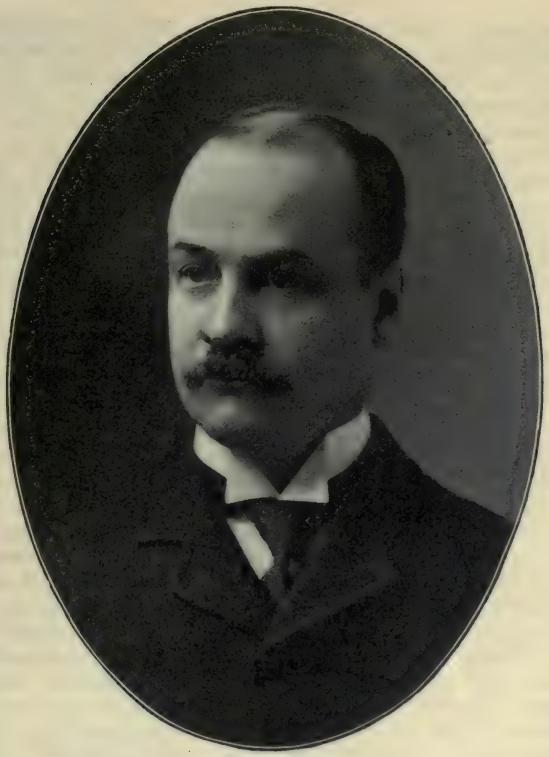
Where there is indigestion the remedy is not to be found in the ingestion of porcine gastric juice or of chemically prepared compounds alleged to be readily digestible. If these messes are to be administered at all, let it be under skilled professional advice; but, as a rule, the patient will not suffer from indigestion if he will eat only so much as his stomach can easily dispose of. Aged persons neither require nor can digest as much as the young. The total amount of food taken should be steadily diminished as age advances, and this total amount should be divided among a larger number of meals than were sufficient in youth and the prime of life. In other words, not only should the entire daily demand upon the digestion be diminished, but the demand made at any one time should be diminished also. It is commonly asserted, and is by many believed, that the average duration of human life has been increased by dentistry; but Sir Henry inclines to the opinion that the loss or failure of teeth is one of nature's kindly warnings that the use of them, and by implication the use of foods which require their active exercise, should be diminished in corresponding proportion. The principal which he applies to food, he applies also to all the forms of alcohol; and his contemptuous rejection of the idea that "wine is the milk of old age," reminds us of Sir James Paget's frequent saying that this or that was "as false as a proverb."

ACETYLENE ILLUMINATION.

The progress being made in the use of acetylene gas generators for purposes of illumination is shown by the introduction of an apparatus in a church (St. Peter's) in New Brunswick, N. J. The rector has installed a generator so that the church is now able to produce its own light at a considerable reduction of the expense involved in the use of city gas. The only change required in the piping, etc., was the addition of special burners of one-half foot per hour. The resulting flame gives a 25 candle-power light, as against 15 or 16, the candle-power of the ordinary gas flame burning 5 feet per hour. Inasmuch as the installation of the acetylene apparatus can be arranged in suburban localities unsupplied with city gas, and as, when properly constructed on a system which feeds the carbide to the water only as the gas is needed, there is no over-production or waste, its use seems likely to become at once very widespread.

The London *Engineer* says that a new acetylene gas generator has been invented at Trollhatan, Sweden. The falling of the carbide into the water is automatically regulated by a rubber ball, which, as soon as it is filled with gas, closes the valve between the carbide and the water. When the volume of gas decreases, the ball contracts, and the feed valve again permits the carbide to drop. The gas is stored partly in the ball and partly in the space between the funnel-shaped carbide magazine and the water. If much gas is generated, the water is pressed through valves into the water jacket in the sides of the apparatus, thus furnishing more room for the gas.

Acetylene gas lamps are being introduced into the omnibuses of London, in place of the disagreeable oil lamps which have hitherto been used. By this means the interior of the vehicle will be illumined by a bright white light.



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
THE NEW PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Education.

PRESIDENT BUTLER.

The promotion of Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, of the faculty of Columbia University, to the presidency in succession to the Hon. Seth Low who recently retired to become mayor of New York City, seems to have given general satisfaction to those connected with the institution and to its friends at large. His equipment for the post, especially on the executive side, is fully recognized by those who are most familiar with his career, while as editor of *The Educational Review* and because of his activity along other lines of educational work he has gained a wide and helpful acquaintance among men of influence in his profession. The formal exercises connected with his installation are expected to occur in the university gymnasium on April 19. President Roosevelt and Governor Odell have accepted invitations to be present.

THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

The formation of a corporation for carrying out the project of a national university, founded by Mr. Carnegie, was completed on January 4. The corporation which is to have charge of the $10,000,000 gift will be known as the "Carnegie Institution," and the incorpor-

ators include Secretary Hay; Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court; Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, formerly president of Johns Hopkins University; Charles D. Walcott, superintendent of the Geological Society; John S. Billings, ex-surgeon general of the navy; and Carrol D. Wright, commissioner of labor. The committee of twenty-seven trustees has also been appointed. It consists of the president of the senate, the speaker of the house, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the president of the National Academy of Sciences, ex-officio, and twenty-two representative educators and public men from all parts of the country.

Mr. Carnegie has said that his original idea was to fulfil the expressed wish of Washington in establishing a university, but after a study of the question he concluded that a better plan would be to establish an institution to co-operate with those already existing, and to leave the name and fame of a Washington University to a later time, greater resources, and national patronage.

The Carnegie Institution has evolved itself into something different from any other centre of learning. The plan as outlined by Dr. Gilman is more universal than the university, and is broad enough to cover the whole field of human effort and achievement. It involves no rivalry with existing institutions, nor yet the establishment of a new one in the sense of a separate college or university with a resident faculty. Its privileges will be extended to anybody, young or old, white or black, man or woman, graduate or undergraduate, native or foreign. If a mechanic, a student, an inventor, or an institution is found to be developing a special line of work toward the welfare or improvement of mankind, such individual or institution will be considered a proper object for assistance, if such is needed to insure success. It is not intended to build expensive permanent laboratories, when necessary laboratories may be constructed for specific purposes, but they will be of a temporary character. There will be no imposing group of buildings, and such administration buildings as may be necessary will be very modest. There will be no terms of admission or graduation and no prescribed courses of study. It will be for the encouragement of practical workers, and not an institution for the promotion of higher learning or of learning of any degree. It will be a corporation for the creation of knowledge rather than for its promulgation. Doubtless, medical research, along with other departments of scientific and learned investigation, will profit by this example of Mr. Carnegie's philodory.

A German View.— Speaking of Andrew Carnegie's offer of $10,000,000 for a national university at Washington, Dr. Von Stradonitz, rector of the University of Berlin, is quoted as saying that America must guard against the danger of fostering education at the expense of the native spirit. Too much learning, he said, if not a danger, is at least unprofitable. "We, in Germany," said Dr. Von Stradonitz, "have thus burdened ourselves with an unproductive class that looks with inherited scorn upon those whose education has been merely in the art of bread-winning. The evil manifests itself in Germany by the existence of an idle element, which, lacking any other occupation, serves the recruiting sergeant of the enemies of social order."

An American Reply.— In an editorial comment upon the opinion of the German rector *The Nation* says that while there is a certain justice in views of this kind, yet in America we are far from experiencing the perils of education. The following is from the same editorial: "We are as yet in no danger of producing an overtrained class which despises labor and industry. Our colleges, year by year, give back to active business an increasing proportion of their graduates. If danger there be in our present system, the danger is that of under-education, of young men slipping through their college course with only a minimum of intellectual culture, and being returned to active life with no finer set of ideals and resources than those who have gone directly from the schools to business. If

the college will honestly do its duty by these young men and send them out with disciplined minds, we need have no fear that college education is being overdone.

"There is even less prospect that we shall be over-supplied with universities, or that we shall turn too many young men from active affairs to the disinterested search for truth. It is probably true that there are too many institutions which, with insufficient force and equipment, try to do university work. The remedy for this is the upbuilding of great university foundations of so obvious a superiority that the over-ambitious institutions will be forced back to their proper collegiate bases. . . . One can see in the prospect of a university at Washington nothing but good, provided that the university is guided by the highest ideals, and is content to go ahead no faster than it can go well. The problem of the 'peril of education' may be a practical one in Germany; here it has scarcely even the pale dignity of an academic rating."

MISCELLANEOUS.

President-elect Hopkins. — The trustees of Williams College in January elected to the presidency of the institution the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D., who has been the pastor of a Congregational Church in Kansas City, Missouri, for twenty-two years. Dr. Hopkins has accepted the position. He is the eldest son of the late President Mark Hopkins of that institution, one of the greatest, some maintain the greatest, educator that this country has ever produced. He is said to possess many of the traits and qualities of his distinguished father.

Athletics and College Attendance. — Commenting upon the ideas expressed in the recent report on athletics by President Eliot of Harvard, James Furman Kemp, chairman of the faculty committee on athletics at Columbia University, has furnished some comparative statistics in regard to the attendance at Columbia. He says: "We have heard it said so often that students are particularly attracted to an institution which wins. The two most important athletic contests at Columbia in the last few years have been the victory of the Columbia 'varsity eight at Poughkeepsie in 1895 and the formation of a football team in 1899. In 1896, after Columbia was successful at Poughkeepsie, the freshman class in the college numbered ninety-nine, an increase of thirty-five over the preceding year, while registration in the following fall, the year of Columbia's disastrous crew defeat, showed an increase of only three. Likewise in 1900, the year following the establishment of football, the class gained eighteen, but in 1899, the year of the football victory over Yale, the first year class was twenty-one smaller than in 1898. Thus, with regard to the actual coincidence between marked growth and success of the athletic teams, the statistics at Columbia are so contradictory as to lead a candid investigator to seek some other explanation. The growth of the college and schools of applied science in recent years has been pronounced. It has taken place in years of athletic victory and in years of athletic defeat. In the latter it has been more pronounced sometimes than in the former, and, on the whole, I am not inclined to attribute great importance to inter-collegiate athletics in this relation. There is no doubt that some promising athletes in the preparatory schools would be attracted by the chance of making a prominent or probably successful team, but when their actual numbers are considered I do not believe that they would form a very large proportion in actual statistics."

A College of Heraldry. — The increasing interest of families of distinction in tracing their ancestry to the earliest known settlers of the United States, and their connection with those who had their origin in the British Isles, or on the continent of Europe, has led to the establishment of a college of heraldry in this country. It is organized in New York City. Its president is Richard Wilberforce, a graduate of the Edinburg University and prominent in many historical

societies in this country. The records of the new institution will be published in substantial and interesting book form from time to time for circulation exclusively among the members. Armorial book plates, commonly referred to as "Ex Libris," will also form an interesting feature in the work of the college.

German and American Universities. — In a recent special cable dispatch from Berlin to the Chicago *Record-Herald*, Dr. Edward Dwight Eaton, former president of Beloit College, says: "America's young university life has nothing to be ashamed of in comparison with the historic universities of Germany. The time has not yet arrived to say that the American university has a standard superior to that of Germany, but one cannot help being impressed with the certainty that the United States system of higher education is improving more rapidly than is the system of that country. Germany continues the land of specialists, who subordinate teaching to research. Her great professors, whether surgeons, chemists, theologians, philosophers, or historians, have still to learn the art of translating for the student mind the wealth of wisdom with which they themselves are supplied. The German professor lacks the personal magnetism and power to attract his students which is so characteristic of the American college professor."

Berlin University Expansion. — Students wishing to learn to speak in "unknown tongues" may take note that, "inspired by the kaiser's expansion slogan that Germany's future lies on the ocean," the University of Berlin proposes to give instruction in the available tongue of every people with whom Germany's world policy may bring her sons in contact. Special training will be given by native professors in the dialects of the Hausas, Swamhils, Heraos, some of the many dialects of the Soudan and of the Negro tribes who inhabit Germany's African colonies. The dialects of Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Morocco, Thibet and Hindostan will also be taught, while for the first time in any European university instruction will be given in Telugu, Tamil and Gujerathi — three languages of India described as the oldest tongues known to history. Chairs of Mexican and Spanish will be reminders of the kaiser's interest in the Western Hemisphere. Japanese and Chinese will be eloquent of Germany's hopes in the Orient.

Rockefeller's Gifts to Colleges. — The total amount that John D. Rockefeller has given to the University of Chicago is $10,251,000. Following the announcement at the Harvard commencement exercises last June that J. Pierpont Morgan had agreed to erect at a cost of over $1,000,000 three of the buildings required for the accommodation of the Harvard Medical School, President Eliot announced to the medical faculty on the evening of February 1, that Mr. Rockefeller proposes to give $1,000,000 in furtherance of this project provided that other friends of the university will raise a sum of money in the neighborhood of $500,000 to be used by the Harvard Medical School for land, buildings or endowment. It is expected that the condition will be met. Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to various institutions during 1901 are specified as follows: Brown University, $250,000; Cornell University, $250,000; Bryn Mawr College, $230,000; Barnard College, $200,000; Oberlin College, $200,000; Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, $200,000; Vassar College, $110,000; Des Moines College, $25,000; Vermont Academy, $15,000; Mercer College, $15,000; Hyde Park Baptist Church, $15,000; Carson and Newman College, $15,000; Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wis., $7,000; Wellesley College, $150,000; University of Chicago, $1,250,000.

Mr. Carl Snyder, who has made a special study of scientific institutions in Europe, has an article in the January *North American Review* in which he affirms that Americans are lagging behind the scientific institutions of Europe. Institutions like the Collège de France, where Berthelot has labored so many years, the Pasteur Institute, and the Royal Institution of London are lacking as yet in this country.

Religion.

MR. BALFOUR'S PLEA.

Though Mr. Gladstone is no more, England is not lacking in a great statesman whose interest in the religious aspects of life leads him occasionally to a public expression of mature thought pertaining thereto. His address in Glasgow some time ago, reported in the New York *Observer* of December 26, was a plea for an ampler provision of religious opportunities for the growing population of large cities, and especially for the insistence upon a religious faith as the necessary foundation of all philanthropic and altruistic endeavors. The revolution of the past century does not require any change in Christian doctrine, though it does of the setting in which the Christian religion is to be presented to the people. Speaking of those who fall into supposing that the progress of science has displaced religion, Mr. Balfour said: "Such persons are misled, not as to the substance or essence of religion, but by the mistaken statements of those whose business it is to teach it, and for that state of things the preaching of morality is no remedy. There are those who have taken refuge from the difficulties of positive religious teaching in what they improperly consider the safe ground of ethical moralizing. That is not the business of the Christian church.

REACTION AMONG EPISCOPALIANS.

Evidences of the strong Protestant reaction now going on in the Anglican and Episcopal churches are numerous. In a sermon preached not long ago at the English University of Cambridge, Canon Henson of Westminster vigorously arraigned high Anglicans for their attitude toward non-conformists. In the December number of *The Fortnightly Review* he made an earnest plea for the admission of non-conformist bodies to the Anglican communion. He said: "The theory of the national church, which is now in the ascendant, prohibits intercommunion with non-Episcopal bodies, to which, indeed, it denies the name and attributes of churches. Non-conformists are held to be schismatics; non-Episcopal orders are held to be no orders; and the holy communion administered in the non-Episcopal churches is held to be irregular, and perhaps invalid. The prevailing Anglican doctrine on these matters has retrograded to the intolerance which was paramount at the end of Queen Anne's reign, and, none the less, the fashion of the hour is to refer to non-conformists in terms of respect, and even affection. This is an unwholesome and demoralizing situation. Fraternal language cannot remain without some practical expression. It is not consistent with self-respect to exchange compliments and congratulations with fellow-Christians whom, none the less, you repel from communion and officially regard as schismatics. Now the inevitable expression of Christian fraternity is the common reception of the Lord's Supper. It was so in the Apostolic age; it has remained so ever since. At present courteous language and obliging manners are concealing a situation which tends to become painfully hypocritical." In the January number of the same magazine, several distinguished churchmen commented, most of them favorably, on Canon Henson's suggestion. The strongest note of dissent was sounded by the Very Rev. W. R.W. Stephens, Dean of Winchester. His objection to the proposed concession is that it would eventually mean the admission, without reordination, into the Episcopal ministry of men who had not been Episcopally ordained. The story is told that at a recent meeting of the missionary society of the Church of England, a bishop described the admirable work of Xavier, the Jesuit; Schultz, the Lutheran, and

Carey, the Baptist. Canon Henson, who was present, approached the prelate and said: "Is it not strange, my lord, that the schismatic should loom so large in your discourse?" "Ah," he replied, "in the mission field we have to take a very broad view of things." "Do you not think, my lord," rejoined Canon Henson, "that it is about time we domesticated that broad view here at home?"

In *The Churchman*, of New York, has appeared an article by Rev. B. W. R. Thayer, of Los Angeles, Cal., a high churchman, in which he reprobates some of the tendencies of the high church school of thought in this country. Declaring himself to be an ardent believer in the Oxford movement, he is nevertheless forced to admit that the movement is now "an utter perversion of the spirit and purpose of the Anglican reformation of the sixteenth century or of the Catholic revival of the nineteenth century."

It is very truly said that the recent declaration of Dr. Donald, rector of Trinity Episcopal church of Boston, that Episcopal ordination is not necessary to the valid administration of the Lord's Supper possesses an interest for Christians outside the Episcopal church.

BISHOP BRENT.

Considerable dissent developed in the Episcopal church to sending a bishop to the Philippine Islands, but the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Brent (portrait on p. 31) was consecrated to that mission in January and is expected to sail in April. Meanwhile he undertakes to raise $150,000 to carry with him. He argues that Protestant pretensions will be vain unless a favorable material front can be shown, and that Filipinos will not quit a handsome stone church to attend service in a rented hall. Such has been, he says, the experience of all missionaries going into Spanish countries.

Six million, five hundred and fifty-nine thousand, nine hundred Catholics, according to the church register of 1898, exist in the Philippines, and against the loss of these Salvatore Cortesi says the Vatican will fight without distinction of parties or opinions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is said to be but one Huguenot church in existence in America, and that is a quaint old church in Charleston, S. C.

Last year was the eighty-fifth of the American Bible Society. The total issue of copies of the Scriptures was 1,554,128, an increase of 147,327 over the previous year.

According to Dr. H. K. Carroll's findings there are now 28,090,637 members of Christian churches in the United States — a gain of 730,027 in one year. This is a percentage gain of 2.67. The growth of population last year was 2.18 per cent, providing there was no change from the average annual increase during the decade from 1890 to 1900.

The new constitution of the Methodist Episcopal church, adopted by the general conference in May, 1900, has been ratified by the necessary three-quarters vote of the annual conferences. It gives women the right to sit as delegates in the general conference.

Not until recently have the Japanese bookstores been willing to carry the Bible in stock for fear of offending their Buddhist patrons. Now, however, Bibles are so eagerly sought that they are kept on sale in all the prominent bookstores in Japan.

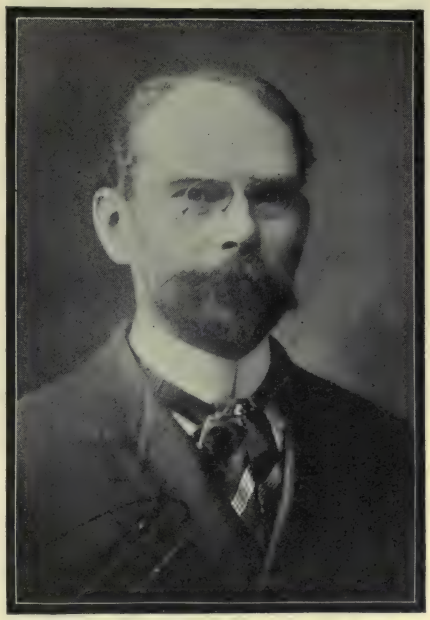
The Student Volunteer Movement has enlisted 10,000 of the best men and women of the colleges for the foreign missionary service, more than eighteen hundred of whom are already at work under the Church Mission Board.

Reports from the three English-speaking countries of England, Australia and the United States show that Protestant conditions obtaining in all of them are almost exactly the same as regards revival methods and results. In Australia, Church of England and Free Church men and women work more harmoniously than in England and oftener unite. For the past five years revivals have been almost unknown in all principal cities.

Art, Music, and the Drama.

A CINCINNATI GROUP OF VIOLINISTS.

With the formation of a symphony orchestra of from sixty to seventy members a city can, provided the organization is properly supported, be said to be musical. Cincinnati takes its rank in the forefront of musical cities of the West, having for a long time possessed an excellent musical school, which was once presided over by Theodore Thomas, who was also conductor of the Symphony Orchestra. Aside from this orchestra, the city has other musical organizations such as the Marien Quartet; also several pianists and singers of more than local reputation. Upon the formation of the present orchestral organizations, Franz Van der Stücken was selected as the conductor, who, upon looking about him for a capable man for concertmaster, selected Jose Marien.



MR. RICHARD SCHLIEWEN.

Jose Marien. — He was born in Antwerp, Belgium, on the 15th of February, 1860, and began his musical life as choir boy at the cathedral of Antwerp. He also began the study of violin under the direction of J. B. Collin of the Antwerp Conservatory of Music. Some years later he went to Brussels where he became a pupil of the immortal Wieniawski, who, tired of traveling, settled down for some time to teaching. Later, Mr. Marien became concertmaster of Concerts de L' Harmone Royal d'Anvers, and at a later period, from 1885–1890, he occupied the same position with the Concerts du Palais L'Industrie. He made frequent concert tours through Germany, France, Switzerland, and Holland in company with some of the foremost pianists. Upon coming to this country, he chose for his first appearance in Cincinnati the Concerto of the Danish composer Gade — a work seldom played and not over-interesting. Having earned abroad quite a reputation as a quartet leader, he formed, upon his arrival here, a like organization, which gives three quartet evenings during the year. At the close of the orchestra season he travels, being heard as a soloist in the neighboring cities, and filling engagements North as far as Maine and South to the Carolinas, having had the pleasure of playing for the late President and his wife. Mr. Marien possesses a brilliant tone and adequate technique, and would be heard more frequently throughout the country did not the many duties of his positions, as concertmaster, and director of the violin department of the College of Music, make such heavy demands upon his time.

Richard Schliewen. — This gentleman is also a member of the faculty of the violin department of the College of Music. He, however, is of a different

MR. P. A. TIRENDELLI.

school than Mr. Marien. He was born at Erfurt, Germany, May 21, 1855, the son of a state official whose intention was to fit the young man for the practice of law. His love for music, however, outweighed the objection of his parents, and being encouraged in his passion for this art by such an eminent authority as Roentgen of Leipsig, he left the University of Berlin, which he had entered at the age of twenty-two years, and thenceforth devoted his entire attention to the study of music. Though at this time but a clever amateur, after two and one-half years of hard study under Jacobsen (a Norwegian), De Ahna, and Joachim, of the High School of Music at Berlin, he accepted a position at Düsseldorf where he remained for some time. Later, he spent considerable time in travel, eventually returning to Berlin where he continued his lessons with Joachim, being one of the concertmasters of the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, and playing quartet with the Russian violinist, Kotek. Afterward he accepted a position with the Bilse Orchestra and upon the dissolution of this organization came to America. This was in 1884 and after travelling for a while he finally accepted a position with Theodore Thomas. He next went to New York City, and engaged as solo violoist of the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra.

At a later period Mr. Schliewen went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he founded a school of music, which he abandoned to accept his present position with the Cincinnati College of Music, the Symphony Orchestra and Marien Quartet. His repertoire includes the wonderful "Devil's Trill Sonata," by Tartini. The story of this particular sonata is very interesting, and runs in this wise: While the composer slept after having spent a night with a party of friends, his Satanic majesty appeared in a vision, and taking up a violin and seating himself near the slumberer's bedside he played an exquisite solo, which, upon awakening, Tartini proceeded to write down, as best he could, from memory, and it is further stated that he was ever after that night noted for his strict piety. I may remark that this particular sonata, which is extremely difficult, will, unless played very cleverly indeed, in all probability conjure in the listener's mind the same vision which appeared to the tired brain of "Old Tart," though perhaps as to after effect will not be conducive to piety. Beside the above mentioned work, Mr. Schliewen plays the Bruch G Minor, Paganini D Major, Ernst Airs Hungrois, and other works of a like standard.

P. A. Tirendelli. — Mr. Tirendelli was born on the 5th day of May, 1858, in Coneglino, near Venice, in sunny Italy. From 1870 until 1877 he attended the conservatory of Milan. At the expiration of that time he taught for two years in Göve, Austria, where he had the good fortune to meet and know Franz Liszt, who recommended him, in case he desired to study further with a master, to Joseph Hellmesberger of the Vienna Conservatory. The latter teacher represented the second generation of violinists of his name, the father, George Hellmesberger, being renowned as a

most capable teacher and quartet player who early initiated his son in the art. Dying, his mantle fell upon his Joseph's shoulders and he became leader of the celebrated quartet known as the Hellmesberger. Mr. Tirendelli remained at the conservatory for some time studying violin and composition, with the advantage of hearing such quartets as the one mentioned and the famous Rose quartet. Later, he removed to Paris to continue his studies with the great Belgian teacher Massart, pupil of Rudolph Kreutser.

In 1884 he was chosen to fill a position as teacher at Venice, where he also conducted the symphony orchestra and later was made director of the school. He has composed two operas, "Atenaide," performed at Venice, and "Blaue Et Noir," given some three years ago at Cincinnati. It was in 1896 that he came to America and remained for a brief period in Boston, but left that city to accept a position at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. His compositions, aside from the operas, embrace some two hundred songs with Italian, French, and English text, several pieces for violin and piano, also a concerto for violin and orchestra which he played with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. As a soloist and ensemble player he has earned for himself a reputation in Cincinnati.

Hugo Kupferschmid. — It was the playing of Remenyi that fired the soul of Hugo Kupferschmid. Remenyi was an original character whose real name, it is said was Hoffmann, and he was of Jewish parentage. Mr. Kupferschmid was born May 15, 1867, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. When about fifteen he was sent abroad by his father, who had tried without success to dissuade the boy from his purpose of making music his life work. He went to Berlin and became a pupil of Wirth. This at so early an age, with not a friend in all that great city, showed sturdy stock and great devotion to his art. At this time he had only a few lessons, but perceiving his spirit and his willingness to work, his

MR. HUGO KUPFERSCHMID.

father decided to leave nothing in the way of the boy's progress. After some further study with Wirth and Joachim he was for some time under Emile Sauret, the celebrated violinist, and pupil of the Belgian DeBeriot. Sauret was at this time teacher at one of the conservatories.

At the end of seven years Mr. Kupferschmid returned to Cincinnati and settled down teaching for six or seven years, playing frequently in public. Those were eventful days for the young violinist, for as Jacob of old hoped to be rewarded, even so did he, and he was finally persuaded by his father-in-law to go abroad for further study, this time to London, where he became the pupil of August Wilhelmj, one of the greatest of classical players. He remained with this eminent artist for several years, and appeared at a recital at St. James Hall, London, in the autumn of 1900, playing with orchestral accompaniment the Mendelssohn and Beethoven Concertos — two such works in one evening being a task calculated to test the endurance and ability of the soloist to the utmost. He received very favorable notice from the critics.

MR. ADOLF HAHN.

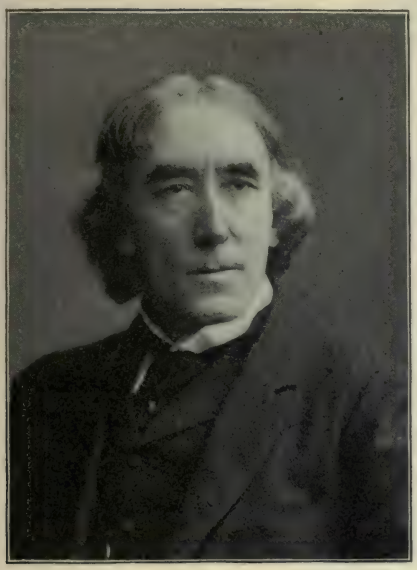
Upon returning to America he chose for his debut with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra the Concerto in D Minor of Vieuxtemps, the critics complimenting him on his tone and conception. His repertoire includes, other than the works already mentioned, the Bruch G Minor, D Minor, Paganini D Major, and many smaller works of varied character. He is the happy possessor of the Stradivarius formerly owned by Wilhelmj.

Adolf Hahn. — It means much that a young man builds up a reputation as a musician without going for protracted study abroad, as the American people have heretofore insisted that such a course was necessary, There is no doubt that this condition came about through lack of appreciation of pure music by the American people, nor is there any doubt that this feeling will die out in time, though at present it can scarcely be said with truth that we are a musical people. But at all events, Adolph Hahn considered the teaching at home sufficient to guide him in his chosen profession.

He was born January 13, 1873, of German parents, the father being a well known flute player in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. He had his earliest instruction from his father, who afterward placed him in the care of that masterly teacher S. E. Jacobsohn. At thirteen years of age he entered the Cincinnati College of Music, where, in addition to his violin study under the direction of the above named teacher and later with Henry Schradieck, he took a thorough course in harmony and composition, completing both graduate and post-graduate course at the age of eighteen years. He was then engaged as teacher at this same institution, in which capacity he remained for some time. Later he organized a quartet which bore his name. After the organization of the Symphony Orchestra he appeared as soloist, playing the Bruch Concerto G Minor. He is principally employed in teaching and concertizing, in which he has been very successful.

A few years ago he married Miss Mary Davis, a handsome and talented young violiniste, known chiefly as soloist with the Sherwood Concert Company and the Welch Prize Singers on their American tour. The husband and wife have appeared together in the duets of Godard, and in the Bach Concerto in D Minor for two violins and orchestra, the ensemble disproving the old theory that harmony could not exist between a musician and his wife.

While the Cincinnati group of violinists is not so large as that of other much larger cities it can be truthfully said that the programs they play reach the same standard of excellence. But what is yet more important in the development of music is the seriousness of their work as teachers. There are, in every large city, men of little more than local reputation who do most excellent work as teachers, yet in violin teaching especially, the number of really competent ones who build a solid foundation based upon the old classics, is comparatively small, as it takes no little courage to juggle, in this manner, with bread and butter,



HENRY IRVING.

ELLEN TERRY.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Irving and Terry.—During the present season Sir Henry Irving makes his seventh American tour. His real name is John Henry Brodribb. It was not till 1870, when he was thirty-three years of age, that he made his "first hit" as an actor. Thirty years ago, on the 25th of last November, as Mathias in "The Bells" at the London Lyceum, he became the acknowledged leader of his profession in England. His first visit to America occurred in 1883. Ellen Terry was one of the company and they appeared together in "The Merchant of Venice," Mr. Irving playing Shylock and Miss Terry taking the part of Portia. Irving was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1895. In the fall of that year he made his fifth visit to America. On this seventh visit he appears in some of his most famous parts—the only new piece being "Madame Sans Gêne" in which, it is said, neither himself nor Miss Terry are well suited. Henry Irving is now in his 65th year and Ellen Terry is in her 55th.

A National Theatre.—In both England and the United States there are those who urge the desirability of what is called a national theatre, to be supported at public expense. The project was advocated at a meeting of the London O. P. Club, held on January 12. It was urged that such an institution is needed in order to produce really great actors and also to quicken the intellectual life of the nation. There does not appear, however, to be any great or widespread interest in such a project. Very likely the *New York Tribune* expresses the prevailing view when it says that no institution of that kind is in the least likely to be founded in New York, in Washington, or elsewhere in the United States in this generation. "The Yankee is in the main a hard headed, shrewd, practical man. What dramatic art he considers worth supporting he will support individually, but he will surely not consent to be taxed for the maintenance of any play-house as an appanage of the entire body politic, not at least until he suffers a race change into something new and strange. He is too self-centred and independent for that."

Censorship of the Drama. — If a theatre maintained as a state institution is not likely to come into existence, there are, nevertheless, those who think that the State should have more to say about the character of dramatic performances than it now does. This appears from a bill introduced into the New York legislature in January. The object of the bill was explained to be the protection of the public from crudities and impurities. The measure proposed that all new plays be passed upon, and all actors licensed, by a State board appointed by the governor. The *Dramatic Mirror* (N. Y.), while admitting that "the stage suffers from plays that ought not to be permitted," thinks that legislation should be the last corrective resort. The Brooklyn *Eagle* recognizes that under "the present system the highest-priced theatres in this country frequently alternate pure and healthful plays with vile concoctions of French indecency, designed not for patronage of young girls and boys, such as American theatres draw, but for audiences of selected expertness in amusing depravity"; and the *Eagle* adds: "Whether a censorship would improve this condition is an open question. The fact that the so-called censorship of public opinion does not prevent it is patent to everybody. That being so, it is fairly open to any citizen or lawmaker to try to find a better way."

American and Foreign Musicians. — The question whether American music is unduly discriminated against, in comparison with foreign compositions, is one that is frequently discussed, and doubtless ought to be, in the interests of the art itself in America. Respecting the complaint that American musicians, as a class, are unfairly crowded out by foreign talent, the *Springfield Republican* says:

Where are the four native Americans who could take the place of the Kneisel quartet? Where is the American Ysaye, Cesar Thomson, Gregorowitsch, Kreisler, Petschnikoff, Sarasate, Burmeister, Kubelik, Lady Halle, the American Paderewski, Gabrilowitsch, Bauer, d'Albert, Busoni, Carreno, Friedheim, Siloti, Rosenthal, Dohnanyi?" Most of the best American players are of foreign birth or extraction, like Joseffy and Godswsky on the piano, Kneisel, Bendix, Spiering, on the violin, Schroeder, Schulz, and the late Fritz Giese, on the 'cello. There are good American names, Maud Powell and Leonora Jackson among the violinists, William Mason and William H. Sherwood among the pianists. Yet none of them has attained a place in the foremost rank, and, taken together, they represent but a fraction of what is needed by this great country of 70,000,000 people. We cannot dispense with the foreign artists yet awhile. When we can do so, in fact, it will no longer be necessary. Germany does not find it necessary to worry about the invasion of foreign artists, nor does France.

"Messaline." — Performed first at Monte Carlo in February, 1899, this showy opera by Isidore De Lara appeared in London the ensuing summer. In Covent Garden last summer Mlle. Calve essayed the part of Messalina. This winter the reminiscence of Rome in its decadence appears in New York, Calve in the title role.

Ristori.—The eightieth birthday of the Marquise Capranica del Grillo (Adelaide Ristori), who was born January 29, 1822, was made the occasion for many celebrations in Rome. It was in 1885 that Ristori appeared last in America. It is said that she is never ill. Her mind is as bright as it was half a century ago. Her capacity for enjoyment has not diminished.

Paderewski. — The famous pianist arrived at New York on January 31, accompanied by his wife, formerly the Baronesse Helene of Posen. It was expected that his opera, "Manru," would be ready for presentation by February 11.

THE FRIEZE IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The great wall paintings by Edwin A. Abbey in the delivery room of the Boston public library are at last finished and in place, and they add greatly to the beauty and value of the library building. A recent writer in the *Transcript* thus comments on them:

The first part of the frieze, the subject of which is the Quest of the Holy Grail, occupying the west and north walls, de-

EDWIN A. ABBEY.

scribes pictorially the education of the youthful Galahad, his equipment as a knight by Launcelot and Bors, his installation in the Seat Perilous of the Arthurian Round Table, the departure of the knights for the quest of the Holy Grail, and the failure of the first great enterprise at the castle, where, through overconfidence in his own knowledge, the Red Knight neglected to ask a simple question of faith, and left the Fisher King and the hollow-eyed court to their doom. In the later series, occupying the east and south walls, the Red Knight is taken back to the Grail Castle, where this failure can be retrieved, and his adventures and sorrows are illustrated with felicitous variety. Mr. Abbey, without being a great colorist, employs color always in an agreeable and acceptable manner. His use of reds and whites in the frieze is notable for its felicity, and in the later panels he has introduced gold tones in relief with great success. The red and white and gold in the last panel of all form a splendid combination. One of the most unusual and unexpected panels of the series is the painting of Sir Galahad in Solomon's boat sailing over the sea to the city of Sarras. In a trough of the waves the craft makes its way, miraculously guided by the luminous Grail borne by an angel; a thoroughly convincing, weird, and romantic realization of this striking chapter in the narrative. This marine piece, with its sullen sea, its high horizon, its frail craft and its superb assertion of the dominion of the spiritual over the material, is not only one of the boldest and truest examples of symbolism in the whole series, but, as a conception, it lends force and variety to the pictorial tale.

During January the report gained currency that the famous Borghese art collection in Rome, which became the property of the Italian government last November, had been sold and would be transferred to America. The report, however, seemed to lack full confirmation.

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

THE CHRONICLER'S TASK.

At certain times of the year the Literary Chronicler fulfils the ambition of the small boy whose dream it was to be confined in a gingerbread cake and permitted to escape only by eating his way out. Surrounded by almost impenetrable walls of Books which increase and multiply faster than he can make way with their predecessors, he seems to be a hopeless prisoner, and if indeed he were obliged to read through them all, his appetite and his digestion would suffer, and those who depended on him for a fair estimate of what had been issued would be likely to be deceived.

This plethora of books accounts for the fact that at the beginning of the twentieth century there seems to be no such dignity or solidity of criticism as there was a hundred years, or even fifty years ago, when the great quarterlies enlisted in their service statesmen and scholars to estimate the value of contemporary literature. With the accelerated vivacity of life, the strenuous demands of public and private service, the unfortunate rigidity of time which cannot by any method be made to give us more than twenty-four hours in the day — a large part of which has to be wasted in eating, sleeping, and bootless travel — the "gentle reader" has almost entirely disappeared. There has come to be a reversion to the epoch of hieroglyphics; the public want illustrated papers. The pictures which can be glanced at and understood in a second, the bold, dashing "scare-heads," give the actual news, and brief resumés, combined with a few extracts, furnish a sufficient idea of a book for the alert reader to talk about or at least to listen understandingly when any book is mentioned.

At the New York Authors' Club reception on the 13th of February, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has already founded more than 160 public libraries in this country, gravely predicted that the time is near when it will be wise for such institutions to establish a rule of not buying any work of fiction that is not a year old. When it is realized how many books are brought out in this country alone in the course of a twelve-month, the burden on the library is seen to be impracticable to bear. A year will not suffice to determine the permanent position of a work of fiction. But the swift current of Time bears away on its bosom into the ocean of Oblivion the great majority of literary products. They swim for a moment and disappear. Even many that are heralded with great acclamation are speedily forgotten.

Next month, in all probability, the literary activity of the past year in all countries will be known and will furnish food for reflection. Meantime it may be as well to confess that the present inception of a new department in CURRENT HISTORY finds the tide at its lowest ebb. There is scarcely enough channel to float the critic's tug. Many of the best known and most prolific publishing houses have not of late sent forth one book.

This state of things is fortunate, for it allows the Literary Chronicler to give his ideas of what such a department should be. There are plenty of distinctively critical magazines. Most of the daily newspapers have a review editor who does his best to give a fair and candid criticism of the books of the day. Some of the dailies have a supplement which once a week attempts to deal with literature in the same spirit though a little more thoroughly. Some of the monthly magazines touch on the same laudable task. There are monthlies that make this their sole end and aim. CURRENT HISTORY has no intention of entering

HENRIK IBSEN,
NORWEGIAN DRAMATIST AND POET.

into rivalry with these periodicals. It will make no attempt to give extended criticisms of books. It proposes to chronicle what is best worth calling to the attention of its readers. It is, for instance, a matter of interesting history that "David Harum" — a commonplace story with an absolutely unique and delightfully original protagonist — has appealed with sufficient power to the American people to sell 650,000 copies and to have been read by probably a twentieth of the great population of the country.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Mr. Phillips's Drama. — It is a matter of history that Stephen Phillips has taken episodes from the Homeric account of Ulysses and woven them into an acting drama, which, as produced on the stage by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, will be witnessed by thousands, and in book form, as produced by Macmillan & Co., will be read for generations to come. This play begins with a prologue on Olympus. Zeus the King of the gods is seated on his throne. Two only of the twelve great divinities are absent. Athena and Poseidon besiege the Father of gods and King of men, the one to bring Ulysses safely home, the other to crush him for having blinded the Cyclops Polyphemus. This brief scene is in rhyme. Homer pictures the gods roused to immortal laughter by the antics of the lame Hephaistus as he passes the cups of nectar.

Mr. Phillips does not hesitate even here to introduce an element of comedy. When Zeus declares that ere Ulysses shall reach Ithaca and the arms of his yearning, faithful spouse, he must leave Calypso and go "from dalliance to the dolorous realms below," Athena says:

> "Remember, sire, she snared with spells his will,
> But his deep heart for home is hungering still,"

Hermes mischievously interrupts:

> "And, sire, remember we are gods, yet we
> From human frailties were not ever free." . . .

And Aphrodite adds with soft insinuation:

> "And even thou, O Father, in thy youth,
> Didst feel, at least for mortal women, ruth.
> To Leda, Leto, Danae, we are told,
> Didst show thee on occasion tender."

Here the stage direction says: "Zeus thunders softly: general suppressed laughter among the gods. Zeus thunders loudly: all the gods abase themselves."

This, of course, is bathos, pure and simple, but as the play goes on, the situations become eternally modern as they are eternally old; the coming of the king into his own, the faithfulness of the aged waiting wife rewarded, the defeat and destruction of the ravaging suitors. One can see how, when presented on the stage, it would appeal to the sensibilities and fill the theatre with applauding throngs.

During the past year, the Macmillan Company led all other publishers in the number of volumes issued. Not far from seven hundred separate titles mark the high tide of their activity. This list in itself would without comment fairly fill several pages of any magazine. Not long ago they brought out a three volume study in magic and religion by Dr. J. G. Fraser entitled "The Golden Bough." In spite of its expense it went into a second edition. Mr. Ernest Crawley, M. A., of Bradfield College, whose recent translation into Greek elegiacs of the Rubâiyât of Omar Khayyâm has been favorably compared to the best work of ancient times, has written for the same firm a study of primitive marriage. It is entitled "The Mystic Rose," and in the course of seventeen chapters traces a curious connection between many of the usages of civilized society and the mystic rites of savages. The work shows deep erudition, a wide reading of authorities that have studied at first hand the manners and customs of many barbarous tribes and nations, and the result is a valuable contribution to anthropology.

Mr. Kidd's New Work. — One more book from the Macmillan list will at least touch the vivid Now. It is one of their very latest, one that will attract attention by its title — "Principles of Western Civilization" — and by the name of its author — Benjamin Kidd, author of "Social Evolution." It consists of eleven chapters and an appendix. The first chapter depicts the wonderful phenomenon of the close of an era — the vast extent of the forward march of the human intellect during the past hundred years, especially as conditioned and accelerated by the theory of evolution. He goes on to show how Darwin has been distanced by his followers. "In the larger view which now begins to prevail," he says, "what we see is, as it were, the battleground on which natural selection produces the most important results in the struggle of life projected into the vast stretches of the future. It is these apparently irresolvable phenomena of reproduction, sex, variation, death, and heredity, which become in this respect the centres of struggle around which the main problems of efficiency in the drama of evolution are worked out by the operation of the law of natural selection. In this the process of selection upon which the curtain now rises, we see not only individuals but whole generations, nay, entire species and types unconsciously pitted against each other for long ages in a struggle in which efficiency *in the future* is the determining quality and in which only the types in which the problems involved have progressed farthest towards solution remain at last to transmit their efficiency."

This is the doctrine of "projected efficiency," a term which is perhaps to become as familiar as "sexual selection" and "the survival of the fittest." This new doctrine applied to the progress of modern democracy is the study which

Mr. Kidd has laid down in his stimulating book. He shows the influence cast by the present on the future, not only by showing the influence cast by the past on the present, but also by indications not detected by people in general. He has had the insight to realize something of the immense dynamic force in history of the modern progressive movement in politics — a movement which has hidden its real significance under the cloud of dust caused by its very rapidity, just as the real cause and meaning of the French Revolution was misunderstood by most historians until within a very short time. His conclusion is that the state, under a wise sense of responsibility, will gradually organize and direct all the activities of industry and production, not to any fixed condition of ordered ease, but toward an era of such free and efficient conflict of all natural forces as has never been in the world before. "No mind," he says, "in our civilization has, in all probability, as yet imagined the full possibilities of the collective organization — under the direction of a highly centralized and informed intelligence — of all the activities of industry and production moving steadily towards the goal of the endowment of all human capacities in a free conflict of forces," and he compares this new ideal with the old "conception of the state as an irresponsible and almost brainless Colossus, organized primarily towards the end of securing men in possession of the gains they had obtained in an uncontrolled scramble for gain divorced from all sense of responsibility."

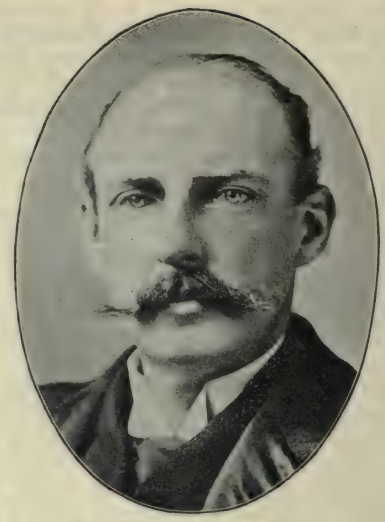
It is only a pity that with such an inspiring subject, and such a clear and prophetic vision, Mr. Kidd has not evolved a clearer and more intelligible style. A crude and involved use of material makes a book hard to read, but Mr. Kidd's book, like its predecessors, will surely find a multitude of readers and will have its influence in bringing about the era which he predicts.

"Scotland." — Furnished with more than fifty fine photogravure pictures, with full chronological tables and with an excellent index, come two handsome volumes by Maria Horner Lansdale, who describes in a chatty, anecdotal manner a systematic trip through Scotland. Her object was to give a sketch of the country from the great war of independence in the time of Wallace and Bruce; to indicate that connection of the present with the past which adds so great a charm to scenes of historical interest, and to give some account of ancient castles and ecclesiastical buildings round which circle so much history and romance. Many incidents not usually found in books on Scottish history have been collected, and the legends and annals of places celebrated in poetry make the book quite delightful as well as useful. For three classes of people such books are important: those who have visited the regions described and desire to refresh their recollections; those who intend to visit them and wish hints and information; and those who are compelled by fate or laziness to stay at home and travel only by proxy. The pictures of time-worn and foray-scarred castles make one realize the storm and stress through which Caledonia has passed, make one appreciate how much picturesqueness and grandeur a ruin adds to a desolate landscape, and how fortunate American multi-millionaires may be in possessing perfectly preserved specimens such as Skibo Castle, which, by the way, is not figured in these volumes. But many others far more interesting historically are.

Historical Romances. — The question often arises whether or not the present popularity of historical fiction will wane. There seems to be no cessation of the flood of novels the scene of which is laid in days long past, colonial, mediæval, classical. The question answers itself when such a book as Miss Mary Johnston's "Audrey" appears. The verisimilitude of the plot, the poetical charm of the style, the vividness of the characterization, the quiet humor which lights with a lambent flame the more tragic parts, the assuredness of the "local color," and the exciting succession of the episodes put it in the first rank, and books of the first rank will never fail of popularity. The volume is illustrated

with six pictures by F. C. Yohn reproduced by the four-color process and remarkably successful. Certainly Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have made an auspicious start in their first book of the new year. The time of the dramatic story is that of the early years of the eighteenth century. It opens in the primeval woods of Virginia, where a pioneer settler has opened a clearing. Governor Spotswood, accompanied by a gay company of young English gentlemen in search of adventure among the Endless Mountains, suddenly draws rein in front of the cabin. Courtesies are passed, and after the party has rested they proceed on their way. One among them, Marmaduke Haward, who has been fascinated by the elder daughter of the farmer, pretends to sprain his ankle and goes back. He loses his way, and when at last he finds the clearing again, the Indians have passed by, burnt the cabin, and murdered the settler and his family — all save the little girl, Audrey. Marmaduke has just come into his great property. He takes the little girl into his protection and gives her into the care of the parson. He himself goes to England and is absent ten years. When he returns the action of the drama, whereof this is the prologue, begins. There is no hazard in predicting for this story an immense sale.

Another historical tale, the scene of which is laid about a hundred years earlier than that of "Audrey," comes from the Eastern Publishing Company of Boston. The authors of "The King and the Cross" are George Alfred Stringer and Eliza C. Walker Stringer of Buffalo. It purports to be based on the discovery of "a small leathern box containing old diaries, memoranda and letters, written by hands long since dust, with ink whose freshness has been faded for many a year, on pages grown yellow with age." The preface says, "They were apparently of no importance, but proved on a closer examination to be of such a pleasing character and of so much historical interest, that we essayed to link the whole together and describe the history and adventures of a young,



F. MARION CRAWFORD,
THE DISTINGUISHED NOVELIST.

enthusiastic Parisian of the time of Louis XIV., and of the almost superhuman exertions and self-abnegation of the Jesuits in their work among the savages of Canada, especially among the Hurons." Many of the episodes and descriptions are vivid and exciting, and as the authors give assurance that the historical portions are strictly accurate, there seems to be some color to the claim that the book is more than a merely amusing production, but has permanent value as a picture of the past. The descriptions of the Indian customs will appeal to boy readers. Unfortunately, the work is disfigured with many misprints.

LITERARY NOTES.

Word comes from Christiana that Henrik Ibsen, after a year of enforced rest, has entirely recovered his health and has eagerly betaken himself once more to work in dramatic writing. Meanwhile, it is announced that a new translation of his lyric poems, by R. A. Streatfield, will be published by Elkin Mathews. All the verses included antedate "Peer Gynt," which first had its publication in England in 1892.

Mr. Marion Crawford was invited to

be present as a guest at the last January meeting of the Boston Circolo Italiano, but as he was just on the point of sailing for his Italian home he wrote an appreciative letter expressing his interest in that flourishing society and his hope that he may be able to accept their invitation for next year. His thirty-first novel entitled, "Marietta, a Maid of Venice," and dealing with the ancient industry of glass-cutting, was recently published by the Macmillan Company.

Dr. Jusserand, who is now connected with the French legation at Copenhagen, has almost finished his "Literary History of the English People."

Mr. William R. Morfil, of Oxford University, is engaged in completing the final chapter of his "History of Russia." It begins with the epoch of Peter the Great and will be brought down to the present time.

The Macmillan Company have in press "A Short History of Germany," in two octavo volumes, by Ernest F. Henderson, who has striven to show the development of the German nation in various ways, paying more attention to its victories of peace than to its exploits of war. The acts of the father of Frederick the Great, the civilization of the ancient Germans and of Carlovingian times, the struggle for supremacy between the Empire and the Papacy, the age of chivalry, the career of Wallenstein, the peace of Westphalia, and the regeneration of Prussia are among the more important episodes that are carefully treated.

Lord Ronald Gower's monumental history of the Tower of London is approaching completion. The second volume, which will continue the story through the Stuart and Hanoverian periods, will be published shortly.

One of the excellent features of the *Era* of Philadelphia is a chapter of "Wise Saying from New Books." Here are some of the best:

A thousand times better are the men who do than the weaklings who only know.—"God Wills It."

To really enjoy the holidays, one should have money, uncounted money, in a coal-scuttle, let us say, with a convenient little fire-shovel close at hand.—"The Last of the Knickerbockers."

In some matrimonial waters are the kind of fish that swallow the bait but leave the hook untouched.—"By Bread Alone."

Independence is not synonymous with liberty. They are often confounded, but they are quite distinct.—"The Rights of Man."

If you'd ever been engaged you'd have known that the man never protests about anything the glorious She wants to do. All the protests come after marriage.—"A House Party."

Keep me from caring more for books than for folks, for art than for life.—"The Ruling Passion."

Some people, like some shrubs, must be crushed in order to obtain the real value of their essence.—"By the Higher Law."

God's very much in heaven today, and all's right with all the world, because things are a little more right with one man in it. That is the woman's creed—always has been, I suppose.—"Sir Richard Calmady."

True self-control is to be got in the midst of struggle. It is not mutilation in the midst of natural desires, but the subordination of each desire to the good of the whole man.—"Culture and Restraint."

There are things which could never be imagined, but there is nothing which may not happen.—"China in Convulsions."

I'd like to be an editor. They'se nawthin' so hard as mindin' ye'er own business, an' an editor niver has to do that.—"Mr. Dooley's Opinions."

Idacation is somethin' that a man has to fight f'r, an' pull out iv its hole by th' hair iv its head. Ye can lade a man up to th' university, but ye can't make him think.—"Mr. Dooley's Opinions."

The books most in demand at the London libraries are said to be these: First among recently published novels is Hall Caine's "Eternal City." Among the second in demand are Marie Corelli's "Master Christian;" "Kim," by Rudyard Kipling; "The Little Minister;" "Sir Richard Calmady;" Stanley Weyman's "Gentlemen of France;" "The Prisoner of Zenda," by Anthony Hope; F. Marion Crawford's novels, G. A. Henty's works, and Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes." Among the classical novelists, Dickens is the most popular. Thackeray, Scott, Lord Lytton, and Charles Kingsley are much read. There is a steady demand for Jane Austen and the Brontës; Trollope is very seldom asked for. Among foreign novelists Dumas ranks first, followed by Victor Hugo, Zola, Jules Verne, Sienkiewicz, and Jokai,

Tolstoï, Moliére, and Turgenief are also popular. Georges Ohnet and George Sand, Pierre Loti and Sunderman, Maeterlinck and Isben, and D'Annunzio, Auerbach, and Cervantes are well regarded.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the complete publication of the King Edward edition of "Social England," edited by H. D. Traill and J. S. Mann in six volumes containing 2500 illustrations and numerous colored plates. This enclyclopedic work is a record of the progress of the English people in religion, laws, learning, arts, science, literature, industry, commerce, and manners, from the earliest times to the present day. Various writers have contributed to make the history complete. The same publishers add to their series of the Stories of the Nations, "Wales," by O. M. Edwards of Oxford, "Mediæval Rome," by William Miller, "The Papal Monarchy," by the Rev. William Barry, D. D. The thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth volumes of the Heroes of the Nations are "Henry V., the Typical Mediæval Hero," by Charles L. Kingsford, and "Edward Plantaganet (Edward I.), the English Pastorian," by Edward Jenks of Oxford. D. C. Heath and Company have just brought out a volume of "Stories from English History," based upon the Warwick history readers, and edited and adapted by Henry P. Warren, principal of the Albany Academy. It contains half a dozen excellent maps and more than 120 illustrations, selected with unusual care. A table of important dates and a full index make it useful as a book of reference as well as for supplementary reading or study.

Presley Blakiston's Son & Co. of Philadelphia, issue a "Pocket Cyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery," edited by George M. Gould, M. D., and Walter L. Pyle, M. D. It is based on their popular "Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery," by seventy-four American authors. It is a convenient and trustworthy manual for students, and offers in an exceedingly condensed form the very best medical knowledge of the day. Its scope, though in so succinct a volume, is remarkably wide and complete.

Henry C. Lahee, of the Boston Musical Bureau, has compiled a most convenient little "Handbook of Musical Statistics," containing in its ninety pages a list of noteworthy productions of operas and other musical works, a list of foreign and American organs, and chronological tables of famous violinists, singers and pianists, as well as an account of various clubs and societies devoted to music. Mr. Lahee is son of Mr. Henry Lahee whose Cantata of the "Building of the Ship," has been received with so much acclaim all over England.

Charles G. Leland's newbook, "Flaxius, or Leaves from the Life of An Immortal" will be published next month, and will contain some of his best humor, including several new Breitmann Ballads. One sketch depicts President Roosevelt as King of the Netherlands in the old Nebelungen times, with Ritter Hans Breitmann as his poet laureate.

A. Conan Doyle, M. D., has projected a collected edition of his works.

Dr. Horatio Brown has written a history of Venice. He has lived in the City of the Lagoons for many years and has been a faithful student of its legends, traditions, and monuments.

Mr. Geoffry Hill has written a volume on the aspirate H., showing its history and use in various languages.

Sir Wemyss Leid has finished his life of "William Black, Novelist."

Mr. Worthington C. Ford, of the Boston Public Library, is to publish shortly a careful reproduction of the journals of the three sessions of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts in 1715, to which will be added the minutes of the Governor and Council for November, the list of the members and a bibliographical note giving the title of the laws passed. The edition is limited to 250 copies. There are only four known copies of the original issue.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago	MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
ATLAN.	Atlantic Monthly, Boston	MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.	MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
CENT.	Century, New York	MOD. CUL.,	Modern Culture, Cleveland, O.
CHAUT.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
COSMOP.	Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York	NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
DELIN.	Delineator, New York	N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia	N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
FORUM	Forum, New York	OUT.	Outlook, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York	POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
HARPER	Harper's Monthly, New York	R. OF R.	Review of Reviews. New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston	W. W.	World's Work, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

International Affairs.

The South African War and British Prestige. Capt. A. T. Mahan. Liv. Age. Jan. 18.

The American "Commercial Invasion" of Europe. Frank A. Vanderbilt. Scrib. Feb.

Affairs in America.

Mining Women of Colorado. Mary E. Stickney. Era. Jan.

Arbitration at the Pan-American Congress. Thos. R. Dawley, Jr. Out. Jan. 25.

The White Peril. G. M. Trevelyan. Liv. Age. Jan. 25.

The New Mexico. Secretary John W. Foster. Nat. Geo. Jan.

Commerce of Mexico and the United States. Hon. O. P. Austin. Nat. Geo. Jan.

Argentine-Chile Boundary Dispute. Nat. Geo. Jan.

Some Aspects of the Monroe Doctrine. Sydney Brooks. Liv. Age. Jan 11.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado. William McLeod Raine. Chaut. Jan.

The Outlook in Mexico. Mrs. J. W. Butler. Miss. Rev. Feb.

John Chinaman in America. Ira M. Condit, D. D. Miss. Rev. Feb.

Chicago's Great River Harbor. Elliott Flower. Cent. Feb.

The Improvement of Washington City. I. Chas. Moore. Cent. Feb.

The Expansion of the Negro Population. Kelly Miller. Forum. Feb.

How to Assimilate the Foreign Element in our Population. John T. Buchanan. Forum. Feb.

Errors Touching the Schley Court of Inquiry. Merrill A. Teague. Forum. Feb.

The Sinking Fund and the Public Debt. Henry Sherman Boutwell, M. C. Forum. Feb.

The Growth of Our National Feeling. Capt. A. T. Mahan. W. W. Feb.

The Proposed Isthmian Ship-Canal. Wm. H. Burr. Scrib. Feb.

Washington, a City of Pictures. Francis E. Leupp. Scrib. Feb.

Conditions That Discourage Scientific Work in America. Prof. Simon Newcomb. N. A. R. Feb.

How Civil Government was Established in Porto Rico. Governor Charles H. Allen. N. A. R. Feb.

The Militia Force of the United States. J. D. Whelpley. N. A. R. Feb.

Why not Own the Panama Isthmus? F. C. Penfield. N. A. R. Feb.

The Oligarchy of the Senate. Maurice Low. N. A. R. Feb.

The Proposed Pan-American Union. Prince A. de Yturbide. N. A. R. Feb.

Affairs in Europe.

The Strong Men of Russia. Comtesse Marguerite Cassini. Munsey. Feb.

The Armenian Question and Europe. Archag Tchobanian. Internat. Feb.

Tendencies in German Life and Thought since 1870. Georg Simmel. Internat. Feb.

Lord Rosebery and Political Reconstruction. Liv. Age. Feb 1.

Affairs in Asia.

The New Century Outlook in Persia. Benjamin Labaree. Miss. Rev. Jan.

The Settlement with China. Mark B. Dunnell. Forum. Feb.

The National Debt of Japan. Yasufumi Sawaki. N. A. R. Feb.

Science and Invention.

Stellar Evolution in the Light of Recent Research. Prof. Geo. E. Hale. Pop. Sci. Jan.

Environment in Relation to Sex in Human

Culture. Prof. Otis T. Mason. Pop. Sci. Jan.

The Descent of Man. Prof. L. M. Keasbey. Pop. Sci. Jan.

The Ancestors of the American Indigines. Chas Hallock. Amer. Antiq. Jan.

The Nobel Prizes and their founder. R. of R. Jan.

Marconi's Triumph. George Iles. W. W. Feb.

Education.

The College Man as Leader in the World's Work. Prof. R. T. Thurston. Pop. Sci. Jan.

Religion.

The Renaissance of Calvinism. Frederic Platt. Liv. Age. Jan 11.

Zionism and Christianity. David Baron. Miss. Rev. Jan.

Missionary Statistics of the World. Delavan L. Leonard. Miss. Rev. Jan.

Missionary Outlook in Asia. Miss. Rev. Jan.

Biography.

Alfred East, A. R. A. William Armstrong. Era. Jan.

Li Hung Chang. Alexander Michie. Liv. Age. Jan. 18.

Memories of Millais. W. W. Fenn. Liv. Age. Jan. 18.

Frederick Wellington Ruchstuhl, Sculptor. Richard Ladegast. N. E. M. Jan.

Visit to Herr Krupp. Edward A. Steiner. Out. Jan. 25.

Maxime Gorky. Count Charles M. Soissons. Liv. Age. Jan. 25.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Laurie Magnus. Liv. Age. Jan. 11.

The New President of Cuba. Out. Feb. 1.

Vassili Verestchagin. Charles DeKay. Out. Feb. 1.

Rear-Admiral John G. Walker. Out. Feb. 1.

The New Premier of Holland (Abram Kuyper). Caroline A. Mason. Out. Feb. 1.

Browning in Venice. Katherine de Kay Bronson. Cent. Feb.

Li Hung Chang. A Character Sketch. Gilbert Reid. Forum. Feb.

Paul Troubetzkoy, Sculptor. Wm. Jarvis. Scrib. Feb.

Ivan Turgenev. Chas. Whibley. N. A. R. Feb.

Business and Industry.

Can We Raise Our Own Sugar? Gunt. Jan.

The Lumber Industry in Maine. Lawrence T. Smythe. N. E. M. Jan.

Trusts, Trade-Unions, and the National Minimum. Sidney Webb. Internat. Feb.

Increasing Railroad Consolidation. M. G. Cunniff. W. W. Feb.

The Successful Prevention of Strikes. Hugh H. Lusk. W. W. Feb.

Travel and Exploration.

Through Egypt and Palestine. Ira D. Sankey. Delin. Feb.

Nuremburg: The City of Memories. Henry C. Carpenter. Chaut. Jan.

Literature.

Lessing's "Nathan the Wise." Robert Walling Deering. Chaut. Jan.

The Islanders. Rudyard Kipling. W. W. Feb.

Miscellaneous.

The Governors of Massachusetts. I. Alfred S. Roe. N. E. M. Jan.

The Lazy Levant. Douglas Story. Munsey. Jan.

The Truth about Barbara Frietchie. Marion West. Munsey. Jan.

The Royal and Ancient Game of Outlawry (Brigandage). Douglas Story. Munsey. Jan.

The Reciprocity of Today. Arthur H. U. Colquhon. Can. Jan.

The Griefs and Glories of Gretna. Marion West. Munsey. Feb.

The Search for the True Plato. George Santayana. Internat. Feb.

The Island of Guam and Its People. Francis M. Price. Miss. Rev. Jan.

Ethnic Styles of American Architecture. Stephen D. Peet. Amer. Antiq. Jan.

The Cultural Significance of Primitive Implements and Weapons. Alton Howard Thompson. Amer. Antiq. Jan.

Marriage and Modern Civilization. W. S. Lily. Liv. Age. Feb. 1.

Mormonism and Purity. Rev. W. R. Campbell. Miss. Rev. Feb.

What Shall We Do with the Philippines? Major John H. Parker. Forum. Feb.

The Reformation of Criminals. Judge J. F. Fort. Forum. Feb.

Capt. Myles Standish. Geo. Hodges. N. E. M. Feb.

New England Ship Canals. A. H. Ford. N. E. M. Feb.

Homes and Haunts of the Pequots. Calista Potter Thresher. N. E. M. Feb.

Missionary Literature of the Nineteenth Century. Rev. H. P. Beach. Miss. Rev. Jan.

Necrology.

American and Canadian.

BROOKS, ELBRIDGE S., author and editor, born in Lowell, Mass., April 14, 1846; died at Somerville, Mass., January 7. During the greater part of his life he was connected with publishing houses, being first with D. Appleton & Co., later with J. P. Ford & Co., Sheldon & Co., E. Strigler & Co., and at the time of his death was with D. Lothrop & Co. In 1879 he joined the staff of the *Publisher's Weekly* and later was on that of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*. He was for a time editor of the *St. Nicholas*, and for later years he has devoted himself chiefly to the writing of juvenile works, mostly of an historic character.

DOBELL, HON. R. R., member of the Privy Council of Canada; born in Liverpool in 1837; died, January 11, in London, having been thrown from his horse. At the age of twenty he went to Canada to embark in the lumber trade, and became much interested in the commercial interests of the Dominion. On the formation of the Laurier Cabinet in 1896, he was appointed a member of the government without portfolio.

GREENE, CAPTAIN CHARLES H., U. S. Army (retired); born in Woonsocket, R. I., sixty-four years ago; died in Baltimore, Md., January 9. He was commissioned by the governor of his State a captain in the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers in May, 1861. He served three years with this regiment, and was made adjutant-general on the staff of General Getty. He figured in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and at Antietam was especially commended for bravery by General Burnside. He was commissioned captain in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in the regular army, which he entered in 1866. For thirty years, until he was retired in 1896, he served with this regiment, seeing much active service on the western frontier.

GRIFFIN, GENERAL S. G., one of New Hampshire's most famous soldiers, died at his home in Keene, January 14, in his seventy-eighth year. He took part in twenty-two great battles in the Civil War, besides a great number of skirmishes and smaller fights. At the close of the war he was offered a commission as major in the regular army, but declined it.

HYATT, PROFESSOR ALPHEUS, assistant in the museum of comparative zoology at Harvard, professor of palaeontology at Boston University and curator of the Boston Museum of Natural History; born in Washington in 1838; died in Boston, Mass., January 15. For his contributions to scientific literature, for his original researches, and for his personal efforts in the establishment of societies for the spread of science, the world owes him much. He was graduated from Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, in 1862, under Professor Agassiz, attaining high honors, and he has since become a recognized leader in science, in both the old and the new worlds. He was one of the four founders and original editors of the *American Naturalist*. He helped to form the American Society of Naturalists and was elected its first president. He also founded the laboratory of natural history that was afterwards made the basis for the foundation of the laboratory of biology at Woods Hole, Mass.

ISAACSON, LIEUT.-COL. J. H., one of the oldest and best known Free Masons in Canada; born in England in 1820; died in Montreal, January 14. He came to Canada in 1837, served in the rebellion of that year and subsequently became lieutenant-colonel of the Hochelaga Light Infantry. He first joined the Masonic fraternity in 1852 and since that time has been one of its most active members. From 1870 to the time of his death he was grand secretary of the grand lodge of Quebec.

KIMBERLY, LEWIS ASHFIELD, Rear-admiral U. S. Navy; born in Troy, N. Y., April 2, 1830; died in Newton, Mass., January 28. He entered the Navy in 1846 and his first service was on the sloop *Jamestown*, suppressing the slave trade along the African coast. His first command was in 1866 on the receiving ship *New York*, and in 1887 he was promoted to rear-admiral. The dignity with which he carried himself at the head of his fleet during the trying negotiations with Germany, over the course of affairs in the Samoan Islands, was eminently creditable. His heroism, too, at that time, when the memorable hurricane at Apia occurred, has never been forgotten. For his conduct at this time he was especially commended by the Secretary of the Navy. He was retired in 1892 on account of his age.

PERKINS, DR. WILLIAM O., musician and composer; born in Stockbridge, Vt., May 23, 1831; died in Boston, Mass., January 13. He was among the first to introduce classical works of a high order for conventions and singing classes. He was also an orator of marked ability.

SPRAGUE, HON. CHARLES F., ex-representative to Congress from Massachu-

setts; born in Boston, June 10, 1857 died; in Providence, R. I., January 30.

STEELE, REV. GEORGE M., preacher and educator; born in Strafford, Vt., April 13, 1823; died at Kenilworth, Illinois, January 14, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist church for more than fifty years. For thirteen years he was principal of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., going from there to Auburndale, where he became chaplain and teacher in ethics at Lasell Seminary.

URSO CAMILLA, violinist; in private life Mrs. Frederick Luere; born in Nantes, France, June 13, 1842; died recently in New York. From infancy she proved herself possessed of great musical talent, and at the early age of seven years she made her first public appearance at a concert. Soon after this she was taken to Paris, where she studied three years, after which she played in public concerts there. At the age of ten she came with her father to America and after a year played at six of Mme. Albani's concerts in Boston. She travelled until her marriage when she retired for some years, but upon her return to the concert stage she repeated her former triumphs and achieved great professional success.

VAN BENSCHOTEN, PROF. JAMES COOKE, head of the Greek department of Wesleyan University; born December 15, 1827; died January 17. He was president of the Connecticut society of the Archæological Institute of America and one of the most distinguished Greek scholars in the country.

Foreign.

BRETT, MR. JOHN, A. R. A., died at Putney, January 7, at the age of seventy years. His paintings of Cornwall and the Channel Islands have made him famous, principally for their marvellous coloring. Ruskin was enthusiastic over some of his early work.

DE BLOCH, M. JEAN, eminent Russian writer and Councillor of state. died early in the month of January. It is believed that his book on "War" greatly influenced the czar in promoting the Hague peace conference. An abridged version of his great work was published in England in 1900 with an introduction by W. T. Stead. He paid a visit to this country a few months ago.

DE RUTE, MME. RATAZZI, directress of the Nouvelle Revue Internationale; born at Waterford, in 1827; died at Paris, February 6. For years she was one of the most celebrated women in Europe. Her first marriage was to Prince de Solms, a wealthy Alsatian, from whom she was separated after two years, having been banished from Paris by an imperial decree. In 1862 she contracted her second marriage to the eminent Italian statesman, Urbano Ratazzi, who left her a widow in 1873. Her third marriage was to Senor de Rute, a Spanish engineer and deputy. She possessed decided literary genius and wrote many poems, novels and comedies. Her contributions to the *Courrier de Florence* attracted much attention. "Baron Stock" and "Louise de Keiner" were her signatures.

DE VERE, AUBREY THOMAS, poet; born in 1841. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He inherited his poetic instinct from his father, and though not as widely known and read as some of his contemporaries, his delicacy and beauty of diction and finish brought to him the admiration of the literary critics. He published many volumes, not only of poetry but of prose, on historical, ethical and antiquarian subjects.

MARCHETTI, PHILLIPPE, composer; born in Bologna, Italy, in 1831; died at Rome, January 18. "Ruy Blas," "Il Paria" and "Don Giovanni d'Austria" were among his most widely known compositions.

SELWIN-IBBETSON, RT. HON. SIR HENRY JOHN, first Baron Rookwood: born in London, September 26, 1826; died January 16. He was a member of the House of Commons as conservative from 1865 to 1885. From 1874 to 1878 he served as under-secretary for the home department and as financial secretary to the treasury for the next two years. In 1892 he secured a peerage and took his title from Rookwood Hall, an old manor house in his possession.

SOTHEBY, ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD S., K. C. B., died at his home in London, January 6, in his eighty-ninth year. He entered the naval service in 1826. He was well known for his philanthropic work.

TIELE, DR. CORNELIUS P., orientalist; born in Leyden in 1830; died there January 15. In the field of the religious history of the East he is said to have ranked with the late Max Müller. In 1877 he became a professor in the University of Leyden, holding first the chair of theology and then that of the history and philosophy of religion. He published many important works, among them being a masterly study of Babylonia and Assyria from the cuneiform inscriptions with which he had long been engrossed.

WOLFF, HERMANN, impressario; born in Cologne in 1846; died in Berlin, February 4. For nearly twenty years he has managed the business affairs of all the chief musical artists that have appeared in Germany. He accompanied Anton Rubritstein on a tour through Spain and it was this that settled his future career. Later he became associated with Von Bülow and founded for him the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. He was a warrior as well as a musician, doing valiant service in the Franco-Prussian war, in recognition of which he was decorated with the Iron Cross.

ALFONSO XIII., KING OF SPAIN,
WHO WILL BE CROWNED IN MAY.

CURRENT HISTORY
AND
MODERN CULTURE.

VOL. 12. RECORD OF FEBRUARY, 1902. No. 2.

PRINCE HENRY AND HIS MISSION.

BY RICHARD GLEASON GREENE.

Albert William Henry, Admiral Prince of Prussia, on a day in mid-February of this year performed a feat on a snow-covered hill near his castle, which brought from his little children shouts of delight. Coasting with them and with his wife, Princess Irene of Hesse, he went sometimes backward, sometimes standing; and on one trip the sled striking a hillock whirled wildly, and the prince pitched into a snowbank. The next day on the swift *Kronprinz Wilhelm* for New York he was steaming out of Bremerhaven — the genial, strong-spirited, simple-hearted, unpretentious bearer of an assurance of friendliness from one mighty nation to another.

The *Kronprinz Wilhelm* bearing the Admiral Prince and his suite arrived in New York bay, February 23. At quarantine the Prince was greeted by Admiral Evans under special commission from President Roosevelt; and the great steamship passed up the bay amid thunderous salutes from an American naval squadron and scores of vessels. Prince Henry, taking up his quarters on the emperor's yacht *Hohenzollern*, which had preceded him, received ceremonious calls from representatives of the President, of the army, and of the navy, and from the mayor of New York. After attending a reception at a great German club, the prince started at midnight for Washington to pay his respects to the President.

At Washington on Monday he had a formal reception at the Capitol, visited Congress to observe the working of that body, and was entertained at an elaborate state dinner at the White House.

His departure for New York was by special train, preceded by the President on another train, their destination being Shooter's Island, off the western shore of Staten Island, where on Tuesday occurred the launching of Emperor William's schooner-yacht, the *Meteor*, the nominal occasion for Prince Henry's visit to the United States. The emperor had requested that the act of launching should be by the hand of the President's daughter, Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt: accordingly with a silver hatchet she cut the small rope which liberated the vessel, and pronouncing its name broke upon its bow in the name of the emperor, the traditional bottle of wine. The emperor's compliment to the President and his daughter was completed by his present to her of a beautiful bracelet set with diamonds and bearing his portrait.

Pursuant to the emperor's wish that his brother should meet the men recognized as leaders in industrial and commercial affairs, Ambassador von Holleben, with two men acquainted with German interests, securing the aid of J. Pierpont Morgan and ten representative American capitalists, selected a hundred men prominent as bankers, railroad and mining financiers, manufacturers, and merchants, whom they invited with a few special guests to meet Prince Henry at a luncheon. In the evening, after an immense reception at the Arion Society club

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house—where Prince Henry received 320 German organizations in a torchlight procession, and in a short speech urged that German citizens of the United States should be as loyal to this government as they would have been to the government in Germany had they remained there — he attended at the Waldorf-Astoria a grand and splendid banquet at which were present 1,200 newspaper editors as guests of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, the leading German paper in this country. After admirable addresses by four prominent editors, Prince Henry, who is said to pride himself on never making public addresses, and whose previous speeches — in noticeably good English — had been only a few tactful sentences, spoke somewhat more at length with easy and pointed expression. In closing, he said:

It will interest you, I know, to learn something about the nature of my mission to this country. The facts are as follows: His Majesty, the German Emperor, has minutely studied the recent and rapid development of the United States, and he is well aware that yours is a fast moving nation. My visit to your country may, therefore, be looked upon as such an act of courtesy and friendship as is usual among nations. If you wish to grasp a hand that is a friendly one, and which, under the circumstances, is anything but mailed, you have only got to look for it on the other side of the North Atlantic ocean, and you will find it there.

On the next day, at Washington, the prince attended the memorial services in the Capitol in honor of President McKinley, and was an interested listener to Secretary Hay's exquisite address.

His formal and ceremonial reception by the national government having been completed, he started on a western tour, visiting the chief cities as far as St. Louis. On March 6, the prince visited Boston; and at Cambridge the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him at Harvard University in a superb address by President Eliot.

This most remarkable international mission of recent years was ended by Prince Henry's embarkation at New York for Germany, on March 11.

The prince is thoroughly and heartily a sailor, having gained a practical and scientific knowledge in most departments of naval construction and management. His ardor and diligence in the work of creating a new navy for Germany have greatly influenced the emperor in his plans of naval enlargement now being realized with the aim of making his country the second naval power in the world. In recent years, as this scheme has become more acceptable to the people, the admiral prince's popular favor and his influence in public affairs have been augmented. This popular favor, however, seems due primarily to the prince's open, sunny, light-hearted disposition. together with his genuineness and thoroughness in his work.

A better impression on the people of this country by a visitor of exalted station has never been made. Probably some expectations of critics have thus been disappointed — expectations springing from the impressive dfferences between the political methods and governmental ideals of the people visited and of the people from whom the visitor came. There was some expectation of him as one sent, not at all by a people, but by a royal house ruling by divine right from generation to generation, people who accounted themselves all as equal members of one royal stock who for their convenience were accustomed to delegate the task of ruling transiently to a few men who after being thoroughly criticised were soon to return into the indistinguishable mass of the citizenship. What two rulers could be more diverse than a citizen-president and the Hohenzollern whose "sacred person" was to be represented by the prince his brother? This feeling, however, found no distinct utterance, being restrained by the courtesy which self-respect demanded of a civilized country in regard to any distinguished visitor. The American people for its own sake was to welcome an illustrious guest with every appropriate ceremonial of honor and attention. Moreover, though his nominal errand here was to represent his brother at the launching of a little yacht, it was evident that not that alone was to bring him hither: the German emperor had some

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

wider view and purpose. This wider purpose, whatever it might be, was necessarily involved with the personal characteristics of the man commissioned in its behalf; and to these characteristics a few more words are here given.

If the emperor of Germany can send on every general international errand an envoy so combining personal and social charm with modesty, a man of such gracious bearing and using such directness and simplicity of speech, with an occasional quaint touch of humor, — his speech flavored with kindliness and not flooded with mellifluous words — then the emperor will be likely to win such points as are not beyond the bounds of reason. The universal testimony of assemblies and of individuals that came into personal relation with this prince is that he showed not only tact but also a liberality of view, an unexpectedly generous appreciation of new ideals in national life, business, and government. For three things that he has not done this people may be disposed to gratitude: he has avoided gush and overwrought compliment; though on an international mission he has not resorted to that elaborate emptiness of thought and of fact which often parades as diplomacy; and in this land whose atmosphere in city and hamlet is so readily devoted to glowing oratory, this man, though a scholar and an observer of large affairs, has not been betrayed into an oration.

What then was this Admiral Prince's errand in these United States? All the answer that can as yet be known is on the surface; everybody sees that the launching of the little ship is an emblem of some new enterprise on the deep of international relations; but the nature of that enterprise as yet can only be conjectured; and any conjecture of the precise motive — for instance, the conjec-

ture here outlined — must wait for verification. One surface fact is that since Admiral Dewey's destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor, the relations between Germany and the United States, though entirely friendly as between the governments, have lacked cordiality in the popular feeling. The reasons and the rights in the case are not to be discussed here. This country does not seem to have any weighty grievance, having finally had its own way in Manila; and certainly its government has manifested no lingering irritation. Europe, however, perceives that the great main course of the United States is decided not by a government temporarily in power at Washington, but by the whole people, whose continuing will beckoned by popular ideals sooner or later enforces itself in national action. Now, while a nation like Germany, with an army probably the most effective and best organized in the world, and with a navy rapidly rising toward a rank second only to that of Britain, is not for a moment to be conceived of as deciding its course under any pressure from without, its government may be conceived of as preferring to clear the popular mind in this country of whatever lingering suspicion of unfriendliness may have risen from some inadvertent action. Germany indeed has none too many friends. Russia and France on its northern and southern borders are in alliance, but not with it. Of its two allies in the dreibund, Austria-Hungary is (dubiously) said to be inclining toward Russia, while Italy shows a new attraction toward France. The United States makes no governmental alliances, but looks for friendship and good will by fair and open dealings with all nations under heaven. As an Anglo-Saxon nation, it has with England a family bond. As a Teutonic nation, it has a similar bond with Germany. It may naturally maintain and show some special friendliness with both.

Besides the transient friction in Manila bay, the emperor and his ministers may have taken note of another surface fact of present and growing significance in its bearing on German-American relations — the deep anti-American prejudice in large classes of the population, evinced in debates in the German reichstag and in more local legislatures. The Junkers, the old landed aristocracy who depend on revenues from their lands, loudly attribute to American competition in various food products (grains, flour, meats) the lessening value of their lands and their declining rentals. These men form the nucleus of the "agrarian" party which for many months has been steadily voting to levy duties restrictive of food imports from America. Their surer relief might be found in adopting the improved agricultural methods. With them stand a growing number of manufacturers who fear a coming increase in the import of products of American machinery. A noticeable proportion of those who control German financial and insurance interests show some similar fears of American financial enterprise. These large classes of the population have *not yet* come to a mood for hearing any suggestion of reciprocity in tariff schedules; they are busied in shouting exclusion. All these interests tend strongly to a "tariff war" for practical shutting out of American meats and agricultural products by restrictions similar in effect to the laws which already have been made effective in excluding American life insurance.

Now, a "tariff war" is not war, but if pressed far and long it becomes a national unpleasantness, and may both show and generate on both sides that swinish mood in which horrid war easily assumes its favorite mask of reason and justice. Emperor William and his cabinet ministers have never given any indication of sympathy with the anti-American outcry. Their purpose, so far as shown, is to keep rightful guard over Germany's real interests. The suggestion may be ventured, for the little or much that it may be worth, that in sending his brother here on a mission of graceful compliment he may have been suggesting to both peoples — to one no more than to the other — a general national policy whose first natural step is reciprocity in good-will.

A COUNT OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

BY JOSEPH KENNARD WILSON.

The recent conferring of the Rumford Medal for discoveries in Light and Heat calls attention anew to a name which ought never to pass from the memory of Americans, and to a career so unique as to possess all the interest of a romance.

Living in two centuries; a citizen of two continents; born of humble American parents, knighted by an English king, made a Count by a German elector; a major of provincial militia, a lieutenant-colonel of royal dragoons, the commander-in-chief of the Bavarian army; threatened with tar and feathers at Concord, entrusted with high office in London, honored with a statue in Munich; a mender of smoky chimneys, a reorganizer of military establishments, a founder of learned societies; the housewife's friend, the beggar's scourge, the discoverer of the true nature of heat; soldier of strictest discipline, statesman of broadest sagacity, scientist of keenest insight, — in this jumble of incongruous phrases we have the outlines of a life so strange and varied that it is not easy to believe that it ever existed outside the pages of the novelist of exuberant imagination and unbridled fancy. Yet all these things are historical facts and characteristics of the life-story of him who is called "A Count of the Holy Roman Empire."

Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford, was born in the town of Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his native and neighboring towns. From the beginning he showed great fondness for, and facility in, those studies having to do with mathematics and natural philosophy, and it is related of him that when fifteen he successfully calculated an eclipse. The family being in somewhat straitened circumstances financially, the lad was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. At four teen he was apprenticed to a "Mr. John Appleton, merchant," of Salem. He remained here but two years, however, and then went to Boston, where he obtained a clerkship, filling in his spare time with lectures at Harvard in philosophy, medicine and surgery, and with all kinds of experiments, particularly with powder and various explosives. One of these came very near cutting short the thread of his life. The unsettled condition of the country just prior to the breaking out of the War of the Revolution interfered with trade, and presently the young clerk lost, or gave up, his situation, and turned his attention to school teaching, first at Wilmington, Mass., and then at Concord (then called Rumford), N. H.

He is described as being at this time a youth of very striking appearance and bearing; six feet tall, handsome of face, and graceful of figure. These physical charms no doubt combined with his unquestionable intellectual abilities to give him success in the court of love; and in January, 1773, he married Mrs. Sarah Rolfe, widow of Col. Benjamin Rolfe, the squire and "great man" of Rumford. There was a somewhat striking disparity in years between the happy pair; for while the blushing bride had reached the comparatively mature age of thirty-three, the manly bridegroom lacked yet two months of being twenty years old. It is possible, however, that in the estimation of the latter this gulf of time was sufficiently filled up or bridged over by the considerable property which became his through the marriage. This union seems to have been not entirely congenial or harmonious, and the couple separated after living together about three years. One child was born to them, Sarah, who afterward inherited her father's title and

estates, and who lived the greater part of her life at Concord, being known as the Countess of Rumford.

About the time of his marriage the governor of New Hampshire gave young Thompson a commission as major in the second provincial regiment; but the appointment was met by dissatisfaction and remonstrance on every hand. Not only did the older officers resent the setting of so young a man over them, but there were certain apparently well-grounded suspicions of his entire loyalty to the cause of liberty; and these finally became so general and pronounced, that the excited people proposed to furnish the young major gratuitously with a good warm suit of tar and feathers. To escape these pressing and somewhat embarrassing attentions, he left his home and went to Boston, where he is said to have met General Washington, who was so favorably impressed by his very evident abilities that he would have given him an appointment in the Continental army, had it not been fort he opposition of the New Hampshire officers. Returning a little later to his native town, Woburn, Thompson was arrested and tried for lukewarmness in the cause of the colonies. The result of the trial was an open verdict; he was neither found guilty nor acquitted; he was simply released, as the charges against him were "not proven." This incident seems to have definitely fixed his hitherto wavering inclinations, and to have given to the service of King George a man who might have been of very great usefulness to the colonies in their straits; for he immediately repaired to Boston, and became a kind of volunteer aide to General Gage, and was ever after associated with the Royalist cause. When Boston fell into the hands of the patriots he was sent to England with dispatches announcing that event. Lord George Germain, at that time secretary of state for the colonies, perceiving his abilities, gave him a place in his office, where he advanced rapidly, becoming under-secretary of state in 1780. The following year he returned to America as lieutenant-colonel in a dragoon regiment, but his military career was unimportant and inconspicuous, and at the cessation of hostilities he went back to England.

During even these unsettled and troublous times he had not forgotten nor neglected his early love for science and its applications. A notable paper on the cohesion of bodies, read in 1779, when he was but twenty-six, gained him an election to the membership of the Royal Society. To him the bayonet of modern warfare owes its existence, for it was by his suggestion that it was first attached to the fusee or carabine of the horseguards, for use when fighting on foot. So, too, his numerous experiments in explosives and projectiles resulted in important changes in material and construction, in the interest of increased velocity and effectiveness.

In February, 1784, the king conferred upon him the honor of knighthood, in recognition of his various and important services. Shortly afterward he went to the Continent, and entered the service of the Elector of Bavaria, with whom he remained eleven years, though never renouncing his English allegiance. His appointment as aide-de-camp and chamberlain to the elector was simply the first step of a rapid promotion for this man of marvelous gifts. He soon became a member of the council of state, and successively major-general, lieutenant-general, commander-in-chief, minister of war, and superintendent of police of the electorate. He was also for a time the chief of the regency which exercised sovereignty during the absence of the elector from the country — a most unusual honor for a foreigner of but a few years' residence in the realm.

Mr. Thompson's services in Bavaria were in almost every field of life — political, military, social, economic, educational. He reorganized the entire military establishment, giving it a stricter discipline and a simpler code of tactics. He improved the construction and the quality of arms and ordnance. He founded industrial schools for the children of soldiers. He introduced better breeds of horses, and better varieties of grain. He improved the dwelling houses of the

laboring classes, and provided better facilities for general education. But perhaps his greater service was, as superintendent of police, in waging a war of extermination against the hordes of "sturdy beggars" which had become a very plague to the country, and in inculcating in many practical ways habits of industry and frugality among the lower classes. So great was his popularity among the people, as well as in official circles, that after his departure from Bavaria (1795) they erected in his honor a monument in the English Garden in Munich — a tract of land which he had redeemed from waste and set apart for public use. Two-thirds of a century later, 1867, a bronze statue of him was set up in the Maximilianstrasse of the same city.

In 1790, the Elector Charles Theodore, Vicar-General of the Holy Roman Empire, created Mr. Thompson a count of that empire, on which occasion he chose as his title the name of the town in New Hampshire in which he had resided, and was known thenceforward as Count von Rumford.

Returning to England about 1745, he gave himself to philanthropic work and to scientific investigations and experiments. He introduced important changes and improvements into the hospitals of both London and Dublin, receiving in the latter city formal thanks for his services from the grand jury, the lord mayor, and the lord lieutenant of Ireland. He made such study of the causes and cure of smoking chimneys, the best methods of cooking, the comparative heating properties of different fuels, etc., as has placed the poor, not only of his own day, but of all time, in his debt. Like his great countryman, Franklin, one chief end with him as inventor and discoverer was to promote comfort and happiness at the family fireside; or, as Professor Tyndall phrased it, "to secure the practical management of fire and the economy of fuel." Yet his contributions to pure science were very many and of the highest value and importance. It must not be forgotten that it was Count Rumford's experiments that first demonstrated the true nature of heat, proving it to be, not, as according to the old hypothesis, a material fluid, but merely a mode of motion. Out of a chance hint, caught in noticing the heating of the metal in the boring of a cannon at the arsenal in Munich, has grown by degrees the theory of the correlation of forces, which Professor Faraday declares to be "the highest law in physical science that our faculties permit us to perceive." It is no slight honor to America that it was one of her own boys, practically self-taught, who discovered this principle, and thus became the teacher of the world's greatest teachers.

One of Count Rumford's most important achievements was the founding in 1799 of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, whose object, as stated in its preliminary announcements, is twofold: "the diffusion of new improvements, and the teaching of the application of science to the useful purposes of life." The names of Sir Humphrey Davy and Professors Faraday and Tyndall are inseparably associated with the hundred-years' history of this society.

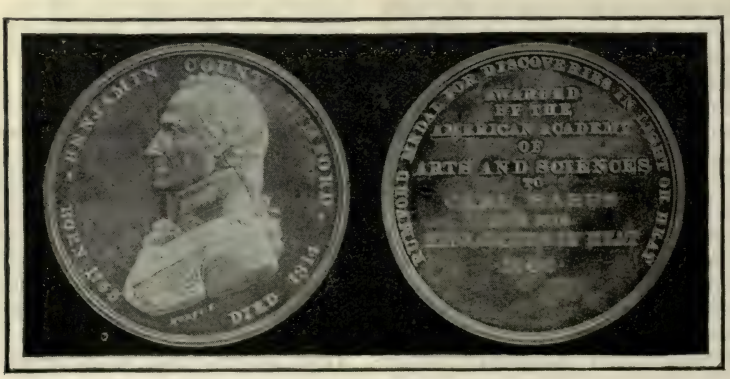
In 1795 Count Rumford presented to the Royal Society (which is not to be confounded with the Royal Institution just mentioned, the two having no connection,) the sum of £1,000, the interest of which was to be spent in the purchase of gold and silver medals to be awarded for exceptional scientific discoveries. The first award was made in 1802, seven years after the creation of the fund, when by unanimous vote of the society both the gold and silver medals were given to the donor himself. A similar gift, with like conditions, was made at the same time to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. This medal has always been bestowed with the greatest care, and its reception is recognized as one of the highest honors that can come to an American scientist. It has been given but eighteen times in all in the more than a century which has elapsed since the establishment of the fund. The fortunate recipients have been: 1839, Robert Hare, Philadelphia, for the

invention of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe; 1862, John Ericsson (of "Monitor" fame), New York, for improvements in management of heat; 1865, Daniel Treadwell, Cambridge, for investigations and inventions relating to the construction of cannon; 1868, Alvan Clark, Cambridge, for improvements in refracting telescopes; 1869, George H. Corliss, Providence, for improvements in the steam engine; 1871, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Philadelphia, for improved construction of steam boilers, securing greater safety; 1873, Lewis Morris Rutherford, New York, for improvements in astronomical photography; 1875, John William Draper, New York, for researches in radiant energy; 1880, Josiah Willard Gibbs, New Haven, for researches in thermodynamics; 1883, Henry Augustus Rowland, Baltimore, for researches in light and heat; 1886, Samuel Pierpont Langley, Allegheny, for researches in radiant energy; 1888, Albert Abraham Michelson, for determination of the velocity of light, etc.; 1891, Charles Edward Pickering, Cambridge, for work on the photometry of the stars and on stellar spectra; 1895, Thomas Elva Edison, for investigations in electric lighting; 1898, James Edward Keeler, for application of the spectroscope to astronomical problems; 1899, Charles Francis Brush, Cleveland, for practical development of electric arc lighting; 1900, Elihu Thomson, Lynn, for inventions in electric welding and lighting; and Carl Barus, Providence, for researches in heat.

Count Rumford's wife died in 1792, having been separated from him sixteen years. Evidently he had not the elder Weller's fear of "vidders" before his eyes, for his second matrimonial venture, as his first, was in this class. In 1804 he married the widow of Lavoisier, the eminent French scientist, and took up his residence with her at the villa of Auteuil, near Paris, the estate of her former husband. Here he spent the remaining years of his life until his death in August, 1814, in the sixty-second year of his age.

One bequest of his will provided funds for the founding at Harvard College of the Rumford professorship of the physical and mechanical sciences as applied to the useful arts. There is an excellent portrait of the Count at Harvard, and another at the Royal Society's rooms in Burlington House, London. From the latter was engraved the head which appears upon the Rumford Medal.

An American by birth and early associations, though not in later life a resident here, Count Rumford seems never to have lost his interest in and affection for this country. And although by reason of his exceptional services to humanity he belongs to that goodly company of genius which has no nationality, whose fatherland is earth itself, yet, remembering that his life began on her shores and here received its earliest impressions and inspirations, America makes proud and confident claim to this distinguished Count of the Holy Roman Empire, this scientist of world-wide celebrity, as one of her own boys.



By courtesy of the *Brown University Alumni Monthly.*

Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

BARON VON HOLLEBEN,
GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

International Affairs.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

Military Affairs. — The month of February presented little material change in the general situation. The disjointed character and operation of the Boer forces gave no opportunity for great battles. To avoid being surrounded they were almost continually on the move, though shrewdly contriving here and there to effect occasional small captures. The question of supplies of food and ammunition, also of draft cattle, seems now to have become one of the chief factors determining their movements and preventing their prolonged concentration. Two new features, greatly annoying the Boers, have been the enclosing lines of blockhouses, and the raids by British columns on the numerous stores of grain hidden northeast of Orange River colony. One of the blockhouse lines recently completed

extends 120 miles, from Kroonstad to Harrismith.

The wandering style which characterizes the stage of warfare to which the Boers have now come has, however, this disadvantage for their opponents — the difficulty of ensuring absolute safety within definite limits of territory. The limits may change from week to week. A district half a hundred miles across may have been free from Boers for a dozen weeks, and become unsafe for a time by the entrance of a score of Boers in one night.

Increasing numbers of burghers in the Transvaal are enlisting in the National Scouts to fight against the Boers, nearly 300 having entered in one week near the end of January.

Conflicts. — Though no regular battles appear on the month's record, some extraordinary fighting attended the attempt to inclose and capture General De Wet in the region of Frankfort and Heilbron near the northern boundary of the Orange River Colony, on February 6 and 7. A preliminary conflict was an attack, on February 3, after a night march by Colonel Byng's column, on one of De Wet's principal lieutenants, Commandant Wessels. The Boers were scattered; aud their horses, mules, and ammunition, with three guns, the last that De Wet had, were captured. British losses were slight.

On the night of February 5 a Boer commando near Klerksdorp was attacked by Major Leader. Seven Boers were killed; 131 were captured, among whom was the commandant, Alberts. The British forces gradually closing in formed a triangle in which at nightfall of February 7 the Boers were penned, the sides respectively having a length of 66, 55, and 30 miles. On the 6th De Wet was within this inclosure; but seeing his peril, he ordered his men to disperse, while he with some men and a herd of cattle made for a point on the southern blockhouse line. The night was very dark; and at 1 A. M., rushing his cattle at the barbed-wire fence, he broke through, with a loss of three men, 25 horses, and many cattle.

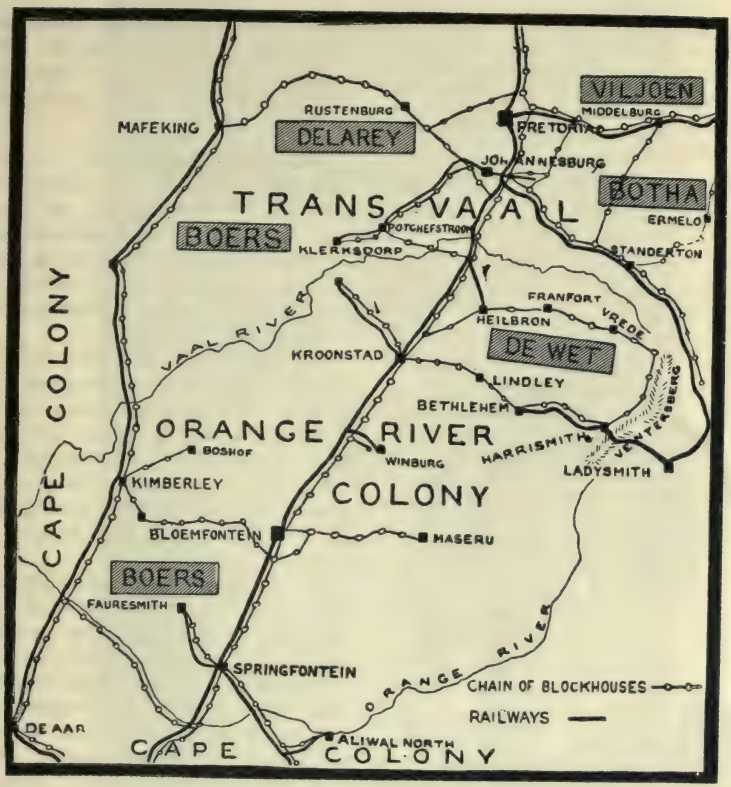
Throughout the following night the intrenched outpost lines were attacked in various places, but the accounts seem to show that no large organized parties of men broke through. On the railway lines armored engines with searchlights patrolled the tracks. Individuals, however, sifted through the obstructions at various points; and parties here and there rushed through with cattle. When at daybreak on the 8th, the British columns on one side along a length of 40 miles swept forward in the final drive, it was evident that the majority of the Boers had escaped. The plan, while failing in its chief purpose, the capture of De Wet and possibly of Steyn, was successful in the greatest single capture of Boers (283 were accounted for) since the arrival of Lord Kitchener in South Africa. The horses captured numbered 700.

The official report of all Boer casualties during the week ending February 9 shows a total of 717; of which 69 were killed, 17 were wounded, 57 surrendered, and 574 were taken prisoners.

On February 22, at Nooitgedacht in the Transvaal, 300 mounted National Scouts (burghers now fighting on the British side), surprised a Boer force, capturing 164 prisoners with horses, wagons, and munitions of war. There were no British casualties.

On February 24, in the Transvaal, southwest of Klerksdorp, there was severe fighting, and a very heavy British loss. The Boers attacked and captured a convoy of empty wagons; and from such accounts as had been received at the month's end, it is gathered that 16 officers and 451 men were taken prisoners, of whom one officer and 105 men had been released.

On the night of February 13 a desperate attempt of 600 Boers, driving an immense herd of cattle before them, to break through the British outpost line near Botha's Berg, Transvaal Colony, brought on a stubborn fight. A few of the Boers made their way through. The main body of them finding their attempt to break through the wire fencing was frustrated, crouched behind the dead



PRESENT FIELD OF OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

cattle which thickly strewed the ground, and from that defense fired on the British troops. Their fire was vigorously returned, and finally the Boers were driven back. Their losses are not known, but they left on the field 15 dead and six wounded. They left also 170 horses dead or wounded, besides the captured herd of cattle, stated at 6,000 head. The British loss was 20 killed and 38 wounded.

On February 28 Lord Kitchener reported from the northeast of the Orange River Colony, a great combined British movement of the two preceding days, covering a region of irregular shape, about 90 by 40 miles in its longest reach, within which the Boers had gathered large army supplies and thousands of animals. The following extracts from Lord Kitchener's report show an immense loss by the Boers:

Yesterday the combined operations of the columns terminated in driving the Boers against the Harrismith and Van Reenen blockhouse line. The river Wilge was held, while the columns formed on the Frankfort and Botha's Pass blockhouse line and advanced south, holding the entire country between the Wilge and the Natal frontier.

On the first night a very severe attempt to break through was made. The fighting was at close quarters, and the Boers, as usual, drove a large herd of cattle in front of them. Manie Botha, the Boer leader, was killed, and thirty-five dead Boers were found on the ground. Over one hundred horses were killed and six thousand head of cattle were left in our hands. On the last day four hundred and fifty Boers, with rifles and horses, were captured.

All the columns have not yet reported, and the operations have been very wide. But over eight hundred Boers have been either

killed or are prisoners in our hands, also 2,000 horses, 28,000 head of cattle, 200 wagons, 60,000 sheep, 600 rifles and 50,000 rounds of ammunition. The prisoners include General De Wet's son and his secretary, Commandants Meyer and Truther and several field cornets.

The Question of Peace.—*Plenary Power of Boer Delegates.*—As an outcome of conferences at The Hague it was reported February 6 that the Boer delegates had denied the British assertion that they had no instructions from South Africa since March, 1900, and had declared themselves possessed of plenary powers

ABRAM KUYPER,
THE NEW PREMIER OF HOLLAND.
(See page 14.)

in representing the Boer government. Mr. Wessels insisted that without concurrence of the Boer delegates in Europe no negotiations could be valid. All the delegates evinced a belief that no Boer leaders in South Africa would approach Lord Kitchener with peace overtures.

Dubious Rumors.—In the closing days of February rumors of peace proposals recurred in London. Negotiations were said to have been reopened between General Botha and Lord Kitchener. These rumors are unconfirmed and quite unreasonable, especially so far as they represent Botha seeking terms for himself as the commander of the forces in disregard of De Wet and other leaders in the field and in the so-called Boer government.

Mr. Chamberlain's Policy.—The colonial secretary, on the occasion of his receiving on February 13 at the guildhall, with brilliant and elaborate ceremonial, the "freedom of the City of London," delivered an address on various public interests, with important bearing on some points in the Boer war.

He declared that in this war the government had in view two great national objects—firm establishment of British authority in South Africa and maintenance of the unity of the empire. As to continuance of the war, the government was pledged to continue it until the danger which had now been escaped should be forever averted.

To the colonies he paid glowing tribute. They had demonstrated throughout the war their intention to share the obligations as well as the privileges of the empire. The war had occasioned a long step toward the consolidation of the empire which was now within view as a practical accomplishment.

Regarding the nation's enemies, he said that the nation was not vindictive. If they ceased their fight to-day they would be welcomed as friends to-morrow. The expulsion of those who caused and who began the war, and who now declared themselves irreconcilable, was only a measure of self-preservation. Similarly, immunity for the limited class of those guilty of treason would be cruelty to the loyalists and to those Boers who now in thousands, recognizing the futility of the struggle, were vigorously aiding Great Britain to end the war. For justice to those who had given their lives for the nation's sake, and for security to the survivors, it was necessary both to make the Boers who remain irreconcilable realize that they were defeated in the war into which they had rushed, and to take from them the possibility of ever repeating the attempt. To do otherwise would be to invite the contempt of foreign countries, whose affection it seemed

Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

SIGNOR EDMONDO MAYOR DES PLANCHES,
ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

impossible for Britain to gain, but whose respect, at any rate, Britain was able to secure.

A large portion of the liberals and some of the unionist party have sharply criticized the government's policy in proclaiming exclusion from South Africa for those Boer leaders who had not ceased hostilities before September 15. It was said that were Botha and De Wet now to sign a peace document they would be signing a decree for their own life-long banishment. The government's proclamation therefore had been a mistake.

This seems to have drawn from the colonial secretary his statement made in parliament February 27, to the effect that the proclamation providing for banishment of the Boer leaders did not preclude Lord Kitchener or Lord Milner from accepting the surrender of Boer leaders on conditions modified to meet individual cases. Indeed, Lord Kitchener had already on his own authority accepted the surrender of some minor leaders, on the understanding that certain provisions in the banishment proclamation would not be enforced.

Boer Delegates in this Country.— During recent months sympathy with the Boers has found frequent expression in the United States in public meetings and in the utterances of prominent men. Hither, therefore, have turned the hopes of the

Boer leaders after the failure of all appeals for intervention by governments. In this country, where government is of and by the people, they appeal to the people. Note, however, is to be taken of the explicit declaration by men authorized to speak for what is known as the Boer government that their present appeal is not for intervention by the government and has no diplomatic object. As the delegates arrived late in the month their line of procedure awaits development.

The main delegation, consisting of Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, landed in New York, February 24. Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers, stated in Paris, February 17, that their mission was in response to invitations from American pro-Boers, with the view of reaching an arrangement for distribution of funds and other assistance contributed by the people. An authorized note in the Paris *Temps*, February 16, attributed their visit to the necessity for entering into direct relations with the pro-Boer committees on this side of the Atlantic with a view to mutual understanding and organization. The London *Daily Mail* had from Amsterdam a statement — which at present may be classed as dubious — that they intend to exploit the somewhat confusing diplomatic disclosures of the Anglo-German controversy as to the attitude of the powers toward this country at the opening of the Spanish-American war. The present revulsion of American feeling against England — not known here as existing, but so runs the rumor — is to be availed of for an exposure of British duplicity.

A separate delegate, Dr. Henry Müller, former consul in Holland of the Orange Free State, is understood to have arrived in this country bearing a letter, either from Mr. Krüger or approved by him, to President Roosevelt. Dr. Müller is to remain here as official agent of the Boers, to reorganize the Boer propaganda, forming two standing committees — one, somewhat political, to include pro-Boer senators and representatives and other prominent men; the other, financial, for procuring and forwarding money to aid the Boer cause. Scarcely to be believed is the report that his errand includes an effort to induce the United States government to prohibit shipment from this country of horses and other war material to South Africa for the British army. He must know that such trade is legitimate under international law, as was declared by Jefferson and Hamilton more than a century ago.

It will be wise to await developments before accepting as verity the above details of purpose and plan.

Miscellaneous.— From Germany came a statement, February 14, that the German Boer relief committee had voted a grant of 300,000 marks (about $75,000), half in cash, half in materials, for aid of the Boers in concentration camps.

An indication of more hopeful feeling in England regarding South African affairs is seen in the largely increased activity in South African securities in the London market. The product of the gold mines, which had practically ceased during the war and has only recently been resumed in a noticeable amount, is now rapidly increasing, and there is prospect of a far larger output than ever was known under the restrictions of the Boer government.

The British war office subjected to is severe criticism on account of scandalous revelations concerning an enormous swindle of the government by certain officials in the purchase of remounts for the troops. Horses in great numbers have been bought at four times their market value. Thorough investigation is in progress.

CHINA.

Manchuria.—The interest of the Western world in Chinese affairs has been drawn largely to the great northern territory Manchuria. In that great region on which has been laid the slowly tightening grasp of Russia, two Western nations, the United States and Great Britain have large trade interests — those of this country having recently taken precedence, and those of both countries having been suddenly disturbed by the

wild outbreak in Northern China two years ago. A third nation, Japan, had peculiar reason to watch the approaches of its colossal neighbor as menacing not only Japan's trade but also its life. The Russian process in regions not highly organized has become historical. The process may take five, fifteen, or fifty years; there is no hurry. Therefore, the three nations, while not charging on Russia any heinous crime, are insisting on their treaty rights as to trade which the absorption by Russia would destroy. Germany, whose regards turn toward central China, has declared that Manchuria is outside the sphere of German interests.

A Treaty and an Agreement. — The text of Russia's proposed Manchurian treaty, as at last made public, was found to contain nothing specially obnoxious. There came to light, however, the agreement between "the Russo-Chinese bank" and China, by which Russia was to gain in Manchuria exclusive mining, banking, railway, industrial, and other privileges. This the three nations above named stoutly opposed as an infringement on the "open door policy" to which all the powers had pledged themselves in China. It would make Manchuria a Russian province in all except the name. Germany, however, took no action on the matter, and her course gave rise to the suggestion that she approved of Russia's policy as furnishing her an easy pretext for obtaining similar preferential rights throughout Shan-tung province. A strange remark is attributed to Paul Lessar, the skilful Russian representative in China, to the effect that Russia is holding Manchuria to prevent the partition of the empire which would ensue if Russia cast it loose, through the seizure of it by another Power or combination of Powers.

Firm Attitude of the United States. — Through nearly the whole month the United States government was using its influence against the signing of either the Manchurian treaty or agreement. The state department set forth to Russia and to China with perfect plainness this

country's purpose to retain the trade advantages which it has gained in Manchuria. The instructions to our diplomatic representatives on this point have been conservative but firm. The identical note, sent February 1 by Secretary Hay to Russia and China, declares that any agreement whereby China gives any corporation or company the exclusive right or privilege of opening mines, establishing railroads, or in any other way industrially developing Manchuria, can but be viewed with the gravest concern by the government of the United States. Mr. Hay regards it as "a monopoly which is a distinct breach of the stipulations of the treaties concluded between China and foreign Powers," and says it thereby seriously affects the rights of American citizens.

This note had a gratifying sequel in explicit and positive assurances that Manchuria will not at any time be closed to the trade, navigation, and commerce of the United States. The Russian reply, though not yet made public in its exact terms, is said to be so accordant with the American demand that to press for further assurances from the Czar would show doubt of his solemn prom-

GENERAL KOUROPATKIN,
THE RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

ises. When the return of spring removes the ice barriers from the northern Chinese coast it will be made manifest whether vessels will be permitted free discharge of their cargoes.

It is not yet known whether this full guarantee of the open door to American commerce applies equally to the ships of other nations. Nor is it known whether other maritime Powers have received similar guarantees, except that near the month's end, February 27, in the British house of commons the chancellor of the exchequer, replying to a question, said that the government had received assurances from Russia that the rights of foreigners at New-Chwang as an open port in Manchuria would remain inviolate.

In some diplomatic circles is heard the suggestion that the announcement of the Anglo-Japanese alliance — the dates of the alliance treaty and of Secretary Hay's note being but two days apart — may have had some influence in procuring a favorable response to the protest of the United States against Russia's secret agreement. As to this, nothing is publicly known. It is definitely declared that this country will continue its vigilance regarding the trade rights of its citizens in the far East, with the determination to hold accountable any nation that disregards them.

Conditions in Manchuria. — Careful observers report the conditions in the interior unsatisfactory. Brigandage is increasing. There is a friendly feeling toward Great Britain and Japan, but a growing animosity toward Russia. Japanese agents are numerous and active, and the Russians show uneasiness.

The Peking correspondent of the London *Times*, after a visit to New-Chwang, reports Russian statements to the effect that Russia will not restore either the Shan-Haikwan-New-Chwang railway, or the civil government at New-Chwang, until the foreign administration ends at Tientsin.

As to the effect of the new Anglo-Japanese alliance on the Manchurian situation, opinions differ. It is evident, however, that Russia's absorption of the territory, which was proceeding without hindrance and would soon have been complete, now becomes a dangerous process with uncertain result.

Germany's Policy in China. — Germany is giving increased attention to her possessions at Kiao-chao, making them the base for a practical control of an extensive territory in Shan-tung province. She has continued to urge Prince Ching, head of the foreign office, to sign the agreement giving Germany exclusive mining rights throughout the region indicated; and it is expected that Ching, an official not noted for capacity, will yield, demanding on products a royalty of seven per cent instead of the five first offered. At Si-Nan-Fu, capital of Shan-tung, a German post-office is to be established in competition with the imperial Chinese postal system.

The viceroy of Nanking is said to have been surprised by a statement from the German foreign secretary that a German garrison would be retained at Shanghai till Great Britain assented to a simultaneous evacuation. This was declared at

Berlin to be necessary for adequate support of German interests in China.

Military Withdrawals Discussed. — Near the end of January a meeting was held at Tientsin of the British, French, Russian, Italian, Austrian, and Japanese military commanders, to discuss reduction of the combined Tientsin garrison of 4,000 men in the spring. Reduction was favored by all except the Russian general, who declined to give an opinion. The German general, who had declined to attend the meeting, sent a letter explaining that he considered the question as political and not as military. The Japanese commander stated that Japan had already begun to withdraw her troops from Tientsin.

Wei-hai-wei. — The report, early in February, that Great Britain was about to give back to China its position at Wei-hai-wei, acquired four years ago for a naval station, was a mistake. The place will not be abandoned, but there will be no further building of fortifications there. Experts in naval strategy do not deem the location desirable for a naval base. Instead of a naval station in the gulf of Pechili, English interests demand a location at the mouth of the Yangtse commanding the vast agricultural and commercial facilities of that river basin, with its 75,000 000 people.

The Court.— *Foreigners Received.*—The empress-dowager and the emperor, waiving the exclusiveness of Chinese royalty, received the women and children of the members of the diplomatic corps at the palace, February 1. According to reports the occasion was revolutionary as regards ancient customs. There was a brilliant assembly of Chinese princesses and court women. Mrs. Conger, as "doyeness" of the diplomatic corps, read an address of congratulation and of encouragement in view of recent reforms, to which the empress-dowager replied in most friendly tone. All, after being presented to the empress-dowager and the emperor, who shook hands with each, retired to an ante-room. The empress-dowager followed them, and grasping Mrs. Conger's hand held it for some minutes, trembling, weeping, and sobbing aloud — exclaiming in broken sentences that the attack on the legations was a terrible mistake which she repented. Mrs. Conger replied with soothing words. Valuable bracelets and rings were then placed on Mrs. Conger's fingers, and later similar souvenirs were given to every woman of the visiting party.

Afterward all sat down at a banquet at which the emperor was the only man

Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.

CHEKIB BEY,

TURKISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

present. He was addressed only through an interpreter, and bowed without speaking. A reception followed at which the empress-dowager talked animatedly, saying that China would abandon her policy of isolation, and adopt the best features of western life, sending many students abroad. The prospective minister from China to Great Britain, kneeling by her side, interpreted her words.

About three weeks later, a reception in audience given to Sir Robert Hart, to Bishop Favier, Roman Catholic vicar-

apostolic in China, and to the manager of the Russo-Chinese bank, was notable as the first audience ever granted to foreigners not members of the diplomatic corps or of special missions.

The Empress-Dowager's Rule—Is Tsi-an an usurper? By what authority, or in what violent disregard of authority, does this old woman set aside one emperor, appoint another, set him aside, partially restore the first, and defy the armies of the civilized world—having practically enthroned herself and governed the empire? These questions, which have been in many minds, were answered on February 27 in a lecture in Boston by Hon. Chester Holcombe.

The dowager is the sole surviving widow of the Emperor Hsien Feng, who died in 1861. In later years, by a process of adoption known only in China, the present empress dowager became the grandmother of the present emperor. Actually she is of no discernible relationship to him. But, by that procees of adoption, constantly practiced and everywhere recognized in China, she is his only surviving grandmother. And here is one source of power and authority, alike over him and over the Chinese race. Not as empress, but as mother, she has the full right to rule under the Chinese governmental system. However unwise, absurd, and disastrous to the empire any act or acts of hers may have been, they have been well within the limits of her authority, according to the constitution and laws of the empire. Only death or an overturning of the entire system of authority can either relieve or rob her of her rights, not as empress, but as mother.

Financial.—*The Indemnity.*—On January 31 the first monthly instalment of the idemnity, amounting to $1,350,440, was paid at Shanghai to the commissioners of the Powers.

The United States government, in view of a new demand from Germany, has proposed to the Powers concerned in the Chinese treaty that they consent to a *pro rata* reduction of their claims so as to maintain the total within the sum of 450,000,000 taels, which the Powers agreed to accept as full indemnity for the Boxer outrages. Germany has discovered that she placed her claim too low, and demands an increase of 10,000,000 taels. The United States stands strongly against any attempt to exact from China more than the 450,000,000 taels agreed upon; and it aims to avoid creating by the allowance of this German claim a precedent for any other Power.

A Protest.—The Yangtse viceroys have memorialized the grand council in an earnest protest against Sir Robert Hart's action in extending the customs duties and the postal service to the interior of Hu-Po and Ho-Nau. It demands in the working of the indemnity protocol, a limitation of customs operations to the treaty ports, and urges restraint of the general tendency to foreign encroachment on Chinese official prerogatives.

Commercial.—Official reports of the Chinese government, which make possible a comparison for the years 1899 and 1900, show the extent of the reduction of American exports to China in the latter year. Reports for 1901 have not yet been received. The trade of this country suffered more than that of other countries during the disturbance.

Imports into China from Great Britain in 1900 exceeded those of 1899 by more than 5,000,000 Haikwan taels (a tael is about 78 cents); those from Russia increased 1,000,000 Haikwan taels; those from Turkey in Asia, Persia, Egypt, Algiers, etc., show a considerable increase; and those from Continental Europe a slight increase; while from the United States the imports fell from 22,288,745 Haikwan taels in 1899 to 16,724,493 in 1900. This was a reduction in imports from the United States of about 25 per cent; while the United Kingdom showed an increase of more than 10 per cent, Russia more than 25 per cent, the Asiatic countries above mentioned 40 per cent, and Continental Europe a slight increase.

Cotton goods and kerosene are the largest imports into China from the United States; and they come into competition with English, Dutch and Japanese cotton, and Russian and Sumatran kerosene. The importance of this country's trade with China is seen in the fact that even after this reduction the Ameri-

can export of cotton drills was more than ten times as large as that of the nearest competitor; the American export of cotton sheetings was nearly four times as large as that of the nearest competitor; and the export of kerosene was slightly larger than that of the nearest competitor.

General Oliver O. Howard is publicly opposing re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law as un-American, and as endangering our loss of the highly profitable far-Eastern trade.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

A Time of Change. — It would probably be an extreme statement which would characterize the present time in Europe as a day of distrust; yet unusually numerous are the signs suggesting it. At least, it is unquestionable that some long-standing international ties show symptoms of weakening, and more than one continent is being scanned for new companionships.

Such a condition a half-century ago would have suggested an outlook for probable war — a process of massing resistless forces for a fight; whereas to-day the process may aim rather at the massing of forces adjusted in such a counterbalance as would show war an act of insanity. For war to-day has become so scientifically and sweepingly deadly that the nations, without fearing the charge of cowardice, can afford the luxury of keeping the peace. Some nations that might even yet be tempted to show themselves murderers may conclude to refrain from showing themselves fools.

A rapid glance at intra-European relations is here to be taken. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is reserved for a subsequent page.

The Dual and the Triple Alliances. — The two European alliances which have been viewed as forming the requisite counterbalance of the powers are the dual alliance between France and Russia, and the triple alliance or dreibund which holds Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. The dual alliance has shown no

PHYA AKARAJ ORADHARA,
SIAMESE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

signs of weakening — no interests of France and Russia being liable to conflict in any part of the world; while both nations, in view of Germany's rapid increase of military strength on Russia's border and of England's mighty navy, have continued to deem it desirable to show a readiness for union of their strength. The dual alliance still holds the calculating favor of Russia and evokes the joyous enthusiasm of France; and indeed it has rendered to France great service in enabling her to extend and consolidate her colonial possessions in North Africa and in Madagascar.

The dreibund presents a different case. Some judicial students of European affairs even declare it moribund, as having outlived all the reasons for its existence. Still its renewal for a brief term seems possible. Its weakness as a tie is seen in the fact that the proposed German tariff has aroused as much indignation in Austria as in Russia; indeed, the mere announcement of that tariff brought a warning from the Austrian minister at Berlin concerning its effect on the triple alliance. Moreover,

Austria has lately entered into relations of friendship with Russia closer than have existed for half a century; while with her dreibund partner, Italy, Austria is out of favor now that Italy is stirred with the desire to regain the northeastern shore of the Adriatic, now an Austrian region, but famed in Italian history. In fact, Italy is in closer friendship with Britain than with either of her nominal allies.

Austria and Russia.— The new relations of friendship between Austria and Russia arising from their common antagonism to Germany's recent economic policy, are somewhat clouded by divergent interests in the Balkans, and yet have been made the basis of some over-hasty predictions of alliance. There is danger that the Balkans may, in some sudden explosion, shatter this new Austro-Russian amity into fragments.

England and Russia.— Great Britain's failure to gain a friendship, or anything else worth having, in her "agreement," October 16, 1900, with Germany in regard to affairs in China (Vol. 10, pp. 884-887), would scarcely incline her to ready entrance into agreements with other European Powers concerning far-Eastern affairs. The sequels of that agreement, which nominally concerned only the preventing of the alienation of any further portion of Chinese territory, proved far from satisfactory to Britain. All the benefits in Shantung and in the great Yangtse valley came to Germany, whereas when Germany was called on to give her voice against Russia's grasp of Manchuria, her cool reply was that Manchuria was entirely out of her sphere of interest.

Nevertheless, articles in two recent numbers of the *National Review* (London) advocate, with the ability requisite for such an aim, an Anglo-Russian agreement, "without compromising on the one hand the alliance between Russia and France, and on the other the *entente* between Great Britain and Japan." The articles emphasize the present special necessity of peace to meet the immediate needs of both Britain and Russia. Russia needs access to the Mediterranean, an outlet on the Persian gulf, and relief from apprehension concerning war with Japan. What are the needs of England? The writers of the essays do not veil their conviction that the great need of England in the field of diplomacy, in manufacture, and on the sea, is *to guard against Germany.* Indeed, Germany appears as the one great European peril, and seems to outclass even Russia as a breeder of trouble in Asia.

The London *Times* points out that, however desirable might be a better understanding between Great Britain and the dual allies, Russia and France, "the readiness of the Russian government to enter frankly and cordially into an arrangement that would be for the advantage of both parties is as yet a mere hypothesis."

An Anglo-Japanese Alliance. — *A Most Significant Treaty.* — There is a well-known risk in assigning a relative rank to any event on the field of diplomacy. Nevertheless, it is evident that publicists and governments in Europe, North America, and Eastern Asia deem the alliance between Great Britain and Japan as probably the most deeply and widely significant international event in recent years.

The treaty of agreement was signed in London, January 30, by Lord Lansdowne, and by Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister to Great Britain; and its terms as issued in a parliamentary paper, February 11, are as follows:

The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general peace in the extreme East, and being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:

Article I. The high contracting parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their especial interest, of which those of Great Britain relate princi pally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially, in

Korea, the signatories recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if these be threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, necessitating the intervention of either of the contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

Article II. If either Great Britain or Japan, in defense of their respective interests, as above described, should become involved in a war with another Power, the other contracting party will maintain strict neutrality and use its best efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in the hostilities against its ally.

Article III. If, in the above event, any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article IV. The contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

Article V. Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are jeopardized, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

Article VI. That the agreement come into effect immediately, remain in force for five years, and be binding for a year after either party denounces it, but if, when the date fixed for the expiration of the agreement arrive either party thereto is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

A Glance at Its Purpose. — The two signatory powers make no show of a moral appeal in this instrument, though in the preamble they intimate the rectitude of their purpose when they ascribe their action to three purposes: (1) to maintain peace in the far East; (2) to preserve the independence and territorial integrity of two backward and comparatively weak nations; (3) to secure throughout the realm of those two peoples equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Against the morality of these reasons no charge can be brought by any other government, except that such reasons do not rise above the sphere of an enlightened self-interest, the highest moral sphere as yet generally recognized by national governments. If it be suggested that another reason, kept in the shadow, is the purpose to guard against a continuance of the slow historic eastward advance of the Colossus of the North through feeble Korea over Japan, the suggestion at the most could involve no charge of aggressive purpose in the treaty. It is not to be forgotten that the Russian newspapers have been urging Japan to consider the great advantage to her in entering into a treaty to refrain from opposing Russia in Manchuria, receiving in return Russia's allowance of a free hand for Japan in Korea.

Some European Views. — The German press does not hesitate to deal directly with the phase of the alliance regarding Russia. The *National Zeitung* says: "Since the immediate aims of Japan and Great Britain are essentially defensive, the treaty acquires unmistakable significance in regard to the preservation of peace in the Orient." The *Vossische Zeitung* views the treaty as tending to preserve the tranquillity of the far East. Even in France, Russia's national ally, all official circles and the press, excepting the anti-republican papers such as the *Petit Journal* and the *Intransigeant*, express gratification — the officials viewing it as contributing toward the peaceful relations of the various Powers interested in the Eastern affairs. This view may result from the feeling that the treaty may operate as a wholesome check on Russia, preventing her from entering on an aggressive policy which would not accord with the interests of France. In plain words — the treaty will help Russia to keep the peace.

The English press appears to have received the news with universal surprise, and with general satisfaction.

An Unprecedented Partnership. — The assertion may be ventured that no great diplomatic move seen by the present generation has been so unexpected and so unprecedented. England has for many years been notable for avoidance of alliances. When a crisis had actually come she would decide whether to com-

bine for the special occasion, and with whom; but she has shown determined dislike to any liability of a permanent entanglement. By this alliance their "splendid isolation" comes to an end.

Moreover, in her choice of an ally this nation, commonly deemed a worshipper of precedent, has now broken away from all precedent. No two great nations — China being set aside — represent types more utterly diverse than Britain and Japan, in race, in history, in language and literature, in social life, and religion. By Britain's act of formal recognition Japan now rises to a place among the world's great Powers. It is not surprising that such a strangely assorted partnership should give rise to the conjecture — it is a mere conjecture — that Lord Landsdowne became aware of some sudden and final step meditated by Russia in China which made requisite a strong barrier instantly set up. Yet, Russia has been noted more for her capacity of unwearied waiting than for any habit of sudden stroke.

Attitude of the United States. — To explain England's entrance into this surprising alliance the assertion has been heard in Europe that England was aware of a partner silent but active; that the United States, though known to be unchangeable in its historic policy of refusing any and all alliances as dangerous entanglements, was known also to be so entirely purposed and pledged to keep the open door of trade for all nations throughout the Chinese empire, that for the immediate purpose of the present alliance the United States could be counted on as practically a partner, as much as when its soldiers fought their way to Peking shoulder to shoulder with the troops of half a dozen other nationalities under a German field marshal.

This also is one among many mere conjectures. Naturally, the government at Washington puts forth no official utterance whatever concerning the treaty; indeed, none is needed. The organs of public opinion mostly resound with approval, declaring the alliance to be the formal authentication, backed by adequate naval and military strength, of the policy for the far East announced by this government before the outbreak in China.

Brigands and their Captive. — On February 15 the state department announced its receipt of advices from Constantinople that the ransom for Miss Ellen M. Stone, a captive since September 3, had been paid to the brigand captors.

It was generally understood, though not officially announced, that the brigands had made a condition that before delivering the captive they were to have a week or ten days in which to insure their safe retreat. As the date of the payment was reported to be February 6 there was much anxiety for the fate of the woman after two weeks had passed without official tidings of release. Meanwhile, a missionary, Dr. House, with the chief dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, Mr. Gargiulo, were waiting at Seres. Meanwhile, two hundred Bulgarians had taken occasion to invade Macedonia, and to add to the general confusion by frequent encounters with the Turkish troops.

At 3.30 o'clock in the morning of February 23, Miss Stone, with Mrs. Tsilka and her babe, were left under a tree in the outskirts of a village three or four miles from Strumitza. The bandits pointed out the direction of the village, and disappeared among the hills. Miss Stone, on reaching the village, made herself known to the authorities at Strumitza, who sent tidings of her release, which quickly brought from Salonica to her aid the two gentlemen above referred to. She and her companions, though greatly fatigued with the hardships of their long wandering, often chased by Turkish troops amid the snowy mountains of Bulgaria, were in generally good physical condition.

United States Minister Leishman, who has been sharply criticized for trusting the bandits with the great ransom before the release, is now warmly congratulated for the accomplishment of his difficult task. With him, as having earned commendation, are joined Spencer Eddy,

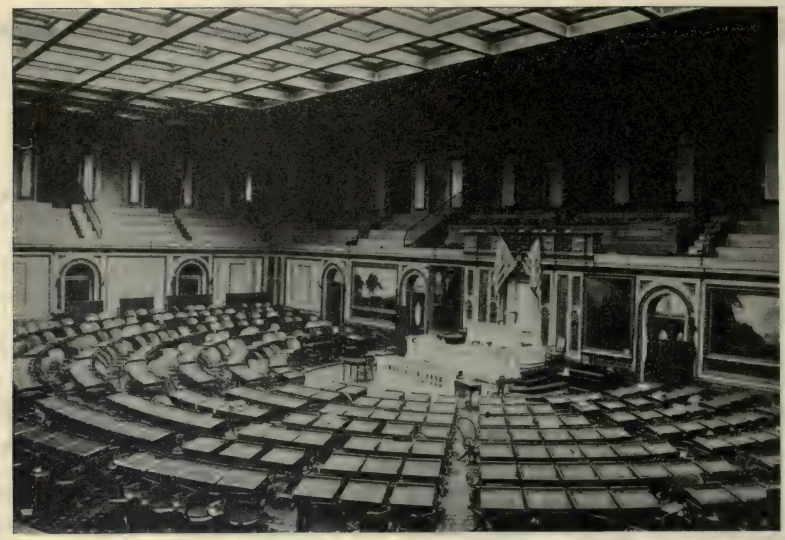
Miss Stone had closed her summer school at Bansko, in Macedonia, and, accompanied by Rev. Gregory M. Tsilka, his wife Katherine, and another Bulgarian woman, and six students from the Bible College at Samokov, was passing through the mountainous region, when, on September 3, the party was surrounded by the bandits. Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka were taken away and the others were sent on to Samokov to tell of the capture, and report that the women would be held until a ransom of $110,000 was paid.

secretary of legation, Consul General Dickinson, and the chief dragoman, Mr. Gargiulo. The state department, which has steadily upheld its agents, announces its full approval of their proceedings.

The line of action to be taken by the United States government in this flagrant case is not yet decided. Fuller information on several points is requisite. The bandits understood perfectly their business, in which concealment was a prime element, and are said to have sworn their captives to secrecy on the very few points of which the captives could gain any knowledge. Moreover, it is said that for protection of certain innocent persons whose endeavors contributed to the release, perhaps by hampering the brigands, the two American delegates will never divulge the place or manner of payment of the great ransom. A specimen of the ruses that were deemed necessary was the filling of the money bags with lead after the gold had been paid and removed: this was with the view to make it appear to some parties unknown — perhaps to the Turkish troops — that the ransom had really failed of payment.

If the requisite testimony can be secured, the state department will promptly demand of both Turkey and Bulgaria pursuit of these brigands to extermination. Mr. Spencer Eddy declares that the abduction was entirely a political move in the interest of freeing Macedonia from Turkish rule. He has received from Miss Stone five letters written in Bulgarian, so that her captors could read them, which he pronounces "masterpieces in cleverness and diplomacy."

There is a railway over the Egyptian desert which runs for forty-five miles in a straight line, but this is beaten in Australia. The railway from Nyngan to Bourke, in New South Wales, runs over a plain which is "as level as a billiard table" for 126 miles in a mathematically straight line. There is hardly an embankment, nowhere a curve, and only three slight elevations.



UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Fifty-sixth Congress. — The doings of senate and house, and of their principal committees, mostly concerned the affairs of Cuba and the Philippines during February, and the debates were upon the question of tariff concessions, and upon the present and future policy of the United States toward the inhabitants of our dependencies in the far East.

The Senate. On February 11 there was an animated debate in the senate between Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) and Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.) It was not a prearranged contest of wits, but had its beginning in the reply of Mr. Platt to a vigorous speech by Senator Teller (Ind., Colo.), condemning the government's policy in the Philippines.

The army, Senator Platt said, has been reduced from 70,000 to 40,000; that is proof that the Filipinos are growing well-disposed to American rule. We are getting along reasonably well there. Peace will come and a government will be established in which the natives will have a large part, and which will be a blessing to them. All the people have a part in the choice of municipal officers. Nothing could convince Senator Platt that the United States government was not rapidly progressing toward peace and the contentment of the Filipinos.

Senator Hoar saw in these signs of alleged contentment the unwilling submission of a people overpowered by a great army. He ridiculed the elections. Under the Philippine commission's sedition laws it is a crime for a Filipino to advocate political principles not approved by the commission and the military. In none of the schools set up by the authorities is it lawful to read the Declaration of Independence. Nowhere in the islands is free speech tolerated.

Senator Platt, replying, said that the American people will make note of the sneers of the Massachusetts senator at

those schools. The situation in the Philippines is rapidly approaching a happy solution, and the government is administered "to the entire satisfaction of the natives."

Here Mr. Hoar asked whether the Filipinos would have adopted the commission's law of treason, had it been submitted to them.

Mr. Platt could not say, but the people of Connecticut were well satisfied with a similar law. This law he quoted. It is a close parallel to the Philippine law of treason. "It seems strange," he said, "that human observation can be so warped as to draw such conclusions from the enactment of this law as have been drawn by the senator from Massachusetts." "If we are a government worthy of the name, whenever men take up arms against the United States, in any district or territory where the sovereignty of the United States obtains, we will put that insurrection down. No perversion of the glories of liberty will prevent the American people from putting down rebellion wherever it may rear its hateful head. I believe that the time is coming when the world will be Christianized, when the world shall be converted to the cause of free government, and I believe that the United States is appointed providentially as agent for that purpose."

Replying to this, Mr. Hoar maintained that the Connecticut senator had not quoted the Philippine statute accurately, for he had omitted the portion of it which sustains Mr. Hoar's objections. It would have filled mankind with horror if this Connecticut statute, or one statute of treason of 1790, had been enacted in 1861, or any time thereafter, and put in force against Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri. Referring to the Philippine election, Senator Hoar said:

> I call his attention to the fact that these elections were held under a law which sent every man who is in favor of one side of the question which he says was settled by them to the penitentiary for saying so. Am I incorrect now?
>
> Mr. Platt replied: No; the senator is infallible.

Senator Hoar had the last word. He said in conclusion:

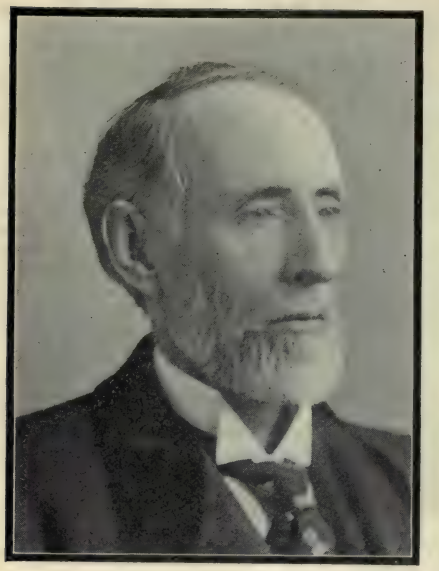
> I have learned to trust men, even the greatest and the best men, not by what they say but what they do; and when Governor Taft says that the Filipino people want independence and says at the same time nobody shall express that desire above his breath, I distrust the opinion and look for evidence of the fact. When he says that people are enjoying American freedom, when he promulgates a law which at the same time makes it a penitentiary offence to read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, I confess I am very little impressed by his judgment and very profoundly impressed by his edict.

On February 17 the senate, after an hour's deliberation, approved the treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West India Islands—St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix. Senator Bacon (Dem., Ga.) offered an amendment, which was voted down, that this paragraph in the treaty should be stricken out:

> The civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by the Congress, subject to the stipulations contained in the present convention.

He made the motion because he believed that the Constitution should extend to the islands when they become a part of the United States. But he would not vote against the treaty, for he believed in the Monroe Doctrine.

There was a fracas in the Senate, February 22, between the two South Carolina senators, Tillman and McLaurin, in the course of debate upon the Philippine tariff bill. Senator Tillman charged his colleague with having been bribed by the administration to vote for ratification of the Paris treaty. "I know," he said, "that he [McLaurin] voted for the treaty. I know that improper influences were brought to bear. I know what I believe." When Mr. Tillman had taken his seat his colleague rose to a question of privilege, and spoke with great emotion. He had previously declared the charge untrue; it had been repeated now while he was absent from the senate chamber. He would have observed all the rules of senatorial propriety had not the accusation been re-



SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

peated after his categorical declaration that the charge was not founded in truth. But now he would say that "the statement is a wilful, malicious and deliberate lie." Instantly Senator Tillman "climbed" over Senator Teller, who sat between the two Carolina senators, and aimed a blow at his colleague with his right fist. Mr. McLaurin had risen to his feet and warded the blow in part with his arm. He was hit on the forehead, near the left eye. Then he dealt a blow at Tillman's face, hitting his nose; and Tillman dealt another blow which missed. The combatants were then separated.

After eight hours of stormy debate the senate passed the Philippine tariff bill, February 24, by a strict party vote, 46 to 26. The two South Carolina senators were formally declared to be "in contempt of the senate." The conduct of both, particularly of Mr. Tillman, was severely censured by the general voice of the press. But the remarks of the Boston *Transcript* are not without ground. The *Transcript*, while it condemns the senior senator from South Carolina, thinks that the violation of the proprieties is not the only thing in the incident that deserves attention. It says: —

> There should be no misunderstanding of such cases as those of Senators McLaurin and McEnery. These senators voted with the republicans for the treaty and on other critical occasions; they control the federal patronage. The custom house of New Orleans has been loaded with McEnery's relatives. No one can say that there is any agreement about this, and there probably was none. It simply happens that a President feels very warmly towards a senator whom he finds feeling so warmly toward the great policies which he has at heart. Each unconsciously reaches out toward the other. Mr. McLaurin should not have been sensitive about this.

The House of Representatives. — Representative Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) on February 14, taking occasion of an alleged interference by Lord Pauncefote in the questions at issue between Spain and the United States before war was declared, made a violent denunciation of the state department, of Lord Pauncefote, and also of officials and individuals who were preparing to do special honor to Prince Henry of Prussia. In the inauguration of President McKinley in 1897 he said, we, for the first time, witnessed a President of the United States aided and egged on by a pitiable flunky in the state department, stretching his arms across the water to embrace the historic enemies of the American people. Since that hour we have been a laughing-stock because of our "flunkyism, our truculency, and the disgraceful sycophancy of the representatives of the republic at the feet of Great Britain." Mr. Wheeler said of the acceptance by Miss Alice Roosevelt, with her father's consent, of an invitation from the British monarch to attend the coronation of the King in June: "That is a most unfortunate circumstance. It is unprecedented in our history, and is to-day deeply lamented on the part of every country-loving man in the republic." Then he spoke of the coming visit of Prince Henry of Prussia. "We are appropriating thousands of dollars, and the Anglomaniacs and the European

Courtesy of the *Four-Track News.*

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN SCENERY—SUMMIT OF MT. TAMALPAIS, CALIFORNIA.

maniacs are falling over each other to get to see a little Dutchman come over and take care of a little ship. . . What difference does it make to us whether he is a brother of the emperor? It is evidence of our good will, they say. What do we care about the good will of the German people? Let us treat them politely as one honest man treats another, but why should we bow down to these people?" Other speakers took a different view of the matter and precedents were quoted showing that, under former administrations, distinguished honors had been accorded foreign representatives visiting the United States.

Contrary to anticipation, the bill for repeal of taxes levied for war purposes when war was declared against Spain, was passed by unanimous vote of the house February 17. The majority of the house had adopted a rule to close the debate over the measure at 4 o'clock the following day, and thus little opportunity for debate or criticism was afforded the opposition. The bill would surely pass, and the leaders of the democrats, making a virtue of necessity, moved to put it on its passage without delay. The republicans were surprised, and their leaders held a hurried consultation, with the result that the roll was called and every member voted yea. The bill then went to the senate. The bill cuts off more than $75,000,000 of revenue.

On February 21 the house committee on territories voted to prepare a bill to admit to statehood the territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma.

Army and Navy. — *Military Prisoners to be Freed.* — In the United States circuit court of appeals, held at St. Louis, a decision was handed down, February 10, in the case of Peter C. Deming, a volunteer soldier confined in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. The man was tried on a charge of fraud in the subsistence department, and was found guilty by a court-martial composed of officers of the regular army. The court ordered his discharge from prison on the ground that Deming's conviction was in violation of the 77th of the articles of war, which provides that regular army officers shall not be competent to sit on courts-marshal save for the trial of officers or soldiers of the regular establishment. The judgment of the circuit court of appeals will work the liberation not only of Deming but also of about two hundred other prisoners.

A General Army Staff. — A synopsis of the secretary of war's plan of a general staff of the army was given out at Washington on February 14. In this plan the quartermaster, subsistence, and pay departments, together with a new "transportation division," are all to be under one control, that of the "chief of the supply corps." The secretary will thus be enabled to administer the affairs of these departments through one officer, without having to counsel with three or four independent heads of bureaus. As these departments are organized under existing laws, each chief conducts the business of his bureau along his own lines, without being always in possession of the knowledge of what other bureaus have under consideration. The new general staff bill will do away with divided responsibility in the control of army affairs. At present, the functions of the secretary of war and the general commanding the army are ill-defined, and that fact has often caused serious embarrassment. If Secretary Root's bill is enacted into law, the general of the army will be chief of the general staff, and the operation of the general staff will be conducted through the secretary of war.

Navy Coaling Stations. — Since the Spanish war, the navy department has established many coaling stations, from which its ships can at all times obtain an abundant supply. Before that war the United States government had no coal depots; the department made purchases of coal from day to day as it was needed. But on February 1 there were twenty-eight United States naval coaling stations at home or abroad, and their number was steadily growing. Besides stations in the home territory on both

oceans, there were then stations in the dependencies or in foreign countries as follows:

Stations	Capacity, Tons
San Juan	8,000
Honolulu	20,000
Manila	25,000
Guam; buildings not yet commenced	
Pago-Pago	5,000 (to be increased to 20,000)
Yokohama	10,000
Pichilinque (Mexico)	5,000

To keep up the supply in the stations, the navy department keeps in commission a fleet of fifteen colliers. In consequence of this distribution of coaling stations, every American warship, in whatever quarter of the globe she may be, is burning American coal of the best quality. Four years ago English coal alone was available, except in home ports and the West Indies.

Case of Admiral Schley.—The decision of President Roosevelt upon the appeal made to him for reversal of the judgment of the court of inquiry, was published February 19. The President sustains the court's judgment. In effect, the President says that the court did substantial justice. He thinks the court ought to have condemned Schley's failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Santiago. He holds that Sampson was in command, technically, on the day of the fight. Actually there was no general command. No command signals were either given or obeyed. It was the captains' fight. Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of the *Brooklyn's* achievements. But the "loop" was the one error made by any American ship on that day. President McKinley did substantial justice to both Schley and Sampson. There is no warrant for reversing his action. To keep the controversy alive "would merely do damage to the navy and to the country."

Alabama.—*Child Labor.*—A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal*, writing of the conditions of labor in the cotton mills of Alabama, reports that children of both sexes, but mostly little girls from eight to ten years old, work in those mills twelve and a half hours daily, at wages of ten or twelve cents a day. For the same hours women are paid thirty-five cents and men sixty-five. But child labor is preferred, and fathers are seen carrying dinners to their children at the mills, themselves unemployed. The correspondent interrogated many of the children and learned that they never had been at school and knew nothing of religion. All these were white children. Negroes are not employed in the mills. He saw little tots of six years, too young to labor and therefore not on the pay rolls, helping the elder ones in the mills, and so learning the method of work. These mills, as also the mills in North Carolina, where the same conditions exist, are owned by Massachusetts capitalists. They are doing in the South what they dare not do at home. But to be moved by these scenes of cruelty to infancy is to give a rein to sickly sentimentality.

Connecticut.—*Great Fire in Waterbury.*—Shortly after 6. P. M., February 2, at Waterbury, a fire broke out in the department store of Reid & Hughes, which, fanned by a forty-mile gale, was quickly communicated to other buildings in the heart of the city, destroying seven blocks of business houses and causing damage to the amount of $3,000,000. No lives were lost.

Delaware.—*Gold from Silver.*—A company was chartered at Dover, February 11—the Philadelphia Gold Mining Company—with a capital of $1,000,000, to convert gold into silver by a process invented by the late Stephen H. Emmens of New York, a noted metallurgist and chemist.

Illinois.—*Chicago's Straits.*—Alderman Raymer, of Chicago, in an address on February 25, at the Community College, represented the city as being in a deplorable financial condition. The finance committee of the board of aldermen, of which committee Mr. Raymer is a member, had thought that a sum of $9,200,000 was available this year for the government of the city; but it is found that the appropriations, already cut down to a very low limit, are $1,250,000 in excess of that estimated income. So it was

necessary to make another reduction of appropriations. For this reason, the allotment for street lighting is cut $200,000.

Missouri.— *The St. Louis Fair.*— The state department at Washington was advised by a cable telegram from Minister Buck at Tokio, February 1, that there will be an official representation of Japan at the St. Louis Exposition. This was very welcome news to the directors, for a prior declination to take part in the Exposition had been received from the Japanese government. The accession of the alert and enterprising Japanese nation to the roll of the nations represented will have a decisive effect in commending the fair to the favor of other eastern countries.

New Jersey.—*Paterson Wasted by Fire.* — The chief business section of Paterson was destroyed by fire on February 9. The conflagration raged over twenty city blocks, and nearly 700 buildings were ruined, among them the new and costly city hall, the fine public library, several churches, and many private residences. There were very few persons injured and no loss of life occurred. The fire started about midnight of February 8–9, while a high wind was blowing. Fire companies from adjoining towns came to the rescue, but could do but little to stay the progress of the flames. The loss of property was about $8,000,000. Six banks were burned out; five churches; eight municipal buildings; seven great office buildings; twenty-six great retail stores; one theatre; five hundred dwellings. A thousand families were rendered homeless.

New York.— *Law Against Trap Shooting.* — In the state assembly, February 24, the Slater-Bennet bill, prohibiting the shooting of pigeons from traps, was passed by an almost unanimous vote — 119 to 9. The bill, having previously passed the senate, went at once to the governor who, later, signed it. This victory over a barbarous form of sport was won against what at times seemed insuperable odds. While the bill was pending, such arguments as the following were employed to hinder its passage: The bills pending before different legislatures to prevent the shooting of live birds will work an incalculable damage to farmers and charitable institutions. Throughout the United States and Canada there are farmers who make their living by raising pigeons for sale to trapshooters. Every bird shot is given to some hospital, so that suffering patients receive a delicacy which they otherwise could not get. The trapshooters unite in saying that there is no inhumanity whatever in killing the birds, and that it does not exhaust the supply of natural birds, and that the agitation is due to misapprehension of the facts.

Tunnel Disaster in New York City.— The grand jury of New York county, after investigating the disaster in the New York Central railroad tunnel, by which seventeen persons were killed and many more injured, brought an indictment for manslaughter against the engineer, John M. Wisker, February 28. The charge against the railroad company of having neglected to provide against such disasters was dismissed, and only the engineer is held to answer the criminal charge. No civil suits had yet been entered by those who had suffered injuries, nor by the relatives of the dead.

Utah. — *Polygamy.* — At a meeting of the ministerial alliance of Salt Lake City, February 11, a report on the practice and teaching of polygamy in Utah was submitted by a committee which had investigated the matter, and was approved unanimously. The entire report is to be embodied in a petition to Congress for an act to submit to the people an amendment to the United States constitution which shall prohibit polygamy. The report alleges that polygamy is still both practiced and taught by the Mormons as a religious tenet, in open defiance of the laws of the state. It contains numerous alleged admissions and statements of Mormon leaders, in which polygamy as a practice is advocated as a divine law not rightly subject to control by human laws.

Cuba. — *The American Tariff.* — Nothing definite was done in Congress during February toward arranging an agreement with Cuba as to tariff reciprocity. Numerous appeals were addressed by

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Cuban planters, merchants, and business men; and these appeals were strongly supported by American journals of every shade of political opinion. Juan Pedro Baro, a planter, in a telegram to the secretary of war, declares the existing situation to be insupportable. He will have to discharge 5,000 laborers from his plantations. The public officials of Pinar del Rio, in an address to President Roosevelt, foresee "utter ruin and desolation" unless Congress comes to their relief. Similar appeals came from every province and every considerable town, addressed to the President or to the the war department. General Wood addressed a letter to every member of the senate, pleading for speedy relief. In the letter he says: —

We have established a reasonably efficient government in Cuba, with all those numerous adjuncts which pertain to a stable, civilized administration, such as schools, courts, sanitation, public works, etc. The outlay for the maintenance of these necessary adjuncts to the government is necessarily large, and the revenues therefor are derived principally from materials purchased in exchange for the sugar and tobacco. These great industries are now in a most critical condition, especially sugar, which is being sold at a price less than the cost of production. The planter must grind his cane, even at a moderate loss, for his entire fortune is in the fields, and is liable to be swept away by fire or deteriorate from the effects of the elements.

American owners of sugar plantations in the island of San Domingo, February 4, lodged with the treasury department a protest against the granting of any measure of relief to Cuba unless the same favor is shown to themselves. Thus is the attempt made to obstruct the path of our "plain duty" toward emancipated Cuba! The petitioners think they have a claim that ought to be regarded seriously by the United States. If the tariff on Cuban sugar is lowered, that on San Domingo sugar remaining what it is, the trade of the island will be wrecked.

Grover Cleveland on Fairness to Cuba — In a private letter, ex-President Cleveland writes as follows of our duty to the new Republic of Cuba: —

The arguments used in opposition to the tariff concessions she implores, based on our material interests, are fallacious, mistaken and misleading. . . . This subject involves considerations of morality and conscience higher and more commanding than all others . . . I do not believe that nations, any more than individuals, can safely violate the rules of honesty and fair

dealing. Until there is no escape, therefore, I will not believe that, with all our fine words and lofty professions, our embrace of Cuba means the contagion of deadly disease.

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says of the protracted indecision of Congress on the question of relief for Cuba:

How transparent is the little scheme to get the house and senate into an irreconcilable difference about the proper way to come to the aid of Cuba. This would be like inducing two physicians to dispute about the true method of applying a tourniquet, while the injured man was bleeding to death. Any such "locking horns" between the two houses would be too obviously theatric and insincere. They can agree quickly enough when they wish to, and the country, which really desires that our government of Cuba be made successful by enabling the inhabitants to avoid bankruptcy and misery, will not long tolerate an artificial deadlock over the powers and dignities of house and senate, when it is a question of coming quickly to the rescue of a people in danger of starvation.

Hawaii.—*A Distillery Volcano's Crater.*—A Japanese "moonshiner" was captured January 25 in the crater of the extinct volcano Diamond Head, which overlooks the city of Honolulu, while he was engaged in distilling the liquor okolahea from roots of the Hawaiian lily. Okolahea is the national beverage, and patriotic Hawaiians serve it to their guests and visitors, but the law forbids the distillation of it. The distilling apparatus had a capacity of thirty gallons a day. Three hundred gallons of the liquor was seized and three of the distillers were arrested.

The Philippines.—*Conditions steadily improving.*—Governor Taft was examined in several sessions of the senate Philippines committee regarding the condition of affairs in the islands. In the session of February 1 he gave an account of the troubles still continuing in the southern group, especially in Samai and Cebu. Nowhere in the Philippines were there any regularly constructed highways when the United States assumed control; but already a million dollars have been expended in the improvement of roads both for strategic and for commercial ends.

Governor Taft, in his tour of the islands, found the industries much interrupted, largely because of the destruction of the water buffalo, the animal generally employed in field work and transportation. In the last two years, seventy-five per cent of these animals have died from rinderpest, and the price has risen from $30 to $40 a head. He favors the introduction of mules and of a good breed of milk-producing animals.

Governor Taft estimates the Filipinos or Christians in the islands at 6,000,000, the non-Christians (meaning doubtless heathens) at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 and the Moros at 1,000,000. It was the Christians, he said, that made all the trouble.

The Governor spoke of Cagayan, in the extreme north of Luzon, as being, in the agricultural sense, "the most magnificent portion of the islands." Cagayan has also a grand forest area.

Asked to give his judgment of the Filipino character he said: "The Filipino is attached first to his town and second to his province; he is now forming an attachment for the name of Filipino; on that pride of country I base my hope in the success of what we are doing in the islands."

From five to seven per cent of the people read and write Spanish. The inhabitants of different provinces do not understand each other's language. The 835 American teachers are instructing the Filipino teachers. The native teachers are zealous to learn. The people are eager to have their children instructed. The priests are in some places planning to set up parish schools. But the ignorance of the mass of the population is dense, and their credulity is boundless.

What hope, then, is there for peace and good understanding with their American rulers? Governor Taft's answer, made with emphasis, was, "Our hope is in the educated classes."

Mr. Taft having expressed to the senate committee the opinion that 15,000 men would, a year hence, be a sufficient force to garrison the islands, and this expression of opinion having been reported to Manila, the majority

of commercial men there coincided in it, but only on the condition that Congress shall enact laws that will favor trade with the islands and encourage business enterprise.

Mr. Frank Green, president of the American chamber of commerce at Manila, would have Congress open the country to mining enterprise, agricultural development, lumbering, and forestry. Were such legislation enacted, American capital in large quantities would seek investment in the Philippines, and American miners and homestead seekers would flock to the islands.

The People Want Peace.— Continuing his testimony before the senate committee, Mr. Taft, February 3, contradicted the reports of cruel usage of Filipinos by American troops. It is his deliberate judgment that never was a war conducted in which more compassion and more restraint were exhibited than in this. On the other hand, he has learned from American officers of many instances of mutilation of the bodies of our soldiers. That being true, it is not surprising that small bands of Americans retaliated, by "unnecessary killing, whipping, and what is called 'the water cure.'"

The same day, Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition praying for suspension of hostilities in the Philippines, and asking that opportunity be given for discussing the situation there. The petition was signed by Carl Schurz, Geo. F. Edmonds, Judson Harmon, J. Sherling Morton, Geo. W. Boutwell, Chas. F. Adams, W. D. Howells, "Mark Twain," Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, W. Bourke Cockran, Robert Treat Paine, T. K. Boyesen, Bishop Huntington, Bishop Vincent, Anson Phelps Stokes, John Burroughs, William Lloyd Garrison; also by 36 professors in the University of Chicago and many other educators.

Samoa. — *Status of Tutuila.* — May goods coming to a port of Hawaii from Tutuila be taxed for revenue? This question was proposed to the treasury department at Washington by the collector of customs at Honolulu. The treasury referred it to the secretary of

From the *Literary Digest.*

SAFE AND UNSAFE REGIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

state with request to define the political status of Tutuila. Secretary Hay in reply held that Tutuila is American territory; but that goes only a very little way toward solution of the problem that confronts the collector at Hawaii. The opinion of the secretary of state being inconclusive, the question was next addressed to the secretary of the navy, for "jurisdiction over the affairs of the island falls more directly under the control of the secretary of the navy." But Secretary Long declined to give any opinion. Then the treasury department referred the matter to the president. Some of the authorities at Washington think, or pretend to think, that Tutuila is still "independent foreign territory."

Danish West Indies.— *Why We Need the Islands.* — The senate committee on for-

eign relations, in making their favorable report upon the treaty for the purchase of these islands, assigned these reasons for acquiring them from Denmark, viz., that together with Porto Rico these islands are of high strategic importance in a military and a commercial sense. St. Thomas is the "natural" point of call for all European trade bound for the West Indies, Central America, or the northern coast of South America. With Porto Rico these islands bound the northwestern corner of the Caribbean Sea, and are of vast importance prospectively in view of the isthmian canal that is to be. They are of first importance for our relations with the Orinoco and Amazon regions, and for our control of the Windward Passage. Porto Rico is very difficult of defense. San Juan is the only harbor thereabouts that is capable of being fortified.

Of these islands, a monograph issued by the treasury department says that they have a comparatively small producing capacity. Their chief importance is due to their harbors and their strategic and commercial features. In the year 1900 the imports into St. Thomas were $733,000 and into St. Croix $420,000; total $1,153,000; chiefly goodstuffs and manufactures. The exports of St. Thomas were $25,000, and of St. Croix $275,000.

Panama Canal Route. — If the United States purchases the properties and rights of the French Panama Canal Company, that transaction does not involve the right of sovereign control of the strip of territory through which the route passes. Señor Silva, Colombian minister at Washington, in a letter to Rear-Admiral Walker, president of the Isthmian Canal Commission, writes that the United States will have "actual but not sovereign control" over the strip of territory, five miles wide; and for this the United States "must pay an annual rental to compensate for certain losses caused by the sale." Colombia will let the land on a two hundred-year lease, with privilege of renewal. Transfer of the land in sovereignty is forbidden by the constitution of Colombia.

Personal and Miscellaneous. — *Prince Henry of Prussia.* — Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in New York February 23, having come as representative of his brother, the German emperor, at the launching of the emperor's private yacht *Meteor* at Shooters Island. He arrived on the North German Lloyds steamship *Kronprinz*, whence he boarded the *Hohenzollern*, the emperor's yacht which had come into port some days before. On board the *Hohenzollern* Prince Henry received the greetings of delegates of President Roosevelt and of the municipal government. The following day the Prince was welcomed to the United States by President Roosevelt at the White House. In the evening he was entertained by the President at a state dinner. The ceremony of launching the *Meteor* took place February 25, the President's daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt "christening" the vessel. On that day and all the days that followed to the end of the month, the Prince was received in every city he visited, East, West, and South, with enthusiastic demonstrations of good will for him, his brother, and the German nation.

Women's Conventions. — The National American Woman Suffrage Association held its thirty-fourth annual convention, February 12-18, at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, was chosen president for a third term. Fully two hundred women were present at the State Presidents' Council on the 17th. The veteran Susan B. Anthony was a prominent figure in the sessions. Among the speakers were Hon. William Dudley Foulke, the new civil service commissioner; Rev. Olympia Brown; Hon. James L. Hughes, public school inspector for the city of Toronto, Canada; Miss Gail Laughlin, a young lawyer and orator of New York; and Mrs. Elizabeth Gilmer, journalist and humorist. The change in the social position of woman since the first meeting of the advocates of "women's rights" at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, is evident even to him "who runs." It is, moreover, plain that "the end is not yet." The increase of the suffrage movement in this country

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

during the past year appears from the convention reports to have been greater than ever before during the same period. In California the membership has reached proportions which enable a paid organizer to be put in the field. The membership in Delaware is increasing. In Kansas the chief effort is directed at the meetings of the state legislature. Miss Laura Clay is authority for the statement that in Kentucky the suffrage cause is the most popular of all reforms. The Maine women are gradually being won over to suffrage ideas by means of literature. An increasing number of newspapers are in sympathy with the movement in Illinois. Mr. Henry Blackwell, as representative for Mrs. Mary Livermore, president of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, states that the membership of the state association is larger than ever before and is showing a steady increase. As to Idaho, where women have full citizenship, it is said that the prejudice of the conservatives has been gradually overcome. The statement is made that in Wyoming, where women have voted the longest, the testimony to its good results is the most unanimous. The Wyoming legislatures have twice declared by resolution that women's participation in politics has helped to elect better candidates and to purify and improve the methods of election and the character of legislation.

In connection with the above mentioned convention an international suffrage conference was also held to which fourteen foreign countries sent delegates. It was decided to hold the next international gathering at Berlin, Germany, in 1904.

On February 24, the National Council of Women, in session at Washington, discussed the extension of woman's work and topics of general interest and importance. This council is made up of various district national councils, including the National Woman's Christian Union, the National Woman's Relief Society, the National American Woman

MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,
PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Suffrage Association, the Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association, the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, the Universal Peace Union, the National Association of Loyal Women of American Liberty, the Woman's Relief Corps, the National Association of Business Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the Florence Crittenton Mission, the Supreme Hive Ladies of Maccabees of the World, the Rathbone Sisters of the World, the National Association of Colored Women, the American Federation of Nurses.

The president of the International Council of Women is Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis. There are fourteen national councils in the international group: The United States, formed in 1888, Canada, formed in 1893, Germany in 1894, Sweden in 1896, Great Britain and Ireland in 1897, Denmark 1899, New South Wales, 1896, Holland, 1899, New Zealand, 1896, Tasmania, 1899, Switzerland, 1899, Italy, 1890, France, 1890, Argentina, 1900, Bulgaria, 1900. The international council holds annual executive sessions and these move from country to country among those in the council. That of last year was held in London; the next will be held in July, 1902, in Copenhagen.

The eleventh "continental congress" of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened in Washington, February 17, and continued through the week. Since the last congress 3,680 women have been admitted, making the total membership of the society nearly 40,000. The president-general is Mrs. Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, wife of Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana.

"*Liberty's Light.*"—Under date of February 12 a notice to mariners was sent out by the lighthouse board of the treasury department at Washington that "on or about March 1, 1902, the fixed white electric light shown from the torch of the bronze statute at the station inside of Fort Wood, Bedloe Island, westerly side of the main channel, in the upper part of New York upper bay, will be discontinued." The order did not strike many people pleasantly, whose feeling found expression in the utterance of Secretary Root, of the war department, who said (as reported February 19): "I am in favor of maintaining a light on the Statue of Liberty, and shall endeavor to find

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

some means by which it can be done. I assume there is a way. The treasury officials are of the opinion that the light is of no aid to commerce, but I appreciate the sentiment that attaches to its maintenance." The light was extinguished at the end of the month, but the statement was published that it would soon be rekindled under charge of the war department. A new and more powerful set of dynamos would be supplied and the interior of the statue would also be illuminated by electricity. The statue is visited annually by upwards of forty thousand persons.

A New Coin. — A bill was introduced in the house of representatives, February 1, for the coinage of a 2½ cent money piece. The bill was prepared by Andrew H. Green, of the city of New York, who, in stating the reasons for it, noted the custom prevailing in many of the Eastern states, of naming prices in "shillings." This would afford a sentimental reason; but a stronger reason is the need of a coin equal to one-fourth of a dime. There is no need of the half-cent piece, for nobody makes a single purchase to that amount, but purchases to the amount of half of five cents would be common were the coin to be had. "The two-and-a-half-cent piece," said Mr. Green, "would combine in a single coin all the convenience once afforded by the old copper half-cent pieces (discontinued in 1857), the bronze two-cent piece (discontinued in 1873), and the nickel three-cent piece (discontinued in 1890), and, as we have our dollars, half-dollars and quarter-dollars, the addition to our dimes and half-dimes of a quarter-dime or two-and-a-half-cent piece, would seem to be a logical and natural subdivision of our decimal system."

The World's Trade. — The average monthly foreign trade of the four greatest commercial nations in the calendar year 1901, is reported as follows by the treasury department's bureau of statistics:

Countries.	Average Monthly Imports.	Average Monthly Exports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
United States	73,368,421	119,840,333
United Kingdom	211,789,669	113,753,987
Germany	111,646,000	90,242,000
France	75,483,423	66,929,329

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin. — With the death of Lord Dufferin (p.191) closes the earthly

record of one of the greatest names in Canadian history. No history of Canada, indeed no history of Great Britain, can hereafter be written without giving him a high place. He was the recipient of many official and titular honors which were merited by his diplomatic skill shown in India, Egypt, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Paris, and his remarkable administrative abilities which found their special field in Canada. He came to the front in the Dominion when confederation was but an experiment. His great success in difficult situations is best explained by his own public utterances as to his own powers and duties. He recognized "the absolute and paramount duty of maintaining, not merely an outward attitude of perfect impartiality towards the various parties into which the political world of Canada, as of the mother country, is divided, but still more of preserving that subtle and inward balance of sympathy, judgment and opinion that should elevate the reprcsentative of the sovereign above the faintest suspicion of having any other desire, aim or ambition than to follow the example of his royal mistress in the relations which she has constantly maintained towards her ministers, her parliament and her people; to remember every hour of the day that he has but one duty and one office — to administer his government in the interests of the whole Canadian people and of the Dominion at large." He said also that his only guide as to the wishes of the people was the parliament of Canada. "I suppose," he remarked, in his humorous way, "I am the only person whose faith in the wisdom and in the infallibility of parliament is never shaken. I believe in parliament, no matter which way it votes, and in those men alone whom the absolute will of the confederated parliament of the Dominion may assign to me as my responsible advisers."

It is said that Lord Dufferin never wholly recovered from the shock of his son's death in South Africa. His later years were saddened by financial reverses. His eldest living son, Lord Clandeboye, who married the daughter of John H. Davis, of New York, succeeds to the title.

The Dominion Parliament. — The second session of the ninth Canadian parliament opened at Ottawa on February 13. Lord Minto, the governor-general, presided. The weather was fine and the attendance the largest on record. Many ladies were present in the galleries, and their costumes, together with the scarlet coats of military officials and all the other features of the scene, both of color and of form, made a picture of impressive splendor and stateliness. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. R. W. Scott, both in privy councillors' uniform, were present, the former standing at the right of the governor, and the latter at his left. The address from the throne touched on current public questions and important events. It expressed the sorrow of the Canadian people over the assassination of President McKinley and promised for Canada a bill similar to that before Congress for more adequate punishment of those who incite, by speech or otherwise, fanatics to the perpetration of such horrible crimes. The government reported that it had aided Signor Marconi in his experiments in wireless telegraphy and had made agreement with him that would be of advantage to Canada. Suggestions were made that additional commercial agencies should be established, and that a line of steamers to South Africa should be encouraged. Among the topics mentioned as "conspicuous by absence" from the address were the tariff question, Canada's military contingent to South Africa, the imperial commercial arrangement advocated by business men, and the project of a fast Atlantic service.

The liberal government, under Premier Laurier, is in good strength. In 1896, when the liberal party came into power, after having remained in opposition for eighteen years, out of a senate numbering eighty-one members, it had only seventeen followers. To-day its strength in the senate is judged to be perhaps superior to that of the conservatives. In the house of commons the iberals have a majority of over fifty.

From the *Review of Reviews.*

MAP SHOWING THE CONFLICTING ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINES.

For an account of the provisional boundary line, arranged in October, 1899, giving Canada possession of Pyramid Harbor pending final arbitration, see Vol. 9, pp. 587-591.

On the evening of the 13th, notification was given by Mr. Bourassa of resolutions which clearly suggest a large part of the field of debate before the parliament. They related to the following subjects: Correspondence between the Canadian and British authorities with reference to the British embargo on cattle; correspondence with reference to the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the settlement of the Alaska boundary question; correspondence between the governor-general, the Canadian government, or any of its officers or departments, the officer commanding the Canadian militia, and the British authorities, in relation to the South African war, its conduct and its settlement, and the sending or recruiting of Canadian troops to South Africa during the last three years; correspondence relating to the granting of commissions in the British army to Canadian officers; correspondence relating to the disallowance of the British Columbia act aimed at Chinese and Japanese immigrants; correspondence with reference to the king's coronation and the imperial con-

ference to be held in London. A resolution by Mr. John Charlton touched a matter of great moment. It runs as follows: "That this house is of the opinion that Canadian import duties should be arranged upon the principle of reciprocity in trade conditions, so far as may be consistent with Canadian interests; that a rebate of not less than forty per cent of amount of duties imposed should be made upon dutiable imports from nations or countries admitting Canadian natural products into their markets free of duty; and that the scale of Canadian duties should be sufficiently high to avoid inflicting injury upon Canadian interests in cases where a rebate of forty per cent or more shall be made under the conditions aforesaid."

The Debate on the Address. — The debate on the speech from the throne, on the 14th, was prolonged beyond expectation. The criticisms of the leader of the opposition, Mr. Borden, were replied to by Premier Laurier. It was expected that the debate would conclude at this stage, but Mr. Monk, first lieutenant of the opposition, followed his leader, and Mr. W. F. Maclean continued the debate at the evening sitting.

Relations with Germany. — On this subject Mr. Borden said that it ought to have found place in the speech from the throne. The action of Germany in excluding Canada from the benefits of tariff privileges granted by that country to Great Britain and the United States, is not a matter to be passed lightly by. The preference granted to the mother country should not, Mr. Borden said, have resulted in a treaty being made from the benefits of which Canada would be excluded, while the fact was that German goods benefited to an enormous extent from the preference granted to Great Britain. That the existing conditions operated prejudicially to Canada was shown by the fact that Canadian exports to Germany were $600,000 less last year than in 1899, while those of the United States to Germany have very largely increased during the same period, and this during a period in which Canadian exports to other countries have enormously increased. Replying to this Mr. Laurier said that the ending of the treaty which formerly gave Canada a low tariff in Germany was by choice of the Canadian people as a whole. Canada had been shackled by that treaty; as long as it existed it prevented her from taking the action which the Canadian people wanted to take in order to bring Canada and the mother-land more closely together. Despite the appearances of the situation, however, the premier declared that the commercial relations between Canada and Germany are not what Mr. Borden represented them. Instead of having a decrease Canada has an actual increase, even under unfavorable circumstances, in her trade with Germany. Although the government's efforts to better and improve trade relations with Germany have not yet been crowned with success, it would be premature to say that they have been abortive. Negotiations are in process.

The Alaskan Boundary. — Criticising the omission of this subject from the speech of the governor-general, Mr. Borden said that some information should have been conveyed as to the exact position of the boundary question, and whether in the compromise arrived at, whereby a provisional boundary line was established, any territory claimed by the United States was upon the Canadian side of that line, or whether it was arrived at entirely at the expense of Canada. Mr. Borden urged the necessity of a speedy settlement being arrived at, owing to the increasing difficulty created by the lapse of time in Canada regaining possession of territory now held by the United States, which might be finally determined as belonging to her. Replying, Mr. Laurier said that no reference had been made in the speech to the Alaskan boundary question because the matter was in the same position to-day as it was last year; but if Mr. Borden had read the correspondence he would have learned that in the porcupine district mining camps are upon the Canadian side of the boundary line which were claimed by the Americans before the provisional boundary was estab-

lished. He recognized the advisability of an early settlement of the question, and the government had pressed the matter as much as they could; in and out of season they had pressed the imperial authorities to bring the matter to a close.

Some days later (February 19), Mr. Bourassa, in the house of commons, called for the papers in relation to the repeal of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the settlement of the Alaska boundary. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was sorry that he could not bring the correspondence down, as the negotiations were still in progress. He asked that the motion therefore be not pressed. Mr. Bourassa, however, proceeded to free his mind as to "Great Britain's utter sacrifice of Canadian interests." He said:—

For some reason the imperial government had seen fit to give up the important rights it possessed on this continent under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without attempting to secure for us at this favorable opportunity a settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute. It was due to the Canadian people that they should know why these things were, and whether the Canadian authorities had represented to England the desirability of closing up this question. The Hon. David Mills had contributed to the *Empire Review* just before the treaty was repealed two excellent articles showing that if Britain had one iota of regard for our interests she would not allow the chance to slip of closing up the Alaska boundary issue. The British press had commended those articles, but, as in every other case, Great Britain had forsaken us and taken sides with the United States. Canada had to rest satisfied with compliments, while her best interests were ignored. When is this Alaska question to close? Clearly, it is not in the interest of our American neighbors that the negotiations should be brought to a close.

Replying, Mr. Laurier said:—

While I am quite free to give my own opinion on this question, I hope we have not come to this, that we want Great Britain to go to war with the United States, if negotiations are continued a little longer than we wish them to be on a matter of long-pending difficulty. We want to preserve good relations with our friends and neighbors to the south, even though on some occasions our patience is sorely tried. I am sure that Mr. Bourassa would be the last man to suggest that the British government should act like Mr. Kruger, and send an ultimatum to the United States. We want to exhaust all means of finding a solution of our difficulties and we do not want to have difficulties with

HON. JAMES SUTHERLAND,
CANADIAN MINISTER OF MARINE.

our neighbors. I believe the house will agree with me that we will do better to wait for a few months, or it may be one or two years, and try to secure a peaceable solution of that long-pending question. I am sorry that matters have been so long delayed, but at all events it is preferable, and I think I am speaking the sense of the house when I say that we should endeavor to have a practical and peaceable solution of this difficulty. The negotiations are still pending.

The Military Contingent.—Mr. Laurier said that the speech from the throne contained no reference to volunteers for South Africa because "there really was nothing to mention." There is no longer necessity to send troops from Canada to South Africa for "the war is at an end." Moreover, the government could not send a contingent to South Africa for the reason that there was no appropriation for it. In 1899 they could well send a contingent without any appropriation, because there was a popular feeling in favor of it, and the accounts were afterwards provided by parliament without dissent, but after the war continued in progress for two years there was no excuse whatever for asking money

of the treasury to send men; but were men wanted to go to South Africa and fight there was no reason why they should not be allowed to go.

Fast Atlantic Service.—Respecting criticisms on the government for delay in providing a fast Atlantic service, the premier facetiously remarked that if his government allowed three years more to elapse and had not then brought the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, it would then stand even and on the same footing with the conservative government, which brought the matter up in 1887, and had not finished it when they went out of office in 1896.

The Census Returns.—Referring to the census returns, Mr. Borden said that all the money spent by the government in immigration had been absolutely wasted, as the returns only indicated the bare natural increase. He questioned the accuracy of the statement by the minister of agriculture, that the exodus to the United States had ceased, and insisted that so far as the maritime provinces were concerned it was still in evidence. Replying, Mr. Laurier confessed himself grievously disappointed at the result of the efforts to increase the population, declaring that the figures showed the extreme gravity of the exodus in a former decade. He pointed out that the records showed that the period of the national policy was perhaps the worst, so far as the migration from Canada was concerned. But there was no doubt whatever that at the present time Canada was entering upon a new era, and had turned a new page in the history of the country. The exodus might not absolutely have ceased, but there was now a current of migration from south to north, from American to Canadian territory; a migration of American capital in the East and a migration of American settlers in the West.

The Tariff.—Touching Mr. Borden's references to divergency of views among the ministers upon tariff questions, Sir Wilfred said when the tariff was discussed at the proper time the leader of the opposition would find a united party against him, and he would reserve any comment until that time. Mr. Borden had remarked that there was a divergence between Mr. Tarte's (minister of public works) view of the tariff and Mr. Sifton's (minister of the interior)—that the former leaned toward protection and the latter toward free trade. The Toronto *Globe* of February 19 said:—

> It is altogether likely that there is not an absolute uniformity of opinion on this subject in the ministry, any more than in any other gathering of men. But the policy of the cabinet is not to be judged by this or that ministerial utterance, but by the tariff itself, which embodies the agreement of all the ministers. If the tariff were continually being changed there would be some ground of complaint; but as a matter of fact the last few years have been remarkably free from tariff-tinkering. The tariff of 1897 made very considerable changes in the direction of greater freedom, and there has been a steady adherence to that policy.

Ontario.—*The Prohibition Referendum.*—The long-expected prohibition act was introduced into the legislature by Premier Ross on February 19. The galleries were thronged. The premier spoke two hours, adopting the Manitoba act as a whole with the expected provision for a referendum thereon. The referendum is to take place on October 14 next. Previous to that, however, the general election for the legislature is to take place, and the premier proposes to make the total vote cast on that occasion the basis in connection with the referendum. Before the Manitoba act can come into effect in Ontario it must receive a support totalling a majority of the votes cast at the general election. That is to say, every voter who stays away from the polls when the referendum is taken in a sense casts a vote against prohibition. If 400,000 votes are recorded at the general election, it will require 200,001 votes at least to carry prohibition at the special election to be held subsequently in October. Referring to the vexed question of compensation, Premier Ross intimated that it is a subject that would have to be considered from every point of view when the people had decided that the liquor traffic "must go."

The feeling of the prohibition people is intense against the Ross government for its failure to keep the promise of the Mowat and present governments "to give the province the utmost measure of prohibition which the courts should declare to be within the power of a provincial government," and for shielding itself behind a referendum. On February 26 over a hundred representatives of the Dominion Alliance, headed by the Rev. Dr. McKay, waited on the government at one o'clock P. M., February 25, to protest against the conditions of the prohibition referendum. All of the members of the government were present. Of the referendum the *Monetary Times* (Toronto) says that it "is a new feature in a British province, and it is natural that its effect on the responsibility of the government should be a matter of keen discussion. The old doctrine is that a government is responsible for the measures of legislation which it introduces, and that by these, when important, it must stand or fall. An adverse vote on the principle of a government bill brings the government to a stand; it must either abandon the bill, appeal to the country on the issue, or resign. But here is a measure from which the referendum is to remove the responsibility of the government."

The following statement from the *Nation* (New York) may help to make the situation clear to the reader: —

The Ontario prohibition bill, which has been introduced by Premier Ross as a non-contentious measure, is a curious example of drastic legislation mitigated by all the law's delays. The bill is simply the Manitoba prohibition act, a measure which has had an unusual history. The Manitoba law forbade, in the most stringent terms, the sale of liquor. Neither hotels, clubs, nor boarding-houses were exempted from its provisions. Invalids might, upon a doctor's prescription, keep liquor in their rooms, but they must not permit any other person to drink it. Premier Ross of Ontario had promised, if the Manitoba act were sustained by the courts, to introduce a similar measure in Parliament. Now that the courts have declared the act constitutional, the premier finds himself in the position of being obliged to keep an embarrassing promise. Even in Maitoba the government has not ventured to apply the act, but is asking for a referendum which shall assure it that the people approve not only the law, but its enforcement. Premier Ross, then, is in the unfortunate position of introducing a bill which, enacted into law in another province, nobody has dared to put in effect.

Quebec. — The second session of the present legislature of Quebec was opened on the afternoon of February 13, by Lieutenant-Governor Jetté. The speech from the throne touched on the subjects of colonization, fisheries rights, agriculture, public accounts, etc. The Quebec conservatives have of late been quite direct in their attacks on Premier Laurier of the Dominion. *Le Journal* of Montreal, the recognized French-Canadian organ, thus summarizes the complaints: —

We know only too well what it costs French-Canadians to have one of their own countrymen at the head of the government. It costs us the equitable settlement of the Manitoba school question. It costs us the refusal to reconsider the subsidies of the province of Quebec. It costs us the absurd and foolish declaration, in which M. Laurier pronounced for a certain kind of imperialism which would be the destruction of our liberties. It costs us the systematic indifference with which in nearly all the departments the French language is set aside. It costs us the organization of a department of labor at Ottawa, with a paper, editors, correspondents, deputy minister, delegates, etc., among whom it is necessary to use a magnifying glass to discover a few clerks and messengers of French-Canadian origin, as the majority of the employees have been chosen from Ontario. It costs us the scandalous cowardice of which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has just shown himself guilty with regard to a judge of the court of appeals, and a judge of the superior court. Finally it costs us the manifest inferiority in which the colleague of Sir Wilfrid Laurier holds the French-Canadians of his department in the census branch.

Nova Scotia. — The Nova Scotia legislature was opened on the afternoon of February 13 by Lieutenant-Governor Jones. The speech from the throne referred to the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the completion of the Midland railway and the benefits to the province which would accrue therefrom, and the proposed south shore line and other matters of minor importance.

Manitoba. — *The Prohibition Question.* — The predicament of the Roblin gov-

ernment on the prohibition question was presented last month (p. 36). Both against the Roblin government in Manitoba and the Ross government in Ontario much indignation is expressed by prohibition forces for recreancy to duty and promises in the matter of passing and enforcing the prohibitory law about whose constitutionality there is no longer any doubt. The resort to this referendum, while very natural, only increases the heat and sharpness of objurgation. During February the discussion of this matter went on in the Manitoba legislature. The proposal was to have the referendum vote taken on March 27 and to have the prohibition act come into force on June 1 if the following conditions should be fulfilled: (1) If 45 per cent of those on the lists vote in favor of the Act. (2) If 60 per cent on the voters' list vote, and 60 per cent thereof vote in favor. (3). If the vote falls below 60 per cent, then a percentage between 60 per cent and 66 2-3 per cent will be taken.

Lines of Communication. — It was published at the end of January that the deal was completed by which Dr. Seward Webb and the capitalists associated with him in the New York Central, St. Lawrence and Adirondack and other railways become the owners of the Canada Atlantic railway, which extends from Ottawa to Swanton, Vt. The purchase money of ten millions had not actually been paid over, but it would be as soon as the books of the Canada Atlantic were brought up to date and a statement of its affairs prepared. Important improvements are to be made in the Canada Atlantic road and its western steamship connections in order to secure the greatest possible share of freight carriage and passenger business.

Miscellaneous. — *Prince Henry Invited.* — Prince Henry of Prussia was invited to become the guest of the Dominion government before leaving America, but the stress of circumstances confined the the cordialities to brief greetings between the prince and the authorities on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, March 5.

Wreck of the "Grecian." — The Allan Line steamer *Grecian* was wrecked during a snow-squall, on the rocks near Halifax harbor on February 9. She had but one passenger. No lives were lost. A cargo of three hundred tons. The marine court of inquiry gave decision on February 26 that the captain had not previously made himself properly acquainted with the true course.

A National Preserve. — Both the large and the small game of the various provinces of the Dominion will be represented in a national park which it is proposed to establish in the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

No Montgomery Monument. — Premier Parent of Quebec has received a letter from the Sons of the Revolution in Boston, declaring that in consequence of the opposition that has arisen in certain quarters in Canada they have decided to abandon the project for a monument in Quebec to the memory of General Richard Montgomery.

To Those Slain in South Africa. — On March 3 was cast at the Henry Bounard foundry in New York City what is said to be the first statue to be erected on British soil to the memory of those who have fallen in battle in South Africa. It will be set up in Halifax.

Canada and Iceland. — It is stated that Canada, Iceland, Greenland, and the Faroe Islands, will shortly be connected with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. Iceland, it is said, will spend $45,000 for this purpose, and is already negotiating with Mr. Marconi for the installation of the system between Iceland and the Shetland Islands.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

At the opening of the colonial assembly on February 20 bills were proposed to preserve the whale fishery, to encourage the working of the colony's iron areas, to establish cold storage for the fishery products, for the municipal government of St. Johns, and for the protection of railway employees. Premier Bond introduced the modus vivendi

bill on the French shore question, and the leader of the opposition intimated the readiness of that party to support the bill. A few days later the bill passed the assembly unanimously and went to the upper house.

On March 3 Premier Bond placed upon the table of the legislature the statement of the colony's census returns for 1901. The figures are reported as follows: Total population, 220,249, of which Newfoundland has 216,615 and Labrador 3,634. According to the figures of 1891 Newfoundland had 197,930 inhabitants, while Labrador had 4,106. The increase shown by the last report equals about 9 per cent, which is rather better than the record of Canada, considering that Newfoundland is absolutely without immigration, while having heavy emigration, whereas Canada has had a large influx of settlers during the last ten years.

MEXICO.

A New Era. — For many years Mexico was "the opprobrium of Christendom." Purged, at length, of "those clerical and military errors" which were long her curse, she is taking a place among peaceful industries and prosperous lands. The country is full of riches, but its progress was long hindered by insufficient means of communication. This hindrance, however, has been greatly reduced during the presidency of Diaz and to-day the work of extension and improvement on the various railway lines of the republic is very active. Writing in the January *Forum* on "A New Era in Mexico," Prof. Paul S. Reinsch shows that it is reasonable to expect, from the stability of the government together with the progressive and yet conservative business methods that prevail, that the next decade will witness unusual progress in Mexican industrial life. "In mining, systematic methods of prospecting and surveying are being employed; water power is being investigated and developed; and the railway system of the country is receiving important additions, opening up promising regions that were hitherto almost inaccessible, and thus giving an impetus to the development of the rich agricultural lands of Southern Mexico.

Railways. — Nothing more impressively presents itself to the student of Mexico than does the extensive system of railroads that have been constructed during the past thirty years. In the early seventies a traveller found that the only means of getting to the city of Mexico was by a steamer from New York once in three weeks, which occupied usually twelve or fourteen days in reaching Vera Cruz. From that port to the city of Mexico (264 miles) a railroad was finished in 1873 which had been nineteen years in building. When General Diaz became president in 1876 the only road of any length was the one from Vera Cruz to Mexico. There are now completed and in operation approximately ten thousand miles of railway, connecting the capital with all the important cities of the country. Four lines enter the republic from the United States. "One branches off from the Southern Pacific in Arizona and traverses the state of Sonora to the port of Guaymas. The second, the Mexican Central, crosses the boundary line at El Paso, extends to the City of Mexico, with a branch line to Tampico, an important seaport on the Gulf of Mexico, and another branch to Guadalajara. The third, built under the auspices of the Southern Pacific system, from San Antonio, Texas, crossing the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass, intersects the Mexican Central at Torreon and extends some distance beyond the city of Durango, its ultimate goal being the Pacific coast; and the fourth international line, the Mexican National, crosses the boundary at Laredo and extends to the city of Mexico, being a narrow-gauge road. From the city of Mexico various other roads lead to important districts, and most of the main lines have a number of branches constructed to reach rich mineral and agricultural districts."

The Tehuantepec Railroad. — This important railroad (from Coatzacoalcos to

Tehuantepec, see map) is being fast pushed to completion (see Vol. 2., p. 678). It is controlled by English and Mexican capital. Sir Weetman Pearson, M. P., president of the company, was in New York City January 31, *en route* to Mexico. He was reported as saying that the road would be equipped "in the best Yankee fashion" at an expenditure of about $19,000,000, that it would be a direct competitor of the projected Panama canal, and that it would be open for freight and passenger traffic next year. He predicted that Americans would use the Tehuantepec route because of the low rates the company would offer and the saving of time as compared with the Panama route.

In an article in the *Fortnightly Review* the advantages of this route are thus set forth: —

> The Tehuantepec route has great inducements to offer. Its working capacity will be far superior to that of the Panama line and its geographical situation is more suitable. Measured on the Pacific side—Yucatan interposes on the Atlantic side — it lies eight hundred miles north of Nicaragua and thirteen hundred miles north of Panama, so that its adoption will give great reductions in distance. Plymouth, Mass., will be seven thousand miles nearer San Francisco than by Cape Horn, and eight hundred miles nearer than by Panama; and even in the domestic traffic of the United States it will give easier and cheaper traffic than at present between New York and New Orleans and the western coast.

Business Progress. —The stable government that Mexico has enjoyed so long and the steady improvement of conditions favorable to the development of business industries have produced the inevitable result. Mexican commerce and prosperity are said to be "running a close second to that of the United States." There has been a vast amount of capital invested during the past few years. Besides the factories, electric-light and transportation companies that have found their way "paved with roses" in entering the republic, agricultural undertakings, chiefly in the semi-tropics, have assumed enormous proportions.

Americans in Mexico. — In the rapid development of Mexican resources and industry American capital is largely represented. The total number of natives of the United States now in Mexico is not yet very large (about 10,000), but the number is yearly increasing, and according to the annual report of United States Consul-General Barlow of the city of Mexico, American ideas are becoming quite dominant in many respects. In the city of Mexico over fifty miles of electric street railroad have been built and put in operation within the past two years, and fifty miles more will be in operation a year hence. All of the material for this street railroad has come from the United States save the boilers for the power-house. Referring to trade relations, Mr. Barlow writes: "The most important single line of trade, and that which shows the largest amount of imports, is in machinery and machinery supplies. This is practically controlled by Americans. The hardware trade, which is a good one, is largely in the hands of the Germans, though in the past few years American hardware has been making deep inroads into the German imports in this line. For three centuries mining has been the leading industry of Mexico, its output of silver usually standing first in the world's production of that metal. The new order of affairs has imparted fresh vigor to this industry, and a large amount of American capital has been invested in mining. But it is in the operation of railroads that American residents find their principal employment. In the machinery trade and in the railroads they are pre-eminent. Numerous changes in the ownership and management of Mexican railroads have taken place within the past year. The Mexican Central railroad, the most important system in the republic, has recently passed into the control of a group of capitalists identified with the Standard Oil Co. interests. The Mexican National road (from Laredo, Texas, to the city of Mexico) and the Mexican International (from Eagle Pass to Torreon on the line of the Mexican Central) have also passed into the control of New York capitalists.

MAP TO SHOW THE RAILWAYS IN MEXICO.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Arbitration Treaty. — On February 25 it was reported that the Costa Rican legation in Washington had received a copy of the treaty (p. 42) for the preservation of peace among the Central American states, lately signed at the meeting at Corinto, Nicaragua, of the Presidents of Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. Guatemala has signed since the meeting.

The treaty is composed of eighteen articles, and establishes the principle of arbitration for the adjustment of every difficulty or disagreement arising between the contracting parties, each agreeing to submit such questions to a court of Central American arbiters, provision for which is made.

The contracting republics establish and recognize the right in any of them to tender their good offices to the governments in discord, and, these being exhausted without satisfactory results, the governments exerting them shall announce that the arbitration of the question must begin. The court is to be convened, and a decision rendered within twenty-five days following this announcement to the president of the court of arbitration. Difficulties arising through boundary disagreements may be submitted by the parties interested to a foreign arbiter of American nationality. The states in conflict are to refrain from hostile acts, warlike preparations or mobilization of forces, in order that the settlement of their difficulties by the methods established in the convention may not be impeded. The contracting republics bind themselves to cause the withdrawal from the frontiers of exiles concerning whom a complaint shall be made by the interested government.

WEST INDIES.

Danish Islands. — It was to be expected that some voices of dissent (for whatever reasons) should be heard in these islands respecting the sale of them by Denmark

to the United States, though, as has been before noted (p. 43), it appears that the islanders in general (particularly the whites) seem not averse to coming under the Stars and Stripes. The feeling of dissatisfaction, so far as it exists, is perhaps fairly expressed in the following quotation from the *Tidende* of St. Thomas respecting the treaty: —

> There is nothing advantageous in it for the islands. The general feeling is one of utter disappointment. There is not a solitary line in the document promising better times, and it is perfectly silent on vital points which it is necessary to know, in order to allay the fears and anxiety as to the future commercial status of the islands with the world. What adequate compensation is offered for shutting off the islands from their sole resource — a free harbor?

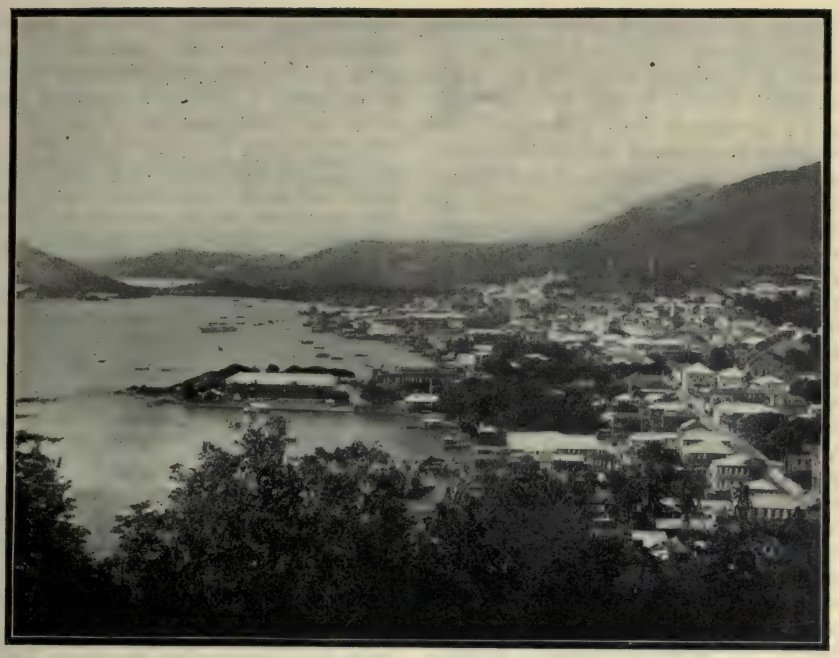
The islands cover about 127 square miles and the total population is estimated at about thirty thousand. The producing capacity of the islands is comparatively small (p. 131). The harbor of Charlotte Amalia is probably the most frequented port in the West Indies, many vessels of various nationalities using it for coaling purposes. The English language is generally spoken in the islands. The climate is said to be healthy. A native of St. Thomas, writing to the *Independent*, says: —

> Life in the islands is delightful. The people are among the most hospitable on earth. The social season there begins in December and lasts till April. During that time the harbor of Charlotte Amalia at St. Thomas is visited by warships of almost every nation and as the officers are ready always for amusement ashore there are balls at the government house and balls at the houses of the other principal people, and more and more balls and dances on the ships, with dinner parties, picnics, and moonlight parties on the water. In spite of the large share of enjoyment which they get from life the people of the Danish West Indies live very cheaply. A fine large mansion, with ground and broad veranda, can be rented for $25 a month, and one can have a good servant for about $5 or $7 monthly. Food also is plentiful and cheap. There is an abundance of vegetables and fruits. The meat comes from Porto Rico, cattle, sheep, and pigs being brought over alive. The waters about the islands are teeming with the choicest fish, and fishing is a considerable industry. The colored people in these islands are the best in the West Indies. They are faithful, kindly, moral, intelligent, and religious. When slavery was abolished in 1848 they continued to work for their old masters, and as a result there have always been the most cordial relations between the two races.

Jamaica. — The West Indian possessions of Great Britain compose six groups: the Bahamas, Barbadoes, Jamaica (with Turko Islands, etc.), the Leeward Islands, Trinidad (with Tobago), and the Windward Islands. Jamaica is the largest of these islands. It is under a governor (Sir Augustus Hemming) assisted by a privy council and a legislative council. Jamaica was formally ceded by Spain to England in 1670. The chief events in the history of the island subsequently were revolts by the blacks. Slavery was abolished in 1834. The negro revolt of 1865 led to a new constitution in 1866 under which the island has since been governed like an ordinary crown colony. The abolition of slavery nearly ruined the large sugar industry, for the emancipated negroes refused to labor, but in recent years, under beneficent rule, intelligence has increased, crime has diminished, social conditions have improved, and the negroes have developed something of a mind to work. Of late, however, the political and industrial conditions have been disturbed and gloomy. The legislative council met on February 4. The governor's address gave no indication of returning prosperity, the only factor redeeming the situation being an increase in certain exports during the past ten months, which is partly due to the establishment of the direct steamship line to England. The revenue has again fallen short of anticipations, but the government expects to keep within the estimate. It is reported that the limit of taxation has been reached and that poverty is abundant.

COLOMBIA.

The Revolution. — As to the struggle in progress, by which the liberal insurgents are seeking to overthrow the conservative government, the first news in February was to the effect that a small revolutionary expedition sent out by the insurgent general, Herrera, had been



ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS—VIEW OF CHARLOTTE AMALIA AND THE HARBOR.

defeated near Chiriqui, and that 1,500 men had been dispatched from Antioquia province to re-enforce the government troops at Panama and end the revolt on the isthmus. On the 12th, the Colombian fleet moved from Panama and off Agua Dulce had an engagement with the insurgent warship *Padilla*, which at length sought protection under insurgent guns ashore. Later, the insurgent forces attacking government troops at Agua Dulce under General Castro were twice repulsed. On the whole, the insurgents appeared to be making no headway, though near the close of the month a letter (received at Kingston, Jamaica, and widely published) from an important business house at Carthagena, Colombia, says that a large number of influential people, including merchants, were turning to the support of the liberals, through conviction that the present government of Colombia is doing all possible to block the sale of the Panama canal property to the United States.

The United States and the Canal. — Dr. Jose Vincente Concha, the special envoy from Colombia to the United States to conduct further negotiations as to the isthmian canal, arrived in New York February 25. He represented the Colombian government as desirous that the United States shall complete the canal, and affirmed that the liberal revolutionists are opposed to this. General Rafael Reyes, the Colombian delegate to the recent Pan-American Congress in Mexico and the expected future president of Colombia, is reported as declaring that in the event of the United States choosing the Nicaragua route the government of Colombia will take steps to interest European Powers in the completion of the Panama canal.

A report from Paris, under date of February 28, stated that at a meeting of the shareholders of the new Panama canal company a dispatch from the Columbian government was presented setting forth that the company could not

transfer its concession from France to another nation without first, with the assent of Colombia, modifying the stipulations of Articles 21 and 22 of the company's agreement with Colombia. The tendency to construe the notification to mean that the Colombian government was not, after all, inclined to favor sale to the United States was accompanied by a "flurry of excitement." Explanations, however, by Dr. Silva, the retiring minister from Colombia to the United States, and by the Panama company's officials who were annoyed by the "anti-American nonsense," tend to show that the Colombian government, after having given assent to negotiations, has no thought of opposing a sale to the United States. And yet, as a writer in the *Review of Reviews* says, the "isthmus of Panama is the last paying asset of Colombia. Whoever holds the isthmus, with its two ports of entry, with its valuable canal and railroad properties, not to mention gambling concessions, thereby comes into possession of the country's cash. What wonder, then, that the fighting at the isthmus grows ever livelier as the prospects of an influx of North American gold grow brighter and brighter?"

A New Cabinet. — The following recent cabinet appointments at Bogota were announced at Colon on February 11: —

Francisco Mendoza Perez, Minister of Home Affairs.

General Aristides Fernandez, Minister of War.

Ramon Lagas, Minister of Hacienda (Exchequer).

Augustin Uribe, Minister of the Treasury.

Jose Jesus Casus, Minister of Public Instruction.

Jose Antonio Revas, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Jorge Velez has been appointed Governor of Bogota.

General Herrera's Proposal. — Early in the month General Herrera presented a letter to the foreign consuls (American, French, British, and German) at Colon, for submission to their governments, proposing the establishment of a neutral zone across the isthmus on the line of the Panama railway, including the two terminals, Colon and Panama, so that these points should not become the scene of warfare. Replying to General Herrera, the consuls said: —

A neutral zone is ideal and something that we, representing foreign interests, would gladly hail as an accomplished fact. However, as we see it at present, and in view of existing laws, we recognize the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of its accomplishment. It could be done only by agreement between the contending parties to this unpleasant and unfortunate trouble. We are extremely anxious to do all in our power to lessen the mortality and useless waste of property, yet it must be ever and positively understood that we have been and will continue to remain neutral. As regards the advising of their respective governments, each consul will exercise his individual judgment. In case the contending forces submit to us or to any member of our body any matter and ask advice for its determination, we shall be ready and willing to act, if the same is within the scope of our duties, but any and all initial measures must be taken by the two contending parties and first agreed upon by them. Any other course would subject us to the charge of meddling in local affairs, which is not our province, purpose or desire. Foreigners and foreign property have a right to full and ample protection, and this we shall under all circumstances insist upon. The governments having special treaty rights will, we presume, see that they are not violated.

VENEZUELA.

War Against the Government. — As has been shown in the record of preceding months, the liberal revolt against the conservative government in Colombia was assisted by the liberal government in Venezuela under President Castro on various grounds, one being that invasions of Venezuelan territory had been made by Colombian (governmental) forces. We have also seen the development of a divers-headed revolt in Venezuela against the Venezuelan government, until President Castro has all he can attend to in handling his own rebels without helping those over the border.

The Venezuelan rebellion appeared doing well during the most of February. Dispatches from Paraguana (see map, peninsula north of Coro), on the 4th, reported an insurgent victory. Rumors

of the defeat of the revolutionary steamer *Libertador* by a Venezuelan gunboat proved untrue; on the contrary, that redoubtable craft, being interfered with in the work of landing insurgents on the Venezuelan coast, reduced to a total wreck the government steamer *General Crespor*. Other successes on the part of the revolutionists were reported. On the 13th a strong force crossed the frontier of Tachira and menaced San Cristobal. The government forces were routed near Coro by the revolutionists under General Riera. New uprisings were reported during the entire month in almost all parts of the country. The course of the government in ordering the expulsion from Venezuela of the wife of the revolutionary leader, General Matos, and in causing numerous arrests of persons believed to be hostile, did much to extend the flames of rebellion.

And yet President Castro kept his seat in the saddle and charged upon his foes right valiantly. At the end of a successful revolution against President Andrade, in October, 1899, General Castro became provisionial president of Venezuela. Five months ago he was elected constitutional president. On February 20, or about that day, the Venezuelan Congress, in session at Caracas, approved his election for a tenure of office of four years. Then tidings began to arrive of government successes in the field. For instance, according to advices from Caracas, the Mochist leader, Garbira, with a thousand men, nearly all of them Colombians, attempted a new invasion of Venezuela, near La Frias, February 24. After a bloody fight at Las Cumbres, the insurgents were completely routed and obliged to retire across the frontier, leaving a large number of dead on the field. But anon we heard again of the *Libertador*, her name changed to *Bolivar* (a second change of name, see p. 44), bombarding the port of Guiria (on the Gulf of Paria, west of the island of Trinidad) to protect the landing of insurgent troops, and worsting the government forces to such a degree as to produce a panic at Carupano. (The ports of Guiria and Carupano are both within a hundred miles west of the island of Trinidad.) And so the reports showed the varying fortunes of war, "all the while sonorous metals blowing martial sounds."

Relations with France. — Diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela were severed in the early part of 1895 (Vol. 11, p. 91). President Castro has sent his brother, Cecilio, to France twice in endeavors to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations. The second visit, made in September last, ended in complete failure. A record of the French claim against Venezuela and of the Secrestat case has been made on pages 741 of Vol. 11. and 45 of the present volume. Advices from Caracas, under date of February 4, stated that the French government had notified the government of Venezuela that France would not sign the protocol presented by Venezuela for a renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries unless M. Secrestat, Jr., should be allowed to land at La Guayra to protect the interests of his father. The notification appears to have been effectual, for, on the 19th, according to a dispatch from Paris, the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcassé, and the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, Señor Maubourguet, signed an arrangement forming a basis for the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries and a commercial convention providing for mutual most favored nation treatment, the arrangement to be ratified before May 1.

ECUADOR.

The New Government. — Letters published in South American papers from their correspondents in Ecuador, express views similar to those that have already appeared in the New York *Tribune* in regard to the new government of Ecuador. "It seems," says the Guayaquil correspondent of *El Tiempo*, of Lima, "that Ecuador has entered upon an era of political reconstitution, external and internal, thanks to its good government and to the firm resolve of General Plaza to give guaranties to all parties and to

preserve jealously friendship with neighboring states. These views are suggested by the guaranties offered by the government during the last electoral period to senators and deputies, and by the appointment to Peru, Chile, and Colombia of legations which had been suppressed during the long administration of General Alfaro."

Americans Ill-treated. — The state department of the United States has been engaged in a close inquiry into the troubles in Ecuador, growing out of disputes between American railroad contractors and the native laborers. The Ecuadorian laws are peculiarly favorable to the lodgment of claims by laborers against their employers, and wherever there has been the slightest attempt to deprive the men of their wages, through either contractors or sub-contractors or agents, the native courts have been quick to take up the cause of the laborers. The railroad contractors assert that the decisions almost invariably have been against them, without regard to the equities of the case, and the agents, as a class, have been the principal sufferers. Their protests through the American minister, Mr. Sampson, failed to secure amelioration of the conditions complained of, and the state department itself was invoked through representatives in Congress whose constituents have addressed them on the subject.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

The Boundary Dispute. — The British commissioner, representing the "tribunal of arbitration" on the boundary question between Chile and the Argentine Republic (p. 46), arrived in Chile in February, in advance of the expected time, and the government at once made all preparations to expedite his work. The New York *Tribune* (March 4) comments on Chile's interest in the Paraguayan revolution (p. 47) and connects with that interest her evident desire to be through with the boundary question with Argentina at the earliest possible moment. "The former government of Paraguay was understood to be ante-Chilean, or, at any rate, disposed to side with Argentina, and even with Peru and Bolivia, in their controversies with Chile. The new one is understood to be decidedly pro-Chilean, a fact which would be of some importance should the boundary controversy between Chile and Argentina lead to forcible conflict." Significance is attached to the declaration of *La Ley* and other representative Chilean papers that the time has come for Chile to settle in her own way the long-standing dispute with Peru over the fulfilment of the treaty of Ancon. It is nearly twenty-five years since Chile took military possession of the two Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica. It is now time, say the Chilean papers, for Chile to obtain definite ownership of that region. *La Ley* points out that Chile can force Peru into making a settlement by exacting the payment of the promised war indemnity of 1879, and frankly declares that, after nearly twenty-five years of military occupation of the provinces, the final plebiscite to determine their permanent disposition should be taken by Chile alone, without regard to the mutual supervision contemplated in the treaty.

GUIANA.

New diamond diggings in British Guiana, near the Mazaruni river, are being worked with great industry. Up to the first of March, stones valued at $50,000 at the Demarara custom house had been exported. The local excitement is said to be intense. Ten men, at work for New York promoters with claims up the Mazaruni river, collected in six weeks 8,227 small diamonds, weighing about 767 carats. The stones were valued at $9,600. The expense involved in outfitting, transporting, and providing for an expedition alone prevents the region from being overrun with prospectors. It costs $1,000 to get eight men up to the diggings, including the necessary prospecting implements and subsistance and pay for three months. The route from Georgetown is up the coast twenty miles, and then by steamer to Bartica, fifty miles up the Essequibo river.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliament. — The house of lords passed a resolution, on January 27, that the Boer war must be vigorously pushed till the Boers surrendered, and then adjourned till February 3. Up to the 10th of the month, what the London *Graphic* calls the lords "chronic condition of having no work to do," was accentuated by the fact that the house of commons was engaged upon procedure rules and had not begun to put forward any legislation. On the 10th, however, Lord Onslow announced the government's decision not to fortify Wei-hai-wei, and some discussion was provoked. His lordship was compelled to assure the house that there was no truth in the rumors of the abandonment of this outpost of the empire in the far East. The harbor waters, however, are shallow, and it would cost millions to fortify the place. Dealing with procedure rules the commons found many obstacles, to the dry and difficult details of which the statesmanship of the realm was tediously confined. But slow progress was made during the entire month, most other business standing aside. On the 20th, and subsequently, the lords were discussing such subjects as the war meat contract question, betting, and the remount question. Matters of minor importance or interest got some attention also in the commons. In consequence of a protest by Premier Seddon of New Zealand, against giving army meat contracts to other than British countries, the government made statement that, though it may not respond to the preferential tariff favoring England (which now exists in Canada) by a return preferential tariff for colonial products, it will make it a rule that, where Canada and Australia meet the requirements of British army and navy contracts in price, quality, and delivery, a preference shall be given to these colonies over competition from any other country. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese alliance (p. 118), liberal leaders, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Norman, expressed objections to it as implying a threat to Russia, tying Great Britain to Japanese policy, and securing nothing but what could have been secured with less risk by an interchange of notes. Mr. Balfour, the government leader, and Lord Lansdowne, however, maintained the groundlessness of such objections. The object of the dual alliance was said to be threefold: the maintenance of the *status quo*, of the policy of the open door, and of peace in the far East. Lord Cranborne, parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, said that the treaty of alliance was communicated to the United States government before its text was published, and that the United States did not express any opinion on the subject; also that the substance of the agreement was communicated to Germany. He made the affirmation that Manchuria was no more excluded from the scope of the agreement than any other province of the Chinese empire.

Mr. Chamberlain Honored. — London bestowed its highest distinction on Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, February 13, when, at the Guildhall, it conferred on him the freedom of the city, in a gold casket. In his speech Mr. Chamberlain set forth that the imperial government has had two great national objects in view — to establish beyond question British authority in South Africa and to maintain the unity of the empire. Both objects are involved in the South African war. The speaker glowingly eulogized the colonies for their loyalty to the empire.

Lord Rosebery and the Liberal Party. — Lord Rosebery perseveres in his "return" to politics, and also in his "departure" from home rule, which he showed in his famous Chesterfield speech (Vol. II., p.

743). Another characteristic and stirring address at Liverpool, on February 15, made it plainer than ever that he is not available for the leadership of the liberal party unless it cuts loose from Gladstone's home rule policy, and appeals for the support of the country without any embarrassing alliance with Krüger's nationalist champions and allies. This is what he describes as the process of cleaning the slate. Respecting the Irish question he is very explicit. He says:—

I am not prepared at any time or under any circumstances to grant them an independent parliament. No sane person would ever consent to handing over the destinies of Ireland, situated in the very heart of the empire, to a parliament controlled by those who have expressed the earnest wish that we might be overthrown in battle. The Irish question is too large for any one party. It will need the energy and the patriotism of both great parties to deal therewith. These are my personal sentiments, but I wish to make them perfectly clear on returning to public life.

It does not appear, however, that he is likely to achieve anything more than a grievous split in the liberal party. The party appears hopelessly divided over the two questions of the Boer war and home rule for Ireland. The liberal imperialist press declares that Lord Rosebery is the one man who can lead the liberals back to power. But important liberal organs like the *Daily News* and the Manchester *Guardian* call upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to go straight ahead in the knowledge that he has the confidence of the bulk of the party. A speech by Sir Henry on the 19th drew from Lord Rosebery a letter to the London *Times* in which he made a pointed declaration that he preferred to remain outside Campbell-Bannerman's "tabernacle," but not, he hoped, in solitude. Near the end of the month the Rosebery liberals organized a "Liberal League." Rosebery himself became its president. Its vice presidents are Mr. Herbert Asquith, Sir Henry Fowler, and Sir Edward Grey. It was supposed that the new league would supplant the Liberal Imperialist League, whose chairman had just resigned, owing to the party conflict.

The Irish Question.—That the Irish question is big with life and purpose appears from many facts, none of which is more significant than Lord Salisbury's reference to it in an after-dinner speech delivered February 5. Speaking of Ireland, he said:—

My belief is that the maintenance of your position in Ireland is the most vital object which the empire has at present to consider, and that it can only be attained by the most steady and strenuous exertion, and by a conviction that if your vigilance is lulled to sleep or your efforts are ever induced to flag you will bring the empire of England in front of the greatest danger it ever has had to face. . . . . As long as there are grounds for fearing that your efforts may not be successful or may be seriously attacked, the responsibility has not passed from you of taking the utmost labor and trouble of which you are capable in order to sustain the wholeness and the might of the British empire. I will only ask you just to consider one or two things. Is Ireland in a state which induces you to believe that if you dropped your hands before you and made no effort to sustain that integrity which we believe to be vital—is there anything in the present state of things that would induce you to believe that the crisis would pass over without danger or without difficulty in respect to the connection of the two islands? Do the Irish love you better than they did? I mean by the Irish, of course, the nationalist Irish. Do they love you better than they did? We heartily wish they did. Their affection would be entirely reciprocated if it was given. But they do not. The feelings of hostility to England have been expressed by Irish members in language more bitter, more uncompromising than has ever been heard from the lips of Parnell or O'Connell.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, referring to this speech, said that it has been emphasized by the election in East Down, where the land purchase candidate took the place of a popular unionist in a district not ordinarily contested. "Irish discontent, instead of being allayed by the policy of smothering it with kindness and optimism, has increased. Loyalist Ulster is now divided against itself; while the nationalists do not like England any better than they did before, and have never been more embittered against her during any of her wars. The essential facts in the situation are the conversion of Mr. O'Brien's United Irish League into a most powerful political organization;

unity in the nationalist party under Mr. Redmond's leadership; and divisions among the loyalists by the land purchase projects."

Says the London *Graphic*:— "There can be no doubt that the nationalist party in Ireland is doing its best to stir up a fresh agrarian agitation throughout the country, and, to a certain extent, it appears to have been successful. In some parts of Ireland the Irish National League has acquired a dominating influence over the people, and the old hateful system of boycotting is in full operation." The extreme sentiment of resistance to England *vi et armis* appears to be reviving.

An Important Question. — The question having arisen to what extent the understanding is well-grounded that England alone prevented an European coalition against the United States on the eve of the war with Spain, the English government is determined that Americans shall be under no delusions respecting the reality and utility of the service rendered by England at that time. It is not yet time to attempt a true statement of the case, involving as it does international relationships and the record of high officials. There was a rumor at the time that England threatened to join fleets with the United States if intervention in the Cuban affair were attempted. This was probably an exaggeration of Lord Salisbury's emphatic reply to the European suggestion, but the whole story has not yet been told in detail.

GERMANY.

Germany and the United States. — A statement which appeared in the *Kreuz Zeitung*, on February 5, respecting Germany's course toward the United States during the war with Spain, was reported from Berlin as confirmed by the foreign office as substantially accurate. It is understood that the article was prepared by Professor Schiemann, Berlin University. He says:—

Almost exactly four years ago the Spanish ambassador here asked Germany whether Germany would lead in action against the United States for the protection of the monarchic principle. The answer was a definite refusal, and the same answer was given a month later, about the middle of March, when the invitation reached Germany to participate in the intervention undertaken upon the initiative of Austria. This was in the weeks following the catastrophe, when it was believed intervention would facilitate an understanding between the United States and Spain. Nevertheless our government commissioned Herr Von Radowitz, the German ambassador to Spain, to inform the Madrid government that Germany was not in a position to prevent the Spanish-American war.

On the evening of the 12th, the official *Reichsanzeiger* published communications which were sent from the United States by Ambassador von Holleben in April, 1898, and which sustain the above statement.

The reception given Prince Henry of Prussia in the United States has greatly pleased the German people in general. In the reichstag, on March 3, the prince's visit was the subject of an animated debate. Herr Gradnauer (social democrat) ridiculed the idea of any advantage arising from the prince's visit. Chancellor von Bülow replied, expressing, amid cheers, the government's gratification at the prince's hospitable reception and declaring that the journey had no political object save the natural one of upholding the traditional good relations between Prussia, Germany and the United States, which had existed since the days of the great Frederick and the great Washington. "Both nations," said the Count, "have every reason for mutual esteem. They have no occasion whatever to besmirch one another or dispute with one another. They have every interest for living in peace and friendship, based upon complete reciprocity, even in the most remote future."

FRANCE.

The Republic. — They who prophesy the decline of the French nation may or may not have the wish as father to the thought. The day may be expected to come when the map of Europe will be totally changed, but "the corridors of time" are long. The judgment that if democracy has destroyed the *salon* and

sectionalized the brilliant society that was once the model and the despair of Europe, this nation, nevertheless, as a whole, has "gathered fresh energy and steadfastness from her reverses," is not without foundation. A nation of landed proprietors cannot be destroyed, and the word "ruin" is no more applicable to France than to England or the United States. The French general elections are to occur in April, the second ballots in May, and the anti-republican sentiment finds expression, among other ways, in the rumor of a plot, originating among a group of French nobles living in voluntary exile, to place Prince Victor Napoleon on the somewhat dusty and worm-eaten throne of France. It reads like a romance of the days of the Capets. Nationalists, monarchists, Bonapartists, have really no cry with which to go to the country, while their efforts to unite among themselves and form an alliance with the socialists on the common ground of dissatisfaction with the existing republican system, has only resulted in consolidating against them all the great financial and industrial forces whose interests are on the side of peace, public order, and stability. There is no reason to doubt that the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry will be sustained at the coming elections. One serious weakness of the government is its financial policy. There are many who do not like its fellowship with the socialists. Its action against the religious communities has aroused bitter feelings. But, on the whole, nothing could be stronger in France to-day than is the present government. At home it has given the republic a new lease of life, and abroad it has strengthened the alliance with Russia and borne itself with dignity and moderation. No cabinet of the third republic has lived longer or lived better than that of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and there is plenty of evidence that the sound common sense of the country appreciates its value.

Trade. — The annual return of the imports and exports of France for the year 1901 shows that there has been an increase in the imports amounting to about $3,350,000, the total imports for the year being close to $943,000,000. As to sales, France exported some $11,000,000 worth more in 1901 than she did in 1900, her exports last year amounting to about $833,000,000, or a little over $100,000,000 less than her total imports. Of the countries that buy goods of France, Great Britain comes first, taking almost a third of her total exports; Belgium is second, Germany third, and the United States fourth.

An Invitation. — The Czar of Russia has invited President Loubet to visit him at St. Petersburg. The invitation shows that the charge that the present French ministry has weakened the Russian alliance is untrue, which is a very useful thing to have shown on the eve of a general election, greatly improving, as it does, the already excellent chances of the government candidates.

The Hugo Centenary. — A series of festivities in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo occurred in Paris, February 26–29.

RUSSIA.

Russia's Attitude. — On February 3, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, broke silence for the first time since the dispute began among the European Powers as to which was the best friend of the United States during the war with Spain. Respecting the statement that Austria wanted pressure put on the United States, and that behind that country were France, Germany, and Russia, he said: "There is not a word of truth in such a statement as to Russia. Nothing could be further from the facts. The attitude of my country was absolutely friendly before the Spanish-American war — absolutely neutral, friendly, and loyal during the war; absolutely loyal since the war. When I came to my post the war was in progress. I was asked what the attitude of my country was toward America. I answered then as I answer now — absolutely neutral, friendly, and loyal."

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty. — Judging from reports of statements in Russian papers during February, the government

of the czar is not only disturbed by the alliance formed between England and Japan, but it would easily appear to be delighted with the arrangement. The Russian official view, given to the press February 14, contains the following: "We accept the news of the *entente* with the most complete equanimity, and are very happy to ascertain that England and Japan are pledged to maintain the integrity of China and the independence of Korea, two principles which Russia was the first to establish as the basis of her foreign policy in the Orient."

An Earthquake. — A terrible earthquake, about the middle of February, destroyed the town of Shamaka, in Transcaucasia, near the Caspian Sea. Thousands of persons were killed in the Shamaka district, and the towns and villages for twenty versts around Shamaka suffered severely.

ITALY.

Revolutionary Tendencies. — Parliament was opened by the king on February 20. In his speech he referred to the tranquilizing effect on the country of the government's liberal policy, and to the excellent relations existing between Italy and all the Powers. The next day the ministerial candidate for the presidency of the chamber, Signor Villa, failing of election, Signor Zanardelli tendered to the king the resignation of the cabinet. This resignation, however, was subsequently withdrawn.

The unexpected crisis was chiefly due to apprehensions concerning the condition of the country. Italy, it seems, has been endangered by a socialist plot of enormous proportions. According to London correspondents the world at large has been kept in ignorance of the fact that a civil war — possibly a successful revolution — in Italy has been escaped by the narrowest margin. The only news sent abroad has been of the mobilization of nearly 200,000 troops and the government assumption of control of all the railroads, in order to avert a national strike of railroad employees. Near the first of March an extraordinary riot occurred at Cassano in Calabria. A mob that demanded the construction of railways sacked and burned the town hall. The Italian government has acted with energy and it is hoped that the menacing elements are reduced to inaction.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso XIII. — It was reported during February that the young monarch, born in 1886, will assume royal functions in May. On the 8th the queen regent gave the last of her official receptions before the coming of agc (sixteen) of Alfonso on the 17th of May. The word coronation in connection with a Spanish monarch means only the taking of the oath of allegiance to the constitution. The coming ceremony, it is said, will be performed with great pomp. Dr. J. L. M. Curry has been appointed special minister plenipotentiary to represent the United States on the occasion.

Many other Spanish sovereigns began to reign in early youth, among them Alphonso VIII. at eleven, Alphonso II. of Aragon at thirteen, Ferdinand III. of Castile at sixteen, Ferdinand IV. at fourteen, Philip IV. at sixteen, Charles II. at fourteen, Philip V. at eighteeen, Louis I. at sixteen, and Isabella II. at fourteen. Alphonso XIII. is said to be extremely intelligent, and of a good-natured, frank, truthful character.

An Industrial Panic. — A strike began early in February among the metal workers of Barcelona and spread to almost every industry in the city, which has the reputation of being one of the most turbulent of cities. It has often been the storm centre of Spanish political, social, and industrial disturbances. Troops were required to quell the recent disorder. Forty and more deaths were reported. The strike was declared ended on the 26th. Rioting occurred also at other places. On the 28th the mining regions were said to be in a ferment of agitation. A strike was imminent at Cartagena. The disturbances are described as the boiling over of the cup of distrust and anarchy that has long been brewing.

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

CHINA.

Awakening and Progress. — China is in a ferment that is sure to stir up what is best in the Chinese character as well as what is worst. Now, as never before, the brightest intellects of the realm realize the helplessness of China as it has been and is, and are awaking to the need of increasing wisdom and strength, not only according to Confucius but also according to the standards of the rest of the world to-day. The empress-dowager, it is said, weeps over the necessity of reform, but at the same time she issues edicts which remove all distinctions between Manchus and Chinese, authorize the intermarriage of these people, forbid the foot-binding of Chinese children, and order all officials to see that these instructions are carried out. These things accord with greater changes. It was announced early in February that Secretary Wilson had received a communication from Mr. D. G. Fairchild, expert of the agriculture department at Washington, written from Ceylon, in which it was stated that the Chinese arsenal at Tientsin is manufacturing cannon and small arms which fall very little short of being as good as those of European manufacture, and this without even the supervision of Europeans; and that the awakening of China is going on with a rapidity which will soon astonish those Westerners who refuse to recognize the course things are taking. Mr. W. Wrightson, of the firm of Messrs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., New York and Shanghai, has been in Shanghai twenty-three years. In London, about the first of March, he said that the new Anglo-Japanese treaty would guarantee the independence of China. An epoch of peace and development is ahead. The power of the mandarins will be broken up by the introduction of railways and civilization. China is not fully awakened to her needs, but the opening up of the country by railways will have the effect of teaching her what she wants, and her markets will then be practically unlimited.

A New Rebellion. — Dispatches from Peking, March 1, revealed the fact that a grave rebellion had broken out in the vicinity of the city of Nan-ning, province of Quang-se, seventy miles north of the Gulf of Tonquin. Over one thousand former soldiers were engaged in pillaging. An edict had been issued commanding the Chinese authorities to afford protection to the missionaries and other foreigners. Mr. Conger, United States minister, had informed Prince Ching, head of the foreign office, that he expected China to suppress the rebellion at once and protect the foreigners in that part of the country.

AUSTRALIA.

Queensland Dissatisfied. — Queensland is the third largest of the six states constituting the Commonwealth of Australia, its population being upwards of half a million. Early in February the parliament was dissolved, and the premier, Robert Philp, issued an election manifesto, voicing Queensland's dissatisfaction with the result of the Australasian federation. The premier criticised the commonwealth government, and declared that it has bitterly disappointed the strongest advocates of the union, which many Australians would gladly see dissolved. The difficulties attending the settlement of the policy of the commonwealth, and interstate relations, are many. The tariff debate alone constitutes a great strain. While the discussion continues, the merchants are suffering, owing to the fact that many contracts are made with a provision that they are to become void after the passage of the tariff bill. Besides this, the financial arrangements of the states themselves are kept in a condition of uncomfortable uncertainty.

Affairs in Africa.

EGYPT.

A New Railway. — The London *Times* of February said that a Cairo telegram had stated that an agreement between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian government for the construction of a railway between Ismailia and Port Said and a commercial harbor at the latter town had been signed by Prince Arenburg and the premier. The final ratification of the agreement would be exchanged in April, and work would begin in May. As in the first agreement with M. de Lesseps, the company obtains exemption from port dues, and commerce at Port Said will be declared free.

ABYSSINIA.

Menelik Busy. — The rumors about King Menelik's journey to Europe are unfounded. The monarch is too busy with the internal affairs of his country to leave it. He intends reorganizing the civil services, and building a new city seven miles from Addis Ababa, and also to open schools for teaching the European languages. His relations with England are now very friendly.

British and French Rivalry. — The proposed building of the Zeila (Somaliland) branch of the Abyssinian railway involves continued rivalry between France and Great Britain at King Menelik's court. British interests, it appears, hold 11,000 out of the 17,000 shares, and certain Englishmen are pushing the project with much zeal. Menelik's consent is a necessity, and that has not yet been given. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* referring, early in February, to a bill introduced into the French chamber of deputies, says the government can doubtless make the rivalry between English and French interests over the building of the Zeila branch of the railway a national question, but the buying up of all the shares held by Englishmen, supposing they are willing to sell, cannot prevent the Zeila branch line from being built.

GERMAN AFRICA.

Slavery Abolished. — Last December a German imperial edict was published providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in German East Africa (p. 64). On the evening of March 4, the Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* (official) published decrees providing also for the gradual abolition of house slavery in the Cameroons and Togo colonies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gold Finds. — What is reported to be regarded as one of the most extraordinary of discoveries, is the finding of gold ore, assaying one ounce and upwards, on an almost unbroken line of eleven miles, by prospectors of the Ivory Coast gold fields. The news was telegraphed from Bassam to the London *Central News* on the 4th of March.

Copper Finds. — From North Rhodesia, in February, the British Chartered South Africa Company received news of the discovery of a copper field estimated at forty square miles, situated 150 miles north of the Victoria Falls, and running thence to the Kongo Free State. In the ancient mines dug by the natives, and now reopened by engineers, copper assaying 44 per cent is being secured, besides a large percentage of silver. It is said that the Cape to Cairo railroad will be diverted to pass through the copper field.

Saldanha Bay. — Not long since a number of prominent Cape Colony men bought the land surrounding Saldanha Bay, and also a large area of the port of St. John's, Kaffraria, with the view to improving the harbor accommodation of South Africa. Saldanha Bay, was the first harbor chosen by the Portuguese navigators in the sixteenth century.

TWO BIG FREIGHT STEAMERS PASSING SIMULTANEOUSLY THROUGH THE "SOO" CANAL.

Science and Invention.

CANALS AS A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

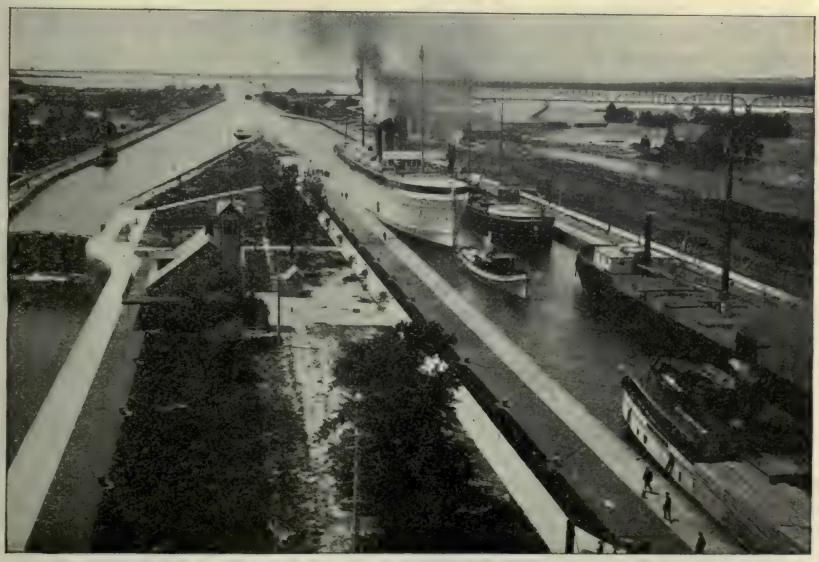
The allied commercial bodies of New York city are back of canal propositions that interest the entire country, particularly the West and Northwest. The concerted movement now on foot is the result of many years' agitation. On the issue will hang the welfare not alone of New York state, but of every other state in the West and North which depends for its prosperity on getting its surplus products to Europe at the lowest possible rates. The foreign trade of the country has been growing by leaps and bounds, and the Erie canal, in its present condition, notwithstanding the improvements for which the state of New York spent $9,000,000 a few years ago, is practically useless as a serious means of transportation. As the present project involves the outlay of a large amount of money, it may prove of interest to view casually the history of canal construction in this country and Canada, pointing out the strong objections which have been made against previous plans and the advantages which have eventually been derived therefrom.

As Louis XIV. is remembered by his Lanquedoc canal, so is the Duke of Bridgewater's memory respected as that of one who possessed the daring skill to construct the first canal in Great Britain. India points to the Baree Doab, and other canals throughout the Punjab, and speaks reverently of the name of Lord Dalhousie. As to this continent, the Canadians tell of the pluck, courage and perseverance of the Hon. W. H Merritt, who is so directly responsible for their artificial waterways, the Welland canal in particular. This country, in contemplating its splendid system of inter-lake communication, holds sacred the name of DeWitt Clinton, who, with keen foresight, saw the advantages to be gained by the Erie canal.

The great canals of the middle West are among the principal auxiliaries of the commercial enterprise of America. In view of the early opposition to this form of transportation, it is surprising how satisfactorily the early projects were ultimately carried out — notwithstanding the failures which preceded success. That the predictions made over a century ago, as to the importance of the canal in relation to water traffic, have materialized is exemplified in the fact that over one-eighth of the entire commerce of the United States passes through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, and as a consequence more tonnage passes Detroit than any other city in the world.

It was in 1768 that the need of a navigable waterway between Mohawk and Lake Ontario was expressed; and Governor Sir Henry Moore seconded the idea, stating that a passageway around the rapids of the Mohawk was a necessity. General Washington surveyed the ground of the proposed venture, and urged its early completion. The canal was constructed at a cost of $400,000 and proved to be — a failure. The venture, however, attracted international attention. In a paper read before the United States senate, in 1807, the Hon. Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, suggested connecting the Hudson with Lake Ontario by a second canal. The proposition was scoffed at. "It may be accomplished in the next century," said President Jefferson. When the project was again taken up, two years later, DeWitt Clinton interested himself to the extent of surveying the proposed route to the Hudson. Though the plan was found to be feasible, it was impossible to interest the United States government. The state of New York planned to carry out the work unaided, and the bill authorizing the construction of the Erie canal was passed in 1817. Then came the attack from opposition parties. Clinton's canal policy was vigorously condemned, and this finally necessitated his removal from the office of canal commissioner. He was afterwards elected to the governorship just as the canal was nearing completion. On October 26, 1825, the work stood complete, at an expense of $7,602,000.

The construction of the Erie canal was curiously watched by the Canadians,



THE GREAT STEAMSHIP "NORTHWEST" PASSING THROUGH THE UNITED STATES SHIP CANAL.

THE CANADIAN CANAL.

and even before its completion, the value of canals from a commercial standpoint was recognized. The Hon. W. H. Merritt was the guiding spirit in a body of sagacious men who foresaw the rapid development of the Great Lake district. In 1823, a commission appointed by the Canadian government advised the construction of a canal to connect Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, large enough to float any vessel then sailing the lakes, and the Welland canal is the result. It has been pointed out as an illustration of the difficulties which the promoters of great projects have to contend against in the inception of such enterprises. The company which undertook its construction started out with $200,000, subscribed by Merritt and his associates, and endeavored with little success to enlist the support and sympathy of the capitalists of Canada. Constantly in difficulty, they appeared frequently before parliament, soliciting provincial assistance, and the work was eased with temporary loans. At last, wearied out by their importunities, and yet conscious of the importance of the project, the government concluded that it was desirable for the public interests to purchase all the property and make the canal a public work. The opinion was expressed: "The Welland canal will in time yield only in importance to the canal which may hereafter unite the Pacific with the Atlantic." The expenditure by the government on the canal at the time they assumed control was upwards of $2,000,000. The canal was completed in five years; on November 30, 1829, two steamers passed from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron.

It is a slight thing to project and point out great enterprises. Thousands abortively perish in mere conceptions. They pass as dreams, the romantic visions of sanguine imagination. Canal construction was looked upon with credulity prior to this time. The country would not tax itself for so enormous a disbursement as the building of canals called for, believing that they would prove a benefit only to the few residing along the borders. Canada looked at the idea in a different light. They believed that the returns which the exchequer would eventually receive from the development of industry and commerce would soon reimburse the country for any outlay.

Before the Erie canal had been enitrely completed, the success of the project was assured; and, in 1836, an enlargement was authorized and com-

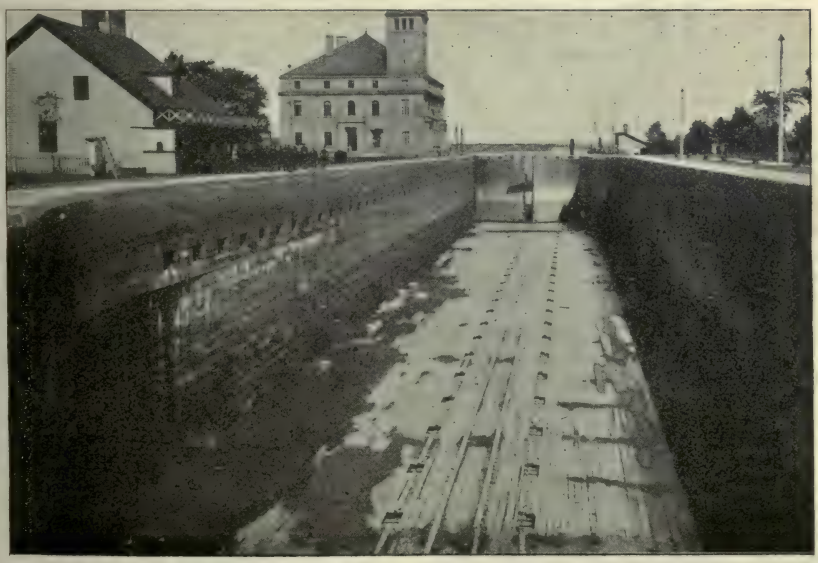
menced, which was not completed until 1862. The original locks, 90 by 15 feet, were replaced by locks 111 by 18 feet. It then became necessary for the Canadians to consider the enlargement of the Welland canal. In 1843 it was decided to replace the wooden locks with ones of stone, and to make them 150 by 26 feet. This was completed in 1853 and two years later the first vessel from Chicago to Liverpool passed through the canal.

Canada, in considering the question of canal construction had not overlooked the fact that the seaport of Montreal was the objective point, and that treacherous rapids obstructed passage on the St. Lawrence. In order to surmount this natural obstacle the present Lachine canal was constructed and opened in 1825. For similar reasons the Williamsburg series of canals, as well as the Cornwall and Beauharnois canals, were constructed. These canals were afterwards enlarged, in pursuance of the recommendations of Colonel Philpotts, who acted under the instructions of the Earl of Dunham in reporting on the whole question of the canal system of Canada.

Perhaps one of the most important of the series of canals, in the amount of traffic carried, is the United States ship canal (commonly called the "Soo" canal), which was built by the government to avoid the rapids between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. It was completed in 1855. The original depth was twelve feet, but as vessels of 2,000 tons began to appear, the depth proved inadequate. In 1880 the canal was closed in order to deepen it and carry out other improvements.

It had long been the aspiration of the inhabitants of Ontario — for military as well as for commercial reasons — to have internal communication of their own between Lakes Huron and Superior. The canal commissioners in their reports constantly recommended the construction of a canal to run along near the United States canal, on the Canadian side, where every condition seemed favorable, and in due time the project was completed.

That a canal can be easily damaged is exemplified in the attempt recently made to blow up lock No. 24 of the Welland canal, located near Thorald, when navigation was stopped for the time being. The dastardly attempt was



INTERIOR VIEW OF A NEW LOCK PUMPED DRY.

attributed to Boer sympathy; but the destruction of the canal would be a futile attempt to strike at the British government, as the waterway is the property of and controlled by Canada and in no way under control of the imperial government.

In view of the popular interest in the subject, induced by the Hay-Pauncefote negotiations, canal constructions throughout the world has been receiving more than ordinary attention of late. It is interesting to note that England scoffed at the Suez canal when plans were being made to carry out the project not very many years ago. A conservative English paper, the *Examiner*, was most severe in its condemnation of the policy: "The Suez canal will be begun, but never completed. Its wreck, as useless as the pyramids, but far less interesting, will — like the pyramids — be exhibited to posterity, probably under the name of the 'French Folly.' Supposing it, however, by some unhoped-for miracle, to be finished, assuredly no work of man in the world will equal it in magnitude and worthlessness, except the Chinese wall, built two thousand years ago by miscalculating barbarians."

When William Patterson, founder of the Bank of England, established the Darien colony with a view of controlling the Isthmus and ultimately building a canal, he argued that, having done this and acquired Cuba, America would be secured to England for all time. His enterprise failed because his government failed to support him; and in his disappointment and gloomy forebodings he predicted (this was more than two hundred years ago) that America would some day seize the Isthmus, the Hawaiian Islands, and Cuba, and dominate the whole world, collecting wealth and varying civilization everywhere.

Though the amount required to carry out the plans in New York may be large, it will be remembered that the Erie canal has done more than any other single factor in developing the West and Northwest and in giving to New York the commercial supremacy of the United States. When the canal was constructed and afterwards improved it was large enough for all requirements, but for some time it has been practically at a standstill, while the railroads, to meet the demands of commerce have constantly improved and developed. It has been pointed out that as the commercial tides of a nation ebb and flow, so may the nation be said to prosper or retrograde. Canals are a boon to commerce of the first magnitude; and so long as the country or state keeps them in such a state of efficiency that they can outcarry all the competing railroads in the moving of bulky freight, they will be an essential feature of commercial life in America.

INGRAM A. PYLE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The latest feat of Signor Marconi consists in the receiving by him, on shipboard, a sentence sent from the station at Poldhu, Cornwall, England, when 1,551.5 miles from that station. This beat all previous records for the transmission of wireless messages by over a thousand miles. He also received signals, such as were received last December in Newfoundland (Vol. 2, p. 750), at a distance of 2,099 miles. These messages and signals were certified by Capt. A. R. Mills and Chief Officer C. Marsden of the *Philadelphia*. So there is no question of their genuineness. The signals are considered by Marconi as good a test as any message, for, as says the inventor: "If 'S's' will come, any words will come. The 'S' is easy to send; that is why we use it. It satisfies me."

The following is a summary, with positions in latitude and longitude, with distances in statute miles, at which the wireless messages and the signal were received from the coast of Cornwall aboard the steamship *Philadelphia* at sea: —

No 1.—February 23, 250 miles from Poldhu. Lat. 49.30, long. 14.00. "Stiff SW. breeze. Fairly heavy swell."

No. 2.—February 23, 500 miles from Poldhu. Lat. 46.45, long. 19.30. "All in order." (Signed.) "Do you understand?" (In code.)

No. 3.—February 24, 1,032.3 miles from

Poldhu. Lat. 47.50, long. 27.50. "Fine weather, and thanks for message."

No. 4.—February 25, 1,163.5 miles from Poldhu. Lat. 47.10, long. 30.30. "May every blessing attend you and your party."

No. 5.—February 25, 1,551.5 miles from Poldhu. Lat. 45.15, long. 38.05. "All in order." (Signed.) "Do you understand?" (In code.)

No. 6.—February 26, 2,099 miles from Poldhu. Lat. approximately, 44.00, long. 43.00. "SS."

Says Marconi:—

These results convince me that the sending and receiving of wireless messages is regulated only by the strength of the instruments. There will be no more question of the ability to send messages clear across the Atlantic. The distance at which wireless messages can be sent is limited only by the power of the machine. I have demonstrated that the curvature of the earth does not affect the etheric waves. It would be possible, I believe, to send a message around the earth by placing two instruments back to back at the same central station, the sending apparatus facing to the east, the receiving apparatus facing to the west. Regarding the claim that other ships or stations could "cop off" the messages, I wish to state that had another ship been alongside the *Philadelphia* she could not have intercepted my messages and signals. We have a certain number of tunes—250 in all. We use one tune at a time. There being no proof of the tune we are using our rivals would have to guess at our tune. There would be thus 249 chances to one that they would not get it. It would be too elaborate on explanation and take up too much time for me to tell you at the present stage just what a "tune" is.

Signor Marconi maintains the proposition that two instruments may be worked independently of each other and without "cutting in" on the same vessel.

On March 8 the inventor left New York for Canada to supervise the arrangements for a permanent signal station on Cape Breton. This will be the most powerful operating station thus far established. The plant will not be ready for handling messages before three months, and it may not be in shape to send and receive commercial communications before the end of the year. According to Mr. Marconi, Cape Breton is the nearest available location to England on this side of the Atlantic, with a distance of only 2,000 miles. As messages have already been sent 2,099 miles, from the Cornwall station and received on shipboard, as other messages have been received from a distance of 1,551 miles, Marconi is very hopeful of the practical success of the Canadian station.

At Cape Cod the plant will be rebuilt at once and a permanent equipment installed.

A telegram from London to the New York *Herald* says that within six months transatlantic wireless telegraphy will, it is expected, be in operation for both public and private purposes.

An article entitled "An Authoritative Account of Marconi's Work in Wireless Telegraphy" appears in the *Century* for March. This gives an account of Marconi, the man; a history of the development of wireless telegraphy in general; an intelligible explanation of Marconi's system in particular; and the results that that young inventor has so far achieved.

AERONAUTICS.

The achievements of M. Santos-Dumont, who lately circled the Eiffel Tower in his dirigible balloon (Vol., 11, p. 626), has had much to do with the interest now displayed in aeronautics. While due credit should be given to the daring and brilliant feats of this young Brazilian, it is, nevertheless, a fact that as far back as August, 1884, Messrs. Krebs and Renard, officers in the French army, ascended from the government workshop at Mendon with the military balloon *La France*, after travelling four and three quarter miles over a chosen course they landed the balloon exactly at the point of departure without a single mishap. Thus it is seen that not so much progress has been made in the art of aerial navigation as the general enthusiasm which M. Santos-Dumont's feat has created would suggest.

Professor Newcomb, in an article entitled "Is the Airship Coming?" in a recent McClure's says:—

Invention and discovery have, notwithstanding their seemingly wide extent, gone on in rather narrower lines than is commonly supposed. If, a hundred years ago, the most sagacious of mortals had been told that before the nineteenth century closed the force

of the earth would be changed, time and space almost annihilated, and communication between continents made more rapid and easy than it was in cities in his time; and if he had been asked to exercise his wildest imagination in depicting what might come,—the airship and the flying machine would probably have had a prominent place in his scheme; but neither the steamship, the railway, the telegraph and the telephone would have been there. Probably not a single new agency which he could have imagined would be one that has come to pass.

Or, in other words, "the obvious and long-studied problems are not those that have been solved."

People stick with great tenacity to the desire to fly, and effort is not lacking to perfect inventions. One of the latest inventions is now being put into shape for Mr. Frederick Buchanan. This new flying-machine is a great fish-shaped balloon, with the cabin and the machinery of the propellors inside. The fish will be from eighty to one hundred feet long, and in front it will have a sort of bird's head, with a projecting beak. From this point it will gradually swell until at its middle the creature will be nearly thirty feet deep. Then it will gradually taper off to a point, with a tail about eight feet high, constructed to act as a rudder. Thus the whole shape will give a minimum of resistance to the air.

The inventor claims for his machine that it "gives full power to travel at fifty or a hundred feet from the earth's surface, or higher"; that "he will be able with it to make a complete circle of fortifications or camps, hover in mid-air like an eagle, and travel in any direction at a speed of from ten to forty miles an hour."

Among other balloon machines may be mentioned the invention of Count Zeppelin. This balloon was divided into seventeen compartments, and had its framework constructed of aluminum. It proved a failure, owing to the over-rigidity of its framework.

Airships of varying kinds, and promising much in the way of speed, stability, and dirigibility, are also being constructed for Major Renard, M. Deutsch, De Dron, Masden, Beedle, Baron Doradsowsky, Severo, and Mr. Deburaux. All of these men are intrepid and skilled aeronauts, and if the problem of aerial navigation is to be solved, much is to be hoped for from their enthusiastic efforts.

On the 14th of February M. Santos-Dumont had a narrow escape from death, and wrecked his balloon in a trip out over the Bay of Monaco.

DISEASE AND THERAPEUTICS.

Tuberculosis. — Concerning the question of the relation between human and bovine tuberculosis (Vol. 11, pp. 441, 507), which is as yet far from being settled, the recent papers of Dr. Theobald Smith and Dr. J. J. Adami are of much practical and scientific value. Dr. Smith's is of special significance, for the author is evidently in some sympathy with the views expressed by Dr. Koch at the British congress on tuberculosis last summer. Dr. Smith, in fact, was practically the originator of the idea that the bacillus of human and bovine tubercle are not identical — though Koch was the one to elaborate and adopt the idea.

Dr. Smith says: "As the broad student of infectious diseases, Koch is correct, I think. The differences between human and bovine bacilli are too striking to lead the experimenter to any other preliminary conclusion." However, Dr. Smith does not assume the extreme position of Koch, for he says that "while there is no evidence to show that the bovine bacilli may indiscriminately affect the human subject, yet there is some evidence that bovine bacilli have been isolated from human beings, but that the successful transmission is uncommon and depends upon conditions which still need investigation." The practical point in Dr. Smith's paper is that from our present inadequate knowledge we have no right to relax our sanitary vigilance.

Dr. Adami, in his article, takes a more decided stand against Koch. He says that "the bovine tubercle bacillus is not so virulent for human beings as the human tubercle bacillus, but that, nevertheless, either species may be infected by micro-organisms derived from the other

under certain circumstances. That is, we have *varieties* and not *species* of the tubercle bacillus, and the advice of Koch to disregard bovine tuberculosis as a cause of infection in human beings is not only false, but is little less than criminal on his part."

At the session of the New York State Medical Society on January 29, among a number of important recommendations received from the legislative committee was one respecting the Koch theory. The committee said that the questions involved in Dr. Koch's paper at the London tuberculosis congress upon the communicability of bovine tuberculosis invite further experiments in this field before any conclusions can be drawn that would modify existing methods for dealing with the disease. The local boards of health are requested to follow the work of the milk committee of the New York City Medical Society in the efforts made to protect that commodity.

Smallpox. — The total number of smallpox cases reported to the surgeon-general of the United States marine hospital service for the United States is, during the week ending February 1, 544 cases with 56 deaths; week ending February 7, 660 cases, 49 deaths; week ending February 14, 780 cases, 48 deaths; week ending February 21, 504 cases, 58 deaths. The distribution is quite general. Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Minneapolis, Omaha, Newark, and cities in Iowa, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Indiana have the greater number of cases. Over a thousand cases were reported from London for the week ending February 21.

Dr. Pfeiffer. — In connection with the smallpox epidemic in Boston, the case of Dr. Pfeiffer has created considerable comment and seems to be one of poetic justice, if there is anything poetical about smallpox. This physician was an ardent anti-vaccinationist, and so convinced was he that smallpox was not contagious that he went to the smallpox hospital and visited the patients without the formality of vaccinating himself. The result was that the doctor acquired a remarkably vigorous attack of smallpox of the confluent variety. Just what effect the disease will have upon Dr. Pfeiffer's anti-vaccination ideas had not become apparent at the end of February.

Christian Science in Germany. — The German emperor is stated to have declared that he had no intention of allowing the disciples of Mrs. Eddy to spread the doctrine of "Christian Science" in the fatherland.

Neurasthenia. — Apropos of the "strenuous life," which is at present so marked a feature of our modern civilization, especially in the larger cities, the article of A. Pitres in the *Journal de Medicine de Bordeaux* is to the point. In describing the mental state of this condition (neurasthenia) he says: "The patient is continually lamenting, watching himself minutely, trying to analyze and to explain each trifling change noted. He is affected by his present ills, fears those to come, is sad, timid, discouraged, and, at times, melancholic. The cause of this condition is fatigue, either from overwork or from previous illness. These cases show a loss of will power and of action. Both muscular exercise and prolonged mental effort are impossible. Lassitude and pessimism result. Dr. Fleury considers this a condition of pure fatigue, due to a diminution of vital force. Rest, tonics, and hygiene will cure this condition."

Hypnotism. — The *Medical Record* of January 18 contains an editorial upon the use and misuse of hypnotism. Although advocating the fullest professional freedom for physicians in the intelligent use of hypnotism as a method of treatment, it called for legislation to restrict the non-professional use by incompetent and unqualified persons, and concluded as follows: —

> In this country, unfortunately, the quack hypnotist, mesmerist, magnetist, or whatever he may call himself, is free to practice his "art" almost everywhere . . . Let us hope that the time may come when physicians will assert their influence in the community in a less timid manner than they do now, and will secure the passage of laws against quackery in all its forms. Meanwhile, the medical societies should take the regulation of the practice of hypnotism under consideration.

Education.

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT.

President Hadley of Yale University was one of the speakers at the Lowell Institute, Boston, during February. On the evening of the 18th he delivered an address on "The Effect of Modern Scientific Development on Ideals." He referred to the caste separation in education which formerly existed, but which is now everywhere passing away. Within fifty years practically every college, he said, has widened or transformed the scope of its curriculum. The classical and the technical schools have been brought closer together, and at present the centre of gravity has been transferred from the classical to the scientific, in higher education.

One of the dangers "is that the very causes which are widening the range of choice open today to the individual teacher or student of science, may result in deterioration rather than improvement of the character and influence of the profession as a body. We are attracting to the profession men who have the power to deal with things rather than with persons — men who are experts and nothing else." There is danger to undergraduates in the tendency to separate those seeking technical training from those "engaged in intellectual dissipapation." Gifts of money President Hadley looks upon as something that may easily prove unfortunate; and in alluding to conferences among students regarding work, that have given place to athletics, he said: "The problem now is to give sufficient freedom to teachers and students to get what they want for their several purposes without interfering with the collective ideas essential to the university atmosphere."

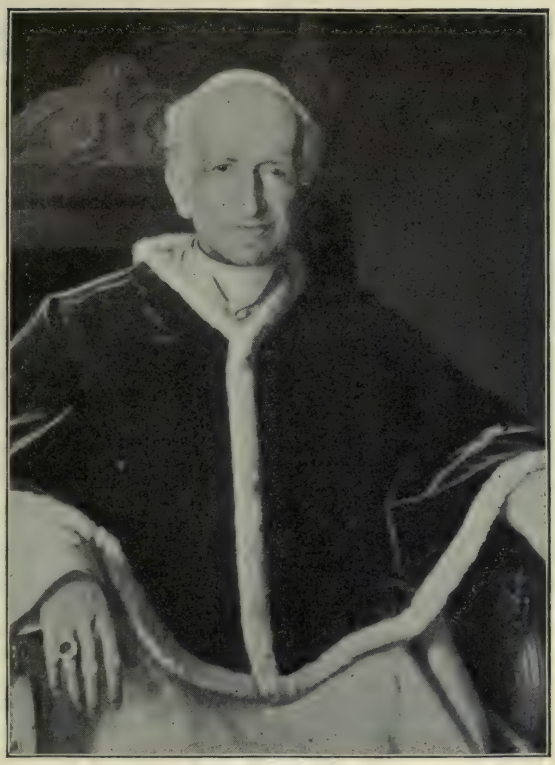
THE AIM OF EDUCATION.

President Hyde of Bowdoin College, in a recent article on some of the problems of education, says: "It is just beginning to dawn upon us that a grain of inspiration is worth many ounces of information; that an ounce of comprehension is worth many pounds of aggregation; and that a single pound of art is worth many tons of science."

Some of the negative methods he touches upon, summing them up in "the besetting sin of the higher education," which is, he claims, "its inevitable tendency to resort to devices which get something out of everybody, instead of putting the best things into the few who are able to receive them. It is infinitely easier to get grammatical and philological results out of everybody than to impart literary taste and appreciation to anybody. . . . In dealing with large masses of men it is so tempting to substitute mechanical dexterity in manipulation for the grasp of the significance of things, in science; grammar and philology for insight and appreciation, in literature; transcription for illumination, in history; the criticisms of other men's opinions for the examination of one's own, in philosophy; that the best teaching is sure to be rare in any institution." But he sees many of these errors disappearing in the demands of the twentieth century, which are made for a type of scholarship that requires something more than the acquisition of facts, regardless of their relative worth, sense of proportion, attractiveness of form, or practical use.

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

A movement to organize educational work in the United States, and especially in the South, is progressing in New York. It has gained the approval of wealthy men, among them being John D. Rockefeller and his son, who propose to give it financial support. The project is to be launched upon somewhat the same plan of organization as that of the Peabody and State Funds, but upon a larger scale.



POPE LEO XIII.

Religion.

PAPAL CELEBRATION.

On February 20, Pope Leo XIII. entered upon the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate. He is reckoned as the 259th successor of St. Peter and is one of the oldest men who ever wore the triple tiara —emblematic of spiritual, temporal, and purgatorial authority. History records one centenarian, five nonogenarians, and twenty octogenarians among the Roman pontiffs, while about fifty died between the ages of sixty-five and seventy-nine. Vincenzo Pecci was born March 2, 1810.

Popes reckon their pontificates from the date of their coronation, rather than of their election, and therefore the chief scenes of the jubilee celebration occurred on March 2 throughout the Catholic world. In Rome the "chapel" was held in the basilica of St. Peter for the first time since 1870, such ceremonies having heretofore occurred in the Sistine chapel of the Vatican. Thirty cardinals, numerous archbishops and bishops, the members of the pontifical court, the special foreign missions sent by most countries (including Germany and England, but not the United States), the members of the diplomatic corps, and the Roman nobility, all in magnificent vestments or uniforms, participated in the ceremony, and formed a striking spectacle. The total assemblage is thought

to have numbered not far from fifty thousand persons. During this his jubilee year, Leo XIII. will also commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of his becoming a cardinal, and the sixtieth anniversary of his consecration as an archbishop. In all the list of popes there has been but one other, Pius IX., who has lived to celebrate the silver jubilee of his coronation as "Bishop of Rome." It has not been thought that Leo XIII. would live to complete his twenty-fifth year as Pope, but it is now reported that persons living near him say that he is as well now as he was ten years ago and that they would not be surprised if he lived to be a hundred years old.

Pope Leo has been, on the whole, a wonderfully tactful and progressive pontiff. As cardinal he voted for papal infallibility, and as Pope he has condemned religious freedom, education by the state, and most of our modern doctrines. But, on the other hand, one may point to his interest in both science and philosophy; to his repression of churchly opposition to the government in both France and Germany, and his condemnation of the Irish politicians and their methods; to his recognition of the democratic spirit also, and his insight into the fact that any form of government is good which secures the welfare of the people; and to his sympathy with some form of Christian socialism, while denouncing socialism of the destructive type. His three ambitions during his pontificate have been stated as follows: To solidify Christian education, to perfect the organization of his church, and to pave the way for the reunion of Christian churches on a Roman Catholic basis. In an era of liberalizing tendencies he has directed the policy of the Catholic Church with a steady hand. His pontificate will long be memorable, as will his remarkable personality.

BIBLICAL DISCUSSION.

There is no doubt that the Higher Critic has arrived — as the French say. The discussion as to whether the Bible is a Divinely inspired and an inerrant book or collection of books, grows more prevalent and productive of results of various kinds. Professor C. W. Pearson, who has recently found it advisable to retire from his chair in the Northwestern University (Methodist), in consequence of his avowed belief in the mythical or legendary character of much of the Bible, cites the miracles of the fiery furnace in the book of Daniel, the feeding of Elijah by the ravens, the feeding of the multitude by Jesus, and the increase of the widow's barrel of meal by Elijah and the cruse of oil by Elisha, as impossible of literal belief, and concludes that "the legendary element is as obvious and as indisputable in the New Testament as in the Old. The great spiritual teachings of the Bible rest upon absolute and eternal truth, but its history and science are always imperfect and often erroneous. Not 'the stars in their courses' only, not merely astronomy, but geology and biology, have shown that the story of creation in Genesis is poetic."

As expressing the conservative view the New York *Observer* says editorially: "We must believe that God had power to work miracles, and that through His appointed agents, for if we did not believe that much, we could not believe in His power, and we would not really be believing in Him as God at all. But at every turn of Holy Scripture we see human history evolving itself in the most natural way, just as it does in these latter days in which we boast so much of higher civilization and development. The harmony of teaching in so many different books, penned by so many different writers, covering such immense stretches of time, is the highest possible indication of the persistence of the Divine plan toward its perfect work in the evolution of the Christian dispensation. It may be that weak minds have been wrecked in the study of the Scripture; but it was assuredly not the fault of the Scripture, but the fault of the weak mind." The same paper declares that "the critical study of the Scriptures has not undermined the popular faith in their inerrancy."

From the painting by Verestchagin.

A PHILIPPINE SPY.

Art, Music, and the Drama.

VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.

An Interpreter of Life. — One of our American amateurs lately thought to encourage the taste for art among his countrymen by inviting a painter friend to his country-seat and turning the place, both house and grounds, over to the artist and his models. Here a life of bacchanalian freedom from conventionality — and costume — was led for some months, many brilliant open-air effects of sunlight and shadow and variously tinted reflections upon nude flesh were obtained and the results were given to the public in a series of paintings exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition.

From the point of view of popular interest they were among the most notable failures of that exhibition. The public gazed in idle curiosity, or looked askance, and then passed on to gather around a group of J. G. Brown's bootblacks. Artists have railed unceasingly at this preference of Americans for "story-telling" pictures and this aversion to the nude, but the preference and the aversion are deep-seated traits of the American character, and the artists who disregard them do so at their own risk.

The Russian painter, Verestchagin, (See portrait Vol. 11, p. 755) judged his public much better when, for the second time, he brought his collection of war paintings to the Art Institute at Chicago. The crowds, numbering 63,000, which attended the exhibition, gave proof of this, and the interest displayed by those who attended made the event notable in the annals of American art exhibitions.

It was not the technical excellence of these paintings, if the critics are to be believed, which excited so much interest. In composition, in color scheme, in drawing, and in brush work, they were all surpassed by many modern masterpieces which the public passes by with little heed. Some months after the time when the American artist referred to was going into retreat with his models at his friend's country place, this "globe trotting" Russian visited the camps and hospitals and battlegrounds of the American volunteer army in the Philippines, and gathered there impressions of life in field and camp which he has interpreted for us on the canvases exhibited at Chicago. With carelessness of surface truths, but with a heart for the soul of things, he painted a boy in Khaki, alone on the picket line, standing, rifle in hand, with abstracted gaze thinking of friends at home. Every mother who saw the painting understood it at a glance, and thought with yearning in her heart of the thousands of homeless boys over yonder, whose deepest feelings the artist had fathomed by his more than painter's instinct, and had here interpreted in this solitary figure.

There are battle-scenes in the collection, scenes which have been but names to us heretofore — Zapote Bridge, Santa Ana, Caloocan, with portraits of General McArthur and his staff, General Anderson and others. We are grateful to this Russian for putting on canvas a faithful and lasting record of these historic scenes and of the actors in them. We wonder, indeed, that he should have been before all American artists in appreciating their significance. But we see presently that this, the spectacular side of war, is not that in which he is most interested. It is the grim side of camp and field life which most impresses Verestchagin, the friend and disciple of Tolstoy, and this grewsome side he interprets for us with a ruthlessness of truth-telling that preaches in its own way the gospel of peace.

In the "Philippine Spy," led bound and guarded by a corporal and private to the American officer of the day, there is a dire suggestion of the fate which men in authority mete out to their fellows under the iron traditions of military usage. Of similar suggestiveness is the painting of a deserter captured and led before an officer at night for examination. The effect of candle-light upon the scared and earnest face of the deserter is grewsome, and the penalty he is sure to suffer seems over-severe for a crime committed perhaps in thoughtlessness or pique.

The series called "The Unfinished Letter, a Short Poem in Pictures," is the most characteristic group of paintings in this room. First we have the solitary figure of a cavalry sergeant mounted and saluting his officer, to whose question "Are you hit, sergeant?" he replies with a simple, "Yes, sir!" — but the gravity of his blood-stained face supplies the missing details. The story of his entry at the hospital, borne on a litter by two sorrowful comrades, of his attempt to dictate to the nurse a letter for his "beloved mother," and of the interruption of the letter by the summons of the grim messenger, is graphically told in this series, and though we may regret for Art's sake the artificial "fourthly" and "fifthly" of his sermon we carry away its lesson in our hearts. The gospel of peace will bear repetition even under set chapter headings. It is noteworthy that although the material for the Philippine paintings was gathered in a brief visit of a few days at Manila the series is not complete. It is moreover to be supplemented by a series illustrating the Santiago campaign in the Spanish war. As we write, Verestchagin is already in Cuba collecting those hasty impressions from which, with the aid of camera and descriptions, his studio work is done. The new series will be looked forward to with interest.

The Philippine paintings are not the most important in the collection, although they are the most recent. The campaign against Moscow, and Napoleon's disastrous retreat under stress of a Russian winter and of repeated reverses, are forcibly depicted. Here again the grim and terrible side of war inspires the

From the painting by Verestchagin.

"ARE YOU HIT, SERGEANT? "YES, SIR."

artist's brush. The reader of Tolstoy's preface to "War and Peace" will trace the source of Verestchagin's "divine commission" in these paintings, and their lesson will fall with weightier emphasis as he recalls the teachings of the Slavic prophet. A race which has produced in our day two such men as Tolstoy and Verestchagin has much in store for the future benefit of mankind.

In the presence of such earnestness of purpose and faithfulness to the terrible realities of life and death in war, the surface criticisms of the artist's brothers

of the brush seem trivial, although we recognize at once that the difference between their point of view and that of Verestchagin is one of profound significance, affecting the validity of modern art principles and throwing a flood of light upon the vexed problem of the relations between modern art and modern life. Painting in these latter days has become an occult art practiced chiefly by men out of touch with the swift current of modern life, living in smooth-surfaced eddies of their own creation and moving in narrow circles wholly unrelated to the flowing tide that sweeps before them. The modern artist fixes his eye deliberately and exclusively on the surface of material things. A shred of light or a patch of color is the one reality in life to him, and he sets himself to reproduce it with a fidelity truly admirable and a success beyond dispute. When questioned, however, as to the meaning of his picture and its relation to the swift-moving drama of life about him, he shrugs his shoulders and asks, "What would you have? Not a story, surely! Go to the novelist for that."

It was otherwise in the days of the early Renaissance. Art had a message then even for simple folk. People were religious in those days, and so the story was usually a devout tale of a Virgin Enthroned, a Repentant Magdalen, or a Temptation of Saint Anthony. Those were subjects of vital interest to the mediæval mind, and Raphael and Angelo and Da Vinci were never too wise in their craft to tell a story that would interest the multitude. It is only the Parisian of our day and his foreign imitator who have nothing to tell of but an effect of flesh and drapery, or of sunlight on apple blossoms, or of green moonlight on midnight sea; and only in our times has art become a cult of fashion and a sealed book to the multitude.

From the original painting by Verestchagin.

BATTLE SCENE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

When this Russian comes to us with a new art which we, the multitude, can comprehend, and when we find the art which he presents pregnant with weighty

THE BORGHESE PALACE IN ROME.

problems closely related to the life we live, must we defer to the judgment of the critics who decry his work, calling him "showman," "trickster," and the like, and who then invite us to dwell devoutly on the texture of a damask curtain or the turn of a winsome shoulder?

There is justice, doubtless, in much that the critics say of Verestchagin's technical defects. A life of travel in camp and field is not an ideal training for a painter. Much must be sacrificed of power of expression and skill in execution which every true artist strives to possess. But the training of the mind and heart and judgment should keep pace with that of the eye and hand. An artist should first of all have something to say to his generation before he takes up his brush or pencil. The "Last Judgment," the "Sistine Madonna," the "Last Supper," were devout expressions of the religious faith of a believing age, and so appealed to the multitude in their day. It is better for an artist to put himself in touch with some of the vital movements of his time than to train himself to the greatest efficiency of expression if the acquired skill is used only to expose the barrenness of his mind. When an artist like Verestchagin comes to us with a serious purpose in his art we may bid him welcome, and hope that his influence will affect some of our younger painters, and teach them to reflect before they paint, since it is ideas, after all, that interest men and women; pictures that have no meaning are for children.

WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

ART TOPICS.

The Borghese Gallery. — The Borghese palace in Rome, built near the close of the sixteenth century, contained the celebrated art gallery until its removal in 1891 to the Villa Borghese just outside the northern walls of the city. The report (p. 85) that the art collection had been sold by the government for removal to the United States awakened much interest. The difficulties in the way related, not to the disposition and the means of American purchasers, but to an Italian law which prohibits the sale of valuable

art collections out of the country and to the cries of protest which the mere rumor of a sale to American collectors awoke throughout Europe. Lady Stanley, wife of Sir Henry Stanley of England, asserted in January that she had high authority for saying that the difficulties were likely to be overcome, and the reports represented her as "imploring the civilized world to join in averting such a catastrophe."

The Borghese collection has been called the most important private collection in the world. For one canvas alone (Titian's "Sacred and Profane Love"), the Prince of Borghese had been offered more than the Italian government last November paid for the entire collection (variously stated from $625,500 to $720,000). Eugéne Münz, author of "The History of Art During the Renaissance," says that a would-be French purchaser once offered six million francs for the Titian canvas. A similar offer seems to have been made more recently from American sources. But the government seems to have "benevolently assimilated" the entire collection at its own price. Can Italy be blamed for wishing to keep such a treasure?

The German Emperor's Gift to Harvard. — A permanent reminder of America's late guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, is to be found in the royal gift he presented to Harvard in behalf of his brother, the Emperor of Germany. It consists of casts of twenty-five subjects, many of them important architectural monuments, ranging in point of time from the great bronze doors of the cathedral of Hildescheim, dating from the eleventh century, down to Gottfried Schadow's statue of Frederick the Great at Stettin, erected in 1793.

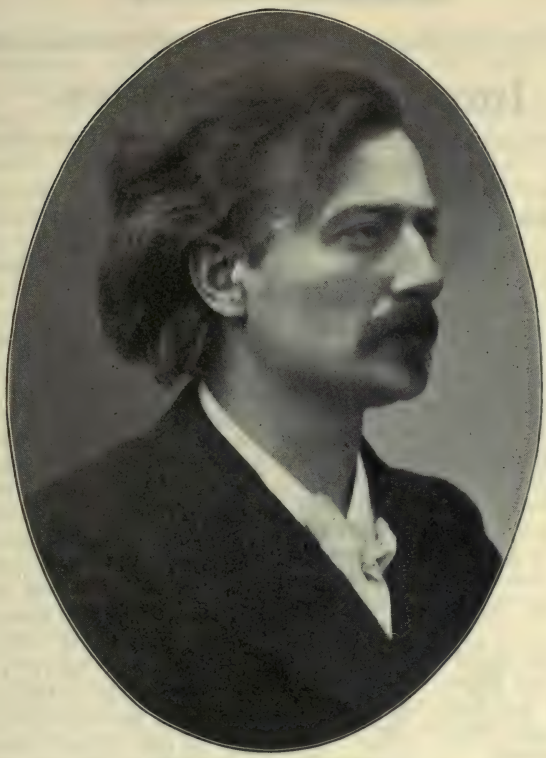
Many of the objects are of great size, the smallest being the large masks of the so-called dying warriors over the doors of the arsenal at Berlin, and the largest including the entire golden gate of the cathedral at Freiberg, the bishop's seat and altar of the Ulm cathedral and the colossal equestrian statue of the great Elector at Berlin, by Schlueter. Ten statues of heroic size representing the founders, come from the cathedral at Naumberg, while the tomb of St. Sebaldus at Nuremberg furnishes an illustration of famous work in bronze.

It is expected that the casts will arrive in this country about the middle of the summer.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Paderewski's "Manru." — The Metropolitan Opera House in New York City has been recently the scene of two notable events. On February 14 occurred the presentation of Paderewski's new opera, "Manru," under the supervision of its composer, and on February 25 an operatic program was given in honor of the brother of an emperor.

Paderewski's presence at the rehearsal and the first performance of "Manru" was an event of historic importance, as it is the first time a grand opera has been produced in this country under the guidance of the man who wrote it. Mr. Paderewski's "première" was acknowledged a genuine triumph, the enthusiasm of the audience demanding fifteen calls at the end of the second act. The opera achieved its own particular triumph in the later presentations, when the absence of the composer prevented his personal popularity from playing any part in the applause. The libretto of the opera was written by Dr. Alfred Nossig, a Polish sculptor and musician, and is based upon Kraszeki's novel, "The Cabin Behind the Woods." The plot is "illustrative of the irrepressible desire of the gypsy to wander, both in the matter of environment and affections, describing the wooing of a Galician maiden, Ulana, by one Manru, his desertion of her through the vagaries of love potions and the baleful influence of the moon, his fascination by a gypsy maiden, Asa, and finally his death by violence and the suicide of his deserted pseudo-wife." On this theme is constructed an instrumental part of such importance that, like the music of Wagner's operas, it seems to be "continually painting the picture of the inner life of the personages." Singularly enough, along with



IGNACE PADEREWSKI.

the reminders of Wagner, come suggestions of Bizet's "Carmen" in this portrayal of out-door gypsy life, and many critics find in this combination some weaknesses that Paderewski will be free from in his second opera. In the meantime his first opera undoubtedly will live if the orchestra remains under such a director as Walter Damrosch and the character rôles continue to be taken by such artists as the Polish tenor, Von Bandrowski, Mme. Sembrich, Mr. Bispham, and Miss Fritzi Scheff.

In Honor of Prince Henry of Prussia. — America's first "state performance" was in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia. The Metropolitan Opera House having been selected as the place for the great festival of song, decorations were carried out after a scheme designed by Mr. Stanford White. Garlands of coarse smilax dotted with electric lights extended across the broad ceiling, down the pillars, and over the railings of galleries and boxes, with daisies, azaleas, and roses appearing in this greenery, simply dotting it in the upper part of the house, but swelling into clusters and bunches around the boxes. The same general effect was repeated above and around the stage, and a green curtain of the smilax, illumined by electric lights, rose and fell in dazzling beauty. High above this curtain shone the imperial eagle of Germany and the American eagle above the coats of arms of the two nations.

The assembly was a brilliant one, and the performance an elaborate rendering of entire acts from five operatic masterpieces — Lohengrin, Carmen, The Huguenots, Le Cid, and Aida — the cast of characters being made up of men and women of world-wide fame. The occasion was in all respects a memorable one.

Important Statistics.

POPULATION, PUBLIC DEBT, BANKING, AND COMMERCE.

The population of the United States and its outlying possessions in the census year 1900 was, according to a bulletin of the census bureau given out January 7, 84,233,069. This is distributed as follows: Continental United States, or United States proper, 75,994,575 (heretofore announced); Philippines, 6,961,339, being the estimate of the statistician to the Philippine commission; Porto Rico, 953,243; Hawaii, 154,001; Alaska, 63,592; Guam, 9,000; American Samoa, 6,100; persons in the military and naval service of the United States outside of the territory of the United States proper, 91,219.

The population of outlying territory, except Alaska and Hawaii, is given not on the basis of actual enumeration by the census bureau, but on that of the best available sources.

But three countries in the world have a larger population than this, viz. China, the British empire, and the Russian empire. The population of France, dependencies included, is numerically about the same as that of the United States, viz. about 83,600,000. Of this number, over 25,000,000 are in African dependencies, nearly 17,000,000 are in Asia, and 2,000,000 are in Madagascar.

"A picture on every page" is the term by which an enthusiastic student of statistics describes the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," issued in February by the treasury bureau of statistics. While solid columns of figures are not looked upon by the average citizen as especially picturesque, an examination of the pages of the publication above mentioned presents some interesting, if not absolutely picturesque, facts.

It is interesting, for instance, to observe that the gross area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, has grown from 827,844 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,600 in 1900, and the population from 5,308,483 in 1800 to 75,693,724 in 1900. Another page shows that Virginia ranked first in population in 1800, but that in 1900 it ranked seventeenth. Pennsylvania has sturdily held her own, ranking second in population in 1800 and the same in 1900. New York, which ranked third in 1800, stands first in the list in 1900. North Carolina, which stood fourth in rank in 1800 was fifteenth in 1900. Kentucky has moved downward from eighth in rank in 1800 to twenty-ninth in 1900; Delaware, from seventeenth to forty-sixth; Indiana has moved upward from twenty-first in rank in 1800 to eighth in 1900; and Ohio has moved from the eighteenth place in 1800 to the fourth in 1900.

Another page which presents an interesting picture is that devoted to the analysis of the principal of the public debt of the United States. It shows that the debt, which in 1865 was $78.25 per capita, was in 1901 $13.45 per capita, and that the interest charge, which in 1865 was $4.29 per capita, was in 1901 38 cents per capita. The lowest rate of interest on outstanding bonds in 1865 was 4 per cent, and of those there were but $90,000,000, against $245,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds, $1,213,000,000 at 6 per cent, and $671,000,000 at 7.3 per cent; while in 1901 practically one half of the outstanding debt stood at 2 per cent, and even those bonds were selling at a premium in the markets.

Another interesting picture is found on the page which shows the condition of the savings banks of the United States in 1901. Deposits in savings banks in 1820 were $1,138,576, and the number of depositors was 8,635. In 1901 the amount of deposits was $2,449,547,885, and the number of depositors 6,107,083. The average sum due each depositor in 1820 was $131.86; in 1901 it was $401.10.

Another interesting picture is found in the statement showing the transactions of the New York clearing house from 1854 to 1901. In 1854 the number of banks was fifty, the capital forty-seven million dollars, and the clearings $5,750,455,987. In 1901, the number of banks had not only increased to sixty-two, and their capital to eighty-two millions, but the clearings had increased to $77,020,672,494, the number of banks having thus increased about 25 per cent, the capital about 75 per cent, while the clearings in 1901 were 13 times as much as in 1854.

Still another interesting picture is that which shows in a single table the story of the foreign commerce of the United States from 1800 to 1900. In 1800 the imports were ninty-one millions and the exports seventy-one millions,— imports exceeding exports by twenty millions or nearly 30 per cent. In 1901 imports were eight hundred and twenty-three millions and exports one thousand, four hundred eighty-seven millions,— the excess of exports being six hundred sixty-four millions or eighty per cent greater than the imports. Imports in 1901 were nine times as great as in 1800, and exports were twenty-one times as great as in 1800.

One more interesting picture is that which divides the imports into great classes and shows the relative growth of each. Articles of food in 1886 formed 31 per cent of the imports; in 1901, 26 per cent. Manufactures ready for consumption in 1886 formed 20 per cent of the imports; in 1901, 16.8 per cent. Articles in a crude condition for use of manufacturers formed 23 per cent of the imports in 1886, and 35.5 per cent in 1901, showing that manufacturers are steadily increasing their importations of raw materials required in manufacturing, while in most other classes the percentage of imports is decreasing.

WEALTH STATISTICS OF THE WORLD.

The United States treasury bureau of statistics has published tables taken from the "Year Book" of the London *Daily Mail* showing the relative wealth of the principal nations; also their respective burdens of national debts, their production of the chief cereal, and their standing in the "fight for iron trade."

Under the head of wealth the five leading nations stand as follows:

United States	£16,350,000,000
United Kingdom	11,866,000,000
France	9,690,000,000
Germany	8,052,000,000
Russia	6,425,000,000

Their respective national debts are:

United States	£ 221,000.000
Germany	651,000.000
United Kingdom	766,000,000
Russia	711,000,000
France	1,239,000,000

And the ratio of debt to wealth:

	Per cent.
United States	1.4
United Kingdom	6.0
Germany	8.1
Russia	11.1
France	12.8

In the battle of commercial competition the United States has been steadily winning, while England and Germany have not held their own. France has been unaffected by the decline elsewhere. Of the supremacy of the United States as the great wheat-producing country, it suffices to say that our wheat product in 1901 was 90,000,000 quarters (8 bushels each) or just about as much as was produced by Russia, France and Germany combined (91,000,000). The United States is also far in the lead in producing pig-iron and steel. In 1900 the pig-iron production was:

	Tons.		Tons.
United States	13,789,242	France	2,699,494
United Kingdom	8,908,570	Russia	2,821,000
Germany	8.494,852		

And that of steel:

	Tons.		Tons.
United States	10,087,322	France	1,624,046
Great Britain	4,901,054	Russia	1,494,000
Germany	4,799 000		

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

In 1901 the gold production of the United States was, fine ounces 3,880,578, value $80,218,800,— an increase over the previous year of $2,059,000. Colorado was far in the lead, producing 1,402,875

fine ounces, or $29,000,000; and California followed with 760,973 ounces, $15,730,700. The other States and Territories with a gold product of over one million each were Alaska, $6,904,400; Arizona, $4,193,400; Idaho, $2,273,900; Montana, $5,023,300; Nevada, $3,000,000; Oregon, $1,777,800; South Dakota, $6,601,800; Utah, $3,824,300. There was a decline in the product of Alaska amounting to $627,000.

The commercial value of the country's silver product was 35,792,200, or fine ounces 59,653,788, an increase of about 92,000 ounces. Colorado produced silver to the amount of $12,500,000. Other States with product reaching the million mark are Arizona, 1,797,000; Idaho, $2,400,000; Montana, $8,700,000; Nevada, $2,400,000; Utah, $6,150,000.

RECIPROCITY.

The practical experiences of the United States with reciprocity are told by some figures and statements recently complied by the treasury bureau of statistics.

There have been three distinct tests of reciprocity in the trade relations of the United States: (1) The reciprocity treaty with Canada, existing from 1854 to 1866. (2) The reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian government, existing from 1876 to the date of annexation, 1898. (3) The series of treaties framed under the McKinley tariff act of 1890, beginning with the treaty with Brazil, April 1, 1891; Dominican Republic, August 1, 1891; Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico, September 1, 1892; Germany, February 1, 1892; United Kingdom, for the British West Indies and British Guiana, February 1, 1891; Nicaragua, April 15, 1892; Austria-Hungary, May 25, 1892; Honduras, May 25, 1892; and Guatemala, May 30, 1892. These treaties continued in existence until the passage of the Wilson tariff act, August 27, 1894.

The detailed provisions of these various reciprocity treaties may be briefly described in general terms as follows:

1. The *Canadian* reciprocity treaty provided for the free admission into the United States from Canada, and the free admission into Canada from the United States, of breadstuffs, provisions, live animals, fruits, fish, poultry, hides and skins, furs, stone, ores and metals, timber and lumber, unmanufactured cotton, flax and hemp, unmanufactured tobacco,—the list of articles being identical for each country.

2. The *Hawaiian* reciprocity treaty provided for the free admission into the United States of sugar, molasses, and other of the principal tropical productions of the island. For the free admission into the islands of breadstuffs, provisions, manufactures and general merchandise from the United States.

3. In the group of treaties made in the years 1891 and 1892, under the act of 1890, the provisions were briefly as follows:

Brazil. The free admission into the United States from Brazil of sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides. The free admission into Brazil from the United States of breadstuffs, pork, fish, cottonseed oil, coal, agricultural implements, machinery for mining and manufacturing, mechanical tools, material for railway construction, and numerous other articles, the product of the United States; also for a 25 per cent reduction in the rates of duty on certain other articles, including provisions, manufactures of iron and steel, leather, lumber, furniture, wagons and carriages, and manufactures of rubber.

Cuba and Porto Rico. The free admission into the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico of sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides. The admission to the islands from the United States, free of duty, of salted meats, fish, lard, woods for cooperage and manufactured into doors, frames etc., wagons and carts, cars for railways, sewing machines, manufactures of iron and steel, oats and forage, and numerous other articles, the product of the United States; also corn and meal at 25 cents per hundred kilograms, wheat at 30 cents per hundred kilograms, flour at $1.00 per hundred kilograms; also a reduction of 50 per cent of the duty on

numerous other articles, especially manufactures.

With the *British West Indies* the treaty provided for the free admission into the United States of sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides from the islands. The free admission into the islands from the United States of live animals, canned or dried beef, fish, eggs, machinery for agriculture, irrigation and mining, etc.; also a reduction of 25 per cent in the rates of duty on beef and pork salted, and provisions, and of 50 per cent on bacon and other articles.

With the *Dominican Republic British Guiana, Nicaragua, Honduras,* and *Guatemala,* the provisions were similar to those with the West Indies.

With *Germany* the treaty provided for the free admission into the United States of sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides from Germany. The free admission into Germany from the United States of bran, flax, feathers, hides and skins, and tan bark; also a large list of articles at a fixed rate of duty, but in all cases below the regular tariff rate — the list including breadstuffs, lumber, provisions, live animals, fruits, and certain manufactures.

The treaty with *Austria-Hungary* was similar in general characteristics to that of Germany.

The tables which follow show the commerce between the United States and the countries in question during the existence of the reciprocity treaties and the two years prior and subsequent to the existence of those treaties:

CANADA.

(Treaty existed from September 11, 1854 to March 17, 1866, with commerce of two years preceding and following that period).

Fiscal years.	Imports into U. S. from Canada.	Exports from U. S. to Canada.
1852	$ 5,469,445	$10,229,608
1853	6,527,559	12,432,597
1854	8,784,412	24,073,408
1855	15,118,289	27,741,808
1856	21,276,614	29,025,349
1857	22,108,916	24,138,482
1858	15,784,836	23,604,526
1859	19,287,565	28,109,494
1860	23,572,796	22,695,928
1861	22,724,489	22,676,513
1862	18,511,025	20,573,970
1863	17,484,786	27,619,814
1864	29,608,736	26,574,624
1865	33,264,403	28,829,402
1866	48,528,628	24,828,880
1867	25,044,005	21,020,302
1868	26,201,379	24,080,777

1866, nine months of year under reciprocity.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(Treaty existed from 1876 to 1898, with commerce of two years preceding and following that period).

Fiscal years.	Imports into U. S. from H. I.	Exports from U. S. to H. I.
1874	$ 1,016,952	$ 614,628
1875	1,373,681	662,164
1876	1,227,191	779,257
1877	2,250,335	1,272,949
1878	2,678,830	1,736,099
1879	3,257,938	2,374,918
1880	4,600,444	2,086,170
1885	8,837,497	2,787,922
1890	12,313,908	4,711,417
1895	7,888,961	3,723,057
1896	11,757,704	3,985,707
1897	13,687,790	4,590,075
1898	17,187,380	5,907,155
1899	17,831,463	9,305,470
1900	20,707,903	13,509,148

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

(Treaty existed from September 1, 1891 to August 27, 1894; with commerce of two years preceding and following that period).

Fiscal years.	Imports into U. S. from C. & P. R.	Exports from U. S. to C. & P. R.
1889	$55,837,996	$13,916,242
1890	57,855,217	15,381,943
1891	64,878,505	14,380,123
1892	81,179,678	20,809,573
1893	82,715,129	28,165,291
1894	78,813,893	22,845,839
1895	54,377,871	14,641,205
1896	42,314,883	9,632,974

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

(Treaty existed from February 1, 1892 to August 27, 1894; with commerce of two years preceding and following that period).

Fiscal years.	Imports into U. S. from B. W. I.	Exports from U. S. to B. W. I.
1890	$14,855,018	$8,288,686
1891	16,293,184	9,779,138
1892	12,992,447	9,038,376
1893	16,788,438	9,006,962
1894	13,461,773	9,440,892
1895	10,243,151	8,585,742
1896	11,323,292	9,658,200

GERMANY.

(Treaty existed from February, 1892, to August 27, 1894; with commerce for two years preceding and following that period).

Fiscal years.	Imports into U. S. from Germany.	Exports from U. S. to Germany.
1890	$98,837,683	$ 85,563,312
1891	97,316,383	92,795,456
1892	82,907,553	105,521,558
1893	96,210,203	83,578,988
1894	69,387,905	92,357,163
1895	81,014,065	92,053,753
1896	94,240,833	97,897,197

The reciprocity agreements now in existence, framed under the Dingley tariff, were made on the following dates respectively: France, May 30, 1898; Portugal, June 12, 1900; Germany, July 10, 1900; Italy, July 18, 1900.

Diagram Showing
The Density of Population in Kings, Queens, Richmond, Essex and Hudson Counties.
The figures represent the number of people to the square mile in this region.

CITY POPULATIONS.

In no other place in this country (says the *World's Work*, from which the above map is taken) is there anywhere nearly so dense a gathering of people as on Manhattan Island. This is shown by the following list of counties, where the average exceeds 1,000 to the mile:

COUNTIES	PEOPLE PER SQ. MILE
New York	22,076
Kings, N. Y.	15,150
Suffolk (Boston), Mass.	11,990
Philadelphia, Pa.	9,951
Hudson (Jersey City), N. J.	8,977
San Francisco, Cal.	8,167
Essex (Newark), N. J.	2,827
Cook (Chicago), Ill.	1,851
Orleans, La.	1,457
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,447
Queens, N. Y.	1,185
Richmond, N. Y.	1,176
St. Louis, Mo.	1,149
Hamilton (Cincinnati), O.	1,021

All of these counties contain populous cities, but many of them also have a considerable rural area that reduces the average of density.

POPULATION AS TO SEX.

According to recent census bureau statistics the males outnumber the females in all but eleven of the fifty-two States and Territories. These eleven and the excess of females in each are approximately as follows: New Hampshire, 830; Massachusetts, 70,398; Rhode Island, 7,524; New York, 39,334; New Jersey, 149; Maryland, 3,581; District of Columbia, 14,710; Virginia, 2,390; North Carolina, 16,456; South Carolina, 10,526; Georgia, 9,929. The excess of males in California is 156,909, in Minnesota, 113,586, in Texas, 109,090, and in Pennsylvania, 106,967. The excess of females in the Southern States is largely made up of negroes, of which race there are in the whole country 54,347 more females than males, North Carolina leading with an excess of 17,221, closely followed by Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia, and the District of Columbia in the order named.

A comparison of the relative increase of whites and negroes during the last decade shows a slight falling off in the latter, the increase for the whites being 21.4 per cent against 18.1 per cent for the negroes. This relative decrease holds good in the Southern States as well as elsewhere, showing that the whites in that section have increased in greater proportion than have those of negro descent.

Of the 8,834,395 negroes in the United States, 1,034,813 are in Georgia, 907,630 in Mississippi, 827,307 in Alabama, 782,321 in South Carolina, 660,722 in Virginia, 650,804 in Louisiana, 624,469 in North Carolina, 620,822 in Texas. No other State has more than 370,000.

The American city which is showing the most rapid gain in population is Los Angeles. This California town, which was settled by the Spaniards in 1780, gained 250 per cent in population between 1880 and 1890, and 100 per cent between 1890 and 1900.

Mr. W. H. Hunt, chief statistician of the United States Census Bureau, publishes some results of his studies of general conditions of young men, meaning by the term "young men" those between the ages of 16 and 35. Sixty-six per cent of the young men of the country are unmarried, and the average of marriage is twenty-five years. Fifty-five per cent of the young men live at home. Eighty-five per cent are employed by others. Twenty-two per cent belong to fraternal orders. Of the young men belonging to fraternal orders, sixty-seven per cent are church members. In the country, one in two young men go to church regularly, one in three occasionally, and one in fourteen not at all. In the city one in four regularly, one in two occasionally, and one in seven not at all.

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

AN ENDOWED PUBLISHING HOUSE.

A member of a publishing house that has recently come to grief has suggested a scheme for the salvation and regeneration of literature. It is worth considering. Untold sums have been donated by public-spirited men and women for founding universities, schools, hospitals, asylums, libraries. In Boston we have an endowed orchestra; in Paris there is an endowed theatre. What we want is an endowed publishing house.

It is certainly an inspiring suggestion. Let us imagine a millionaire, whose wealth is a burden to him, establishing such an institution. In these days of great things we will let him start with an endowment of ten millions, which, invested at four per cent, would give us an income of four hundred thousand dollars. The one rule of the new house should be to issue only worthy books, irrespective of the question whether they would meet with present popularity. Every publisher knows that out of any hundred manuscripts submitted, seventy-five are rejected because of their worthlessness; five or six are accepted because there is some prospect of their proving remunerative; and two or three are reluctantly returned to their authors on the ground that they are too good for the public—they would not sell. Our endowed publishing house should accept everything that had genuine merit. The business should otherwise be conducted on a strictly mercantile basis; the funds from the endowment should be used only in balancing the deficit at the end of the year.

Every book issued should be printed in the most artistic manner, on the most appropriate paper, and bound in an enduring and attractive form.

Authors should be paid an encouraging sum for their works. Take a poet like Edward Arlington Robinson, whose first volume, though thoroughly appreciated by a chosen few, is probably unknown to the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen. Now Robinson has ready a good-sized volume of later verse, marked by greater depth of thought and originality of expression. Some day it will be appreciated. Our endowed house would take this new volume and pay enough for it in advance to keep the poet alive for four or five years more.

Such a publishing house could well afford to encourage historians. It is well known that Bancroft, Parkman, Ticknor, and Prescott were men of independent means, so that they were able to spend time lavishly in gathering their materials. A man of ability might well be provided with a year's income, in advance, or five years' income, to enable him to carry out his special investigations. Then his work should be brought into notice by proper advertisements, and when presented to the public it should have such maps and other illustrations as would make it really worth while.

This is no quixotic idea. Many learned societies publish annals or monographs, and thus do something of the same kind. Mr. Carnegie's University of Universities, the design of which is to assist scientific research, might well add this greater scheme; for, after all, it is Literature which is the true glory of a nation. Scientific achievements may assist the arts of life, but we care nothing for the science of the past; it is the art, it is the books, which we prize.

Such a publishing house would require great skill and judgment on the part of its directors, who should be the court of last appeal when the fate of a work of genius was to be decided? The read-

ers would be simply deluged with manuscripts, for it would stand to reason that the superior rewards coming to the authors selected, the absolute perfection of the forms in which the works would appear, would create a great prestige. The endowed publishing house would have first choice of all contemporary literature. The $400,000 of insured income would be reinforced by the returns from many such books as Huxley's "Life and Letters" or the histories of John Fiske; shall I say the historical romances of—well, I will mention no names in this connection. There would have to be a well-selected staff of readers—men and women free from prejudices, broad-minded, keen to recognize merits of style and content. Such a corps of readers would not immediately leap into life. It might take a generation to create it. The teaching of literature in colleges tends to be academic and fosters prejudices. Under the protection of this great institution should be a school of literature and criticism which should create a standard whereby to measure works of literature, for such a standard is possible. It would be an American academy of immeasurable importance in fostering the best ideals.

Not at all alien to this scheme would be a daily newspaper which should be educational and at the same time interesting and valuable. It might be the type and model of what a newspaper should be—dignified, free from partisanship, based on the eternal truths. We could find an American Harmsworth to take the chief editorial chair.

Such an endowed publishing house and periodical will assuredly come some day.

CONAN DOYLE'S "WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA."

As there are generally two sides to every question, so there are almost always to be found men of equal worth and dignity to espouse contrary views. Thus of the war in the Philippines; thus of the great Boer war. No one can doubt that a little of the lubricant of tact and friendly sympathy would have prevented the trouble in both countries. But the wars having begun, what course should have been taken?

This question Dr. A. Conan Doyle tries to answer in a paper-bound book published by McClure, Phillips & Co., and entitled "The War in South Africa: Its Cause and Conduct." He says in his preface: "There was never a war in history in which the right was absolutely on one side, or in which no incidents of the campaign were open to criticism. I do not pretend that it was here. But I do not think that any unprejudiced man can read the facts without acknowledging that the British government has done its best to avoid war, and the British army to wage it with humanity."

Dr. Doyle, who served as a surgeon in South Africa, presents a succinct description of the Boer people, giving due credit to their virtues but also pointing out their defects. He sums up the various counts in the cause of the quarrel. He details the negotiations that led to the war and those that failed to bring about peace. He examines the reports of British and Afrikander atrocities, acquitting the one side and convicting the other. At the end he says: "Surely the day will come when truth will prevail, if only for the reason that the sources of corruption will run dry. It is difficult to imagine that any permanent policy can ever be upheld by falsehood. When that day does come, and the nations of Europe see how they have been hoodwinked and made tools of by a few artful and unscrupulous men, it is possible that a tardy justice will be done to the dignity and inflexible resolution which Great Britain has shown throughout. Until the dawn breaks we can but go on our way, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but keeping our eyes fixed ever upon one great object—a South Africa in which there shall never again be strife, and in which Boer and Briton shall enjoy the same rights and the same liberties, with a common law to shield them and a common love of their

own fatherland to weld them into one united nation."

I wonder if A. Conan Doyle will prefix "Sir" to his name at the Coronation. Such valiant service with the pen deserves its reward, and no one can doubt his honesty of conviction.

"TREES IN WINTER."

Slight things often turn the current of a river. By accident, a few years ago, Miss Annie Oakes Huntington's attention was called to the fascinating subject of trees, and she has already made a distinguished name for herself in arboriculture; first by her lectures and classes, and now by the publication of a delightful book containing full and accurate descriptions of the deciduous trees of Northeastern America under the title, "Studies of Trees in Winter." It is published by Knight & Millet of Boston, and they have been obliged to issue a second edition on the heels of the first.

The descriptions are succinct and so clear that one who runs, or, at least, one who travels in a railway train, may read the interpretation. The volume is illustrated with a dozen colored plates, from drawings made by Miss Mary S. Morse, and with nearly three score and ten full-page photographs of remarkable clearness. The style is limpid and graceful, and is illuminated with many pertinent quotations from American authors. It is, therefore, far from being a mere text-book or manual. Every such book serves a public purpose in attracting attention to the importance of arboriculture for the wellfare of this country. There is destined to be a vast national awakening to our splendid heritage of forest which unscrupulous money-makers are rapidly impairing. This book of Miss Huntington's will make a convert of every reader.

MR. BROWN'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS.

Every large ship has its tender, and every long biography must needs be supplemented by the more direct and convenient "Little Life." There is a surprisingly large number of these useful volumes. Such, for example, are the "Temple Biographies," the "Beacon Biographies" published by Small, Maynard & Company, and "The Riverside Biographical Series" issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, and now including fourteen subjects. The thirteenth volume, just ready, is the life of Stephen Arnold Douglas by William Garrott Brown, whose life of Andrew Jackson began the series.

Unquestionably the popular success of Mr. Winston Churchill's "The Crisis" has awakened some interest in Douglas; but, as the French say, there is already a "recrudescence" of curiosity regarding all the great men of the past hundred years. And Douglas was by no means a man to be really forgotton. Mr. Brown says: "In 1861 the curtain fell upon him still resolute, vigorous, commanding. When it rose again for another scene, he was gone so completely that nowadays it is hard for us to understand what a place he had. Three biographers writing near the time of his death were mainly concerned to explain how he came to be first in the minds of his contemporaries. A biographer writing now must try to explain why he has been so lightly esteemed by that posterity to which they confidently committed his fame."

Mr. Brown attributes to the remarkable imitations of the negro mimic, Blind Tom, a large part of the little fame he now has among the uninformed. He was a Vermont boy, but being thrown on his own resources he wandered to Illinois and at the age of twenty-one was the acknowledged leader of the Jackson party in Winchester and vicinity. His first public debate roused the greatest enthusiasm and became a Democratic tradition. So phenomenally successful was he, that he was elected by the legislature public prosecutor or district attorney of the most important judicial circuit of the state and in rivalry with one of the foremost men of Illinois. That was in February, 1835. In December of the following year he was elected a member of the legislature after a hard-

fought contest. He was probably the smallest man, certainly one of the youngest, ever elected to such an important post. He was only five feet tall and weighed only about a hundred pounds. "Not without the power of impressing men with his dignity and seriousness of purpose," says Mr. Brown, "we nevertheless hear of him sitting on the knee of an eminent judge during a recess of the court, dancing from end to end of a dinner-table with the volatile Shields . . . . and engaging . . . . in personal encounters with Stuart, Lincoln's athletic law partner, and a corpulent attorney named Francis."

In the August elections of 1838, he stood for Congress and missed election by only five votes. For a time he devoted himself to his law practice, his shrewdness causing him to win many difficult cases, though his knowledge of the law was ill-grounded; but in 1841 he was appointed secretary of state by the governor, and a month afterwards he was made a judge. "His decisions," says Mr. Brown, "have seemed to competent critics to show that he possessed unusual legal ability and grasp of principles, and a corresponding power of statement, scant as his legal training was." In 1843 he was elected to the United States house of representatives. "He was but thirty years old, yet he had held five important political offices, he had risen to high rank in his profession, he was the leader of the dominant party in a great state; and all this he had done alone, unaided." Mr. Brown gives an extremely interesting and candid account of Douglas as a debater, and as the advocate and opponent of state and national measures. In 1847 he was elected a senator and married the daughter of a rich slave-holder. Fortunate investments in Chicago, then a growing young city, made him thus early a man of large means. Chicago University was founded on land which he donated. On the first day he took his seat he was appointed chairman of the senate committee on territories. "No other public man has ever had so much to do with the organizing of territories and the admitting of states into the Union." Mr. Brown makes it evident what a thorough-going expansionist, what a consistent American, Douglas was from first to last.

Mr. Brown devotes the last half of the book to his ambition for the presidency, to his mistaken attitude toward the national sin of slavery, to his rivalry with the uncouth but great-hearted Lincoln. It is as interesting and exciting as a drama, and his acceptance of his defeat was the crowning grace of his life. "His place is secure among the venturesome, strong, self-reliant men, who, in various ages and countries, have for a time hastened, or stayed, or diverted from its natural channel, the great stream of affairs. The sin of his ambition is forgiven him for the good end he made. But for all his splendid energy and his brilliant parts, for all the charm of his bold assault on fortune and his dauntless bearing in adversity, we can not turn from him to his rival but with changed and softened eyes. For Lincoln, indeed, is one of the few eminent men whom we admit into the hidden places of our thought; and there released from that coarse clay which prisoned him, we companion him forever with the gentle and heroic of older lands. Douglas abides without." The book has for a frontispiece an excellent likeness of "The Little Giant."

VARIOUS BIOGRAPHIES.

Rather more extended, though still in the compass of a small volume of about two hundred and twenty-five pages, is a series of brief biographies from the publishing house of Knight & Millet of Boston. The first two are the life of Dante, by Paget Toynbee, with twelve half-tone illustrations, and the life of Savonarola, by E. L. S. Horsburg, with sixteen illustrations. Both of them are more than mere biographies; they give a succinct account of the political and religious conditions of Italy, and are addressed to the general reader who desires a careful summary based on existent material. Mr. Toynbee says his little book "makes no pretense to learning or research," and

he has not hesitated to quote freely and well. They may both safely be commended. They will be followed shortly by similar lives of John Howard by E. C. S. Gibson, D. D., of Goethe by H. G. Atkins, and of Wellington by the Hon. G. Denman. Tennyson and others will be later included. The same publishers have recently brought out a volume of recent "Varsity Verse," entitled "In College Days," selected by Joseph Le Roy Harrison. The collection consists of roundels, songs, sonnets, and short pieces, interesting more as giving signs of promise than as original work. Occasionally there is a flash of wit, a touch of sly humor, a genuine note of poetry; but naturally such poetry is imitative; the pathos is not quite genuine, and the love-songs, like the drinking songs, are the budding flowers, not the full-blown roses.

A ROMANCE BY CLINTON SCOLLARD.

L. C. Page and Company have published a poetical romance by Clinton Scollard — poetical, but not in verse. It is entitled "The Cloistering of Ursula," and purports to be certain chapters from the Memoirs of Andrea, Marquis of Uccelli and Count of Castelpulchio. The young marquis, with others of his family, is invited to a betrothal banquet at the palace of Ugolino Neri, a betrothal that is to heal the long feud between the two families. A toast is the signal of a massacre. Andrea escapes and the memoirs relate his adventures until he is reunited to the beautiful Ursula by whose aid he escapes. It is charmingly written, full of the spirit of mediæval Italy and therefore romantic and poetic, as one would expect of such a vivid poet as Mr. Scollard.

PROF. MOULTON'S "LITERATURE OF THE BIBLE."

Professor Richard G. Moulton of Chicago University has prepared for D. C. Heath & Company of Boston, "A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible." It avoids technicalities and is addressed to students who wish, not the theological and critical treatment of the Hebrew poems and stories, but the purely literary. Professor Moulton says: —

> Many things have convinced me that we are entering upon a new era of popular interest in the sacred Scriptures. My duties as a lecturer have brought me in contact with many different types of audiences in different parts of England and America. No single thing has impressed me more than the commonness of the remark — coming usually from persons who were neither uneducated nor irreligious — that the Bible (except for a few passages) had long been a sealed book to them, but that they were taking to it again. We have done almost everything that is possible with these Hebrew and Greek writings. We have overlaid them, clause by clause, with exhaustive commentaries; we have translated them, revised the translations, and quarrelled over the revisions; we have discussed authenticity and inspiration, and suggested textual history with colored type; we have mechanically divided the whole into chapters and verses, and sought texts to memorise and quote; we have epitomised into handbooks and extracted school lessons; we have recast from the feminine point of view, and even from the standpoint of the next century. There is yet one thing left to do with the Bible: simply to read it. To give an impetus to this last is the main purpose of the present book.

Genuine enthusiasm for his subject, and what might be called an hereditary interest in the Bible, will combine to make this useful book a popular manual for Biblical study. The literature of the Hebrews, as literature, has had too great an influence on the minds of all men, of all nations, to be safely neglected. Mr. Moulton has done his work admirably.

MR. BRYCE'S "STUDIES."

The name of James Bryce is reverenced by the American people. He is an Englishman who has taken infinite pains to understand American ideals and American realities. His great work on the United States is a standard. He has just published through the American branch of the Oxford University Press a monumental volume of a little less than a thousand pages entitled, "Studies in History and Jurisprudence." It includes

sixteen essays and two University lectures —his inaugural and valedictory addresses as Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford.

This bare statement of facts is not the slightest index to the extraordinary interest and value of the book. It begins with an elaborate and intensely suggestive comparison between the Roman Empire and the British Empire in India, suggestive because the United States has also been committed to a policy of imperialism which to some seems the legitimate fruit of our greatness and an inspiring consummation of our growth as a unified nation, and to others the beginning of decadence and a fatal blunder. Speaking of the necessity of despotic rule over alien and ignorant peoples such as both Rome and England have been obliged to exert, Dr. Bryce says: —

> A similar inconsistency presses on the people of the United States in the Philippine isles. It is a more obtrusive inconsistency because it has come, not by the operation of a long series of historical causes, but by the sudden and little-considered action of the American Republic itself, and because the American Republic has proclaimed, far more loudly and clearly than the English have ever done, the principle contained in the Declaration of Independence, that the consent of the governed is the only foundation of all just government. The Americans will doubtless in time either reconcile themselves to their illogical position or alter it. But for the present it gives to thoughtful men among them visions of mocking spirits, which the clergy are summoned to exorcise by dwelling upon the benefits which the diffusion of a pure faith and a commercial civilization will confer upon the lazy and superstitious inhabitants of these tropical isles.

That is genuine humor, and a similar radiance enlightens many passages in the essays. Dr. Bryce, in the course of the same paper, gives an interesting explanation of the phenomenon of a thousand Englishmen controlling the swarming populations of India without friction. He says: —

> The English have impressed the imagination of the people by their resistless energy and their almost uniform success. Their domination seems to have about it an element of the supernatural, for the masses of India are still in that mental condition which looks to the supernatural for an explanation of whatever astonishes it. The British Raj fills them with a sense of awe and mystery. That nearly three hundred millions of men should be ruled by a few pale-faced strangers from beyond the great and wide sea, strangers who all obey some distant power, and who never, like the lieutenants of Oriental sovereigns, try to revolt for their own benefit — this seems too wonderful to be anything but the doing of some unseen and irresistible divinity. I heard at Lahore an anecdote which, slight as it is, illustrates the way in which the native thinks of these things. A tiger had escaped from the zoological gardens, and its keeper, hoping to lure it back, followed it. When all other inducements had failed, he lifted up his voice and solemnly adjured it in the name of the British government, to which it belonged, to come back to its cage. The tiger obeyed.

That well illustrates how interesting Dr. Bryce makes his history. 'Tis the carving on the solid rock. Toward the end of the essay he examines the possibility of England's educating the people of India into a homogeneous nation which would throw off England's authority. He views this distant danger with complacency: —

> To India severance from England would mean confusion, bloodshed, and pillage. To England, however, apart from the particular events which might have caused the snapping of the tie, and apart from the possible loss of a market, severance from India need involve no lasting injury. To be mistress of a vast country whose resources for defence need to be supplemented by her own, adds indeed to her fame, but does not add to her strength. England was great and powerful before she owned a yard of land there, and might be great and powerful again with no more foothold in the East than would be needed for the naval fortresses which protect her commerce.

What has been said and cited sufficiently indicate how this book is packed full of variegated facts, of the soundest wisdom and the acutest political sagacity. It is a book to study and to ponder. I will only add that the general reader would probably find the most satisfaction in the essay on Primitive Iceland with wealth of curious and piquant lore. The sixth, seventh, and eighth essay, on the constitutions of the United States, of the two Dutch Republics in South Africa, and of the Commonwealth of Australia, have a particular interest just at the

present time when new duties have brought tremendous strain upon the interpretation of these wonderful documents. The last essay is an acute and temperate study of the divorce problem in its legal and social aspects and also deserves thorough study, now that the necessity of uniform divorce laws is so widely recognized. Each essay is admirably summarized at the beginning, and the volume is provided with a thorough index.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

Mr. W. T. Stead's "Americanization of the World," which bears the imprint of Horace Markley, New York, is a bold and brilliant survey of the more potent forces making for the primacy of the United States among the nations. Though an Englishman Mr. Stead out-Yankees most Americans in his glowing predictions of the future of the Great Republic. It is quite evident that he writes especially for Englishmen and his argument is the thought, brought up to date, of Richard Cobden who, as long ago as 1835, said: "We fervently believe that our only chance of national prosperity lies in the timely remodelling of our system, so as to put it as nearly as possible upon an equality with the improved management of the Americans." The three lines on which he would deem it profitable for England to imitate America are education, increased incentives to production, and democracy. The volume consists of four parts entitled: The United States and the British Empire; The Rest of the World; How America Americanizes; The Summing Up.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that fifty authors and men prominent in other callings have petitioned King Edward VII. for a charter for a "British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical and Philological Studies." Poetry, fiction, and the belles-lettres are not included. The organization is not so comprehensive as that of the Académié Française.

The literary department of *Le Figaro* is to be conducted hereafter by M. Jules Claretie, who has resigned his post as "administrateur général" at the Comédie Française, disgusted by the persistent attacks upon his management.

M. Ernest Legouvé has just passed his ninety-sixth birthday, and is probably the oldest author now living. His first published production won for him in 1827, when he was twenty, the prize of the French Academy. In 1867 he wrote his memoirs. He has excellent health, and not one of his faculties is impaired.

"The Empire of Business" is announced as the title of a new book in which Mr. Andrew Carnegie extends his latest views and experiences as to the amassing and spending of wealth. It will be published by Doubleday, Page & Company.

A new life of Lord Tennyson is said to be forthcoming from the pen of his favorite niece, Miss Agnes Weld.

Professor Paulsen in his new book on Kant thus animadverts on the famous philosopher's style:—

> If one turns to almost any page one finds sentences of from ten to twenty lines in length. One has scarcely begun to read before explanations, reservations, in brackets and without brackets, in the text and as footnotes, begin to appear. It seems as if Kant felt compelled at every line to recall the entire "Critique" to the reader's mind, so that he should not forget that here everything is to be understood from the critical and transcendental point of view.
>
> The inversion of the Latin construction in German subordinate clauses, the frequent use of the relative pronoun, whose antecedent the reader is left to seek among half a dozen substantives, makes it often necessary for one to read a sentence two or three times in order to understand merely the grammatical construction.

The two handsome volumes on "Scotland," by Maria Horner Lansdale, noticed on p. 89 last month, are published by Messrs. Henry T. Coates & Company, Philadelphia.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago	MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.	MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
CENT.	Century, New York	MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
CHAUT.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
COSMOP.	Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York	NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
DELIN.	Delineator, New York	N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia	N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
FORUM	Forum, New York	OUT.	Outlook, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York	POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
HARPER	Harper's Monthly, New York	R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston	W. W.	World's Work, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

International Affairs.

Some Consequences of an Anglo-Russian Understanding. Liv. Age. Feb. 15.

Duties of a Minister to China. Hon. Chas. Denby. Forum. March.

German-American Diplomatic and Commercial Relations Historically Considered. R. of R. March.

The American Commercial Invasion of Europe. III. Frank A. Vanderlip. Scrib. March.

Affairs in America.

The Boers in Bermuda. W. S. Key. Out. Feb. 15.

The Results of the Pan-American Congress. Thos. R. Dawley, Jr. Out. Feb. 22.

The United States of Brazil. Edwin A. Start. Chaut. March.

South American War Issues. Edwin Emerson, Jr. R. of R. March.

Proposals of the Interstate Commerce Commission. W. D. Hines. Forum. March.

Employers' Liability in the United States. Prof. A. A. Bruce. Forum. March.

Why Chinese Should be Excluded. Hon. Truxtum Beale. Forum. March.

Why Chinese should be Admitted. Hon. R. Hutcheson. Forum. March.

How Civil Government was Established in Porto Rico. Chas. H. Allen. N. A. R. March.

The Proposed Pan-American Union. Prince A. de Yturbide. N. A. R. March.

American Travellers and the Treasury Department. F. W. Whitridge. N. A. R. March.

Why not Own the Panama Isthmus? F. C. Penfield. N. A. R. March.

The Militia Force of the United States. J. D. Whelpley. N. A. R. March.

The Merit System in Porto Rico. Prof. J. H. Hollander. Forum. March.

Prehistoric Ruins of Southern Colorado. Helen Marsh Wixon. Era March.

The Real Southern Question. Eugene C. Branson. W. W. March.

Affairs in Europe.

Anglophobia in Germany. Liv. Age. Feb. 2.

Germany and Her Polish Subjects. Chaut. March.

Cracow and Polish Patriotism. Edward A. Steiner. Ont. March 1.

German Industrial Corporations and the Forcing of Markets. W. Berdrow. Forum. March.

A New Reformation in France. Mrs. D. L. Pierson. Miss. Rev. March.

Suicidal Fanaticism in Russia. Prof. W. G. Sumner. Pop. Sci. March.

The Heart of England. John Corbin. Scrib. March.

Labor Laws in Europe. Henry W. Wilbur. Gunt. March.

Affairs in Asia.

Governor Taft on the Philippines. Geo. Kennan. Out. Feb. 15.

Our Work in the Philippines. Chas. A. Conant. Internat. March.

Politics and Missions in Korea. Arthur J. Brown. Miss. Rev. March.

The National Debt of Japan. Yasufumi Sawaki. N. A. R. March.

Affairs in Africa.

Barbarities in the Congo Free State. John T. Gracey. Miss. Rev. March.

Science and Invention.

Marconi and His Transatlantic Signal, with prefatory note by Marconi. P. T. McGrath. Cent. March.

The Nature of the Nerve Impulse. Albert P. Matthews, Ph. D. Cent. March.

The Longest Power-Transmission in the World. Thomas Commerford Martin. R. of R. March.

Some Remarkable Russian Engineering Projects. R. E. C. Long. Forum. March.

Science in 1901. Pop. Sci. March.

Differentiation of the Human Species. Prof. Lindley M. Keasby. Pop. Sci. March.

Were the Earliest Organic Movements Conscious or Unconscious? Prof. E. B. Titchener. Pop. Sci. March.

Conditions that Discourage Scientific Work in America. Prof. Simon Newcomb, L.L. D. N. A. R. March.

Government Construction of Reservoirs in Arid Regions. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Chittenden. N. A. R. March.

To Utilize the Earth's Interior Heat. Theodore Waters. W. W. March.

Education.

The True Functions of a Great University. G. Trumbull Ladd. Forum. March.

The Consolidation of Schools. Clarence E. Blake. Forum. March.

Educational Value of World's Fairs. Forum. March.

The Launching of a University. Ex-Pres. Daniel C. Gilman. Scrib. March.

The Public School and Citizenship. Prof. Edward E. Hill. Gunt. March.

Religion.

Fairy Lore and Primitive Religion. Wm. Wells Newell. Internat. March.

Decay of Belief in the Devil. Fred C. Conybeare. Internat. March.

Religious Forces in Mexico and Central America. John W. Butler. Miss. Rev. March.

The Rise, Progress, and Decline of Modern Spiritism. Thomson Jay Hudson. Era. March.

Literature.

Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell." Robert Waller Deering. Chaut. March.

Some Literary Landmarks of London. James B. Carrington. Era. March.

Amir Abdur Rahman Khan as an Author. Charles Johnson. Era. March.

Art, Music, and the Drama.

America's First Painters. Rufus Rockwell Wilson. N. E. M. March.

A Century of Choral Singing in New England. Henry C. Lahee. N. E. M. March.

Biography.

Robert Louis Stevenson. Leslie Stephen. Liv. Age. Feb. 2.

Biography. H. H. Asquith. Liv. Age. Feb. 8.

Pasteur. G. C. Frankland. Liv. Age. Feb. 8.

Two College Presidents (Mark and Henry Hopkins). Out. March 1.

Henry, the Sailor Prince. Poultney Bigelow. Out. March 1.

Canon Gore. Richard H. Lane. Out. March 1.

Charles William Eliot, President of Harvard University. George Perry Morris. R. of R. March.

Giosué Carducci. Richard Garnett. Internat. March.

Alpheus Hyatt. Prof. W. H. Dall. Pop. Sci. March.

Wagner, Minna, and Cosima. Gustav Kobbé. N. A. R. March.

Jay Cooke—Federal Financier. Alfred Matthews. Era. March.

Mrs. Howe as Poet, Lecturer, and Clubwoman. George Willis Cooke. N. E. M. March.

The German Emperor as He Is. Wolf von Schierbrand. W. W. March.

Miscellaneous.

The Land of Luther. Lincoln Hulley. Chaut. March.

Ambassadors of Trade. J. G. Whiteley. Forum. March.

The Primary Election Movement. Albert Watkins. Forum. March.

War and Economic Competition. Brooks Adams. Scrib. March.

Birds of New England. A. Henry Higginson. N. E. M. March.

Growth of Useful Economics. Gunt. March.

Improvement of Washington City. Charles Moore. Cent. March.

The Metaphysical Movement. Paul Tyner. R. of R. March.

Contemporary French Philosophy. Alfred Fonillée. Internat. March.

Indian Conjuring Explained. Professor Hoffman. Liv. Age. March 1.

The Revival of a Language. Stephen Gwynn. Liv. Age. March 1.

Work and Rest: Genius and Stupidity. Dr. Alex. Francis Chamberlain. Pop. Sci. March.

The Conference for Industrial Peace. Oscar S. Straus. N. A. R. March.

Arctic Cliff Dwellers. R. Newton Hawley. W. W. March.

The Obligarchy of the Senate. Maurice Low. N. A. R. March.

Hawthorne's Loneliness. Frederick M. Bird. Era. March.

The Anglo-Saxon Society Woman. Liv. Age. March 1.

The Genesis of Standard Oil. Will M. Clemens. N. E. M. March.

Anarchism: Its Cause and Cure. Lyman Abbott. Out. Feb. 22.

The Military Rule of Obedience. Capt. A. T. Mahan. Internat. March.

The Progress of Women. Liv. Age. March 8.

Necrology.

American and Canadian.

BEHMAN, LOUIS C., theatrical manager; born in Brooklyn, June 4, 1855; died in that city February 27. He is said to have been one of the wealthiest theatrical managers in the United States. With Mr. Richard Hyde he went to Philadelphia and conducted a show there, during the year of the Centennial Exposition, and after their return to Brooklyn they continued the partnership, extending their business into other cities. Among the theatres controlled by these gentlemen were the Herald Square Theatre in New York and the Newark, in Newark, N. J.

EARL, WINTHROP, sculptor; born in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1870; died in New York March 2. He was a pupil of St. Gaudens, both in America and Paris, and a member of the Art Students' League.

HOFFMAN, MARIA, missionary to Hawaii; a native of Machias, Me.; died at Honolulu the first week in February. She was one of the earliest New England missionaries, being eighty-three years of age.

HOUGHTON, J. C., president of the National Life Insurance Co., of Montpelier, Vt., died abroad early in March. Mr. Houghton was on a Mediterranean trip for his health.

LISTER, JAMES FREDERICK, Justice of the Court of Appeal; born at Belleville, June 21, 1843; died at Toronto, February 9. In his early career as a lawyer Justice Lister gained considerable reputation by his handling of criminal cases. In 1882 he entered parliament and retained his seat until 1898, at the time of his appointment to the bench. His selection for this office was most happy, as he possessed what is termed "a judicial mind," and none of the party bias that sometimes entered into his political career and marred his record after his succession to the responsible position of Justice.

MARQUAND, HENRY GORDON, retired capitalist; born in New York, April 11, 1819; died in that city February 26. For many years he was prominent in Wall Street life, and much of his attention was directed towards the building of railroads in the Southwest. He was interested in the construction of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad and was vice president and later president of the road, until it was absorbed by the Missouri Pacific. He was at one time in the banking business and at the time of his death was a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Mercantile Trust Company. He was artistic in his tastes which led him to interest himself in architecture, and he was the first honorary member elected to the American Institute of Architects. One of his chief interests was in the Metropolitan Art Museum of which he was president, and with which he had been connected in some way since its corporation. One gallery is entirely filled with pictures presented by him, and it has been estimated that $1,200,000 in various gifts has been his contribution to the Museum.

PIERCE, HENRY MILLER, LL. D., scientist and educator; born in Susquehanna county, Penn., October 6, 1831; died at Ocala, Florida, in February. He was graduated from Colby College, Waterville, Me. At the age of twenty-nine he was made president of Rutger's Female College and held that position for thirteen years. At the outbreak of the civil war, with Dr. Lieber of Columbia College and Judge White of New York, he organized the army ambulance corps, and personally directed its work. It was he who demonstrated the possibilities of wood alchohol for commercial purposes, and put it upon the market. Mr. Pierce's great ambition was to found a city in Tennessee, which he did in 1887, and now West Nashville is the second city in the State in industrial prominence. The form of government is based on his ideas which were the outcome of thought and study spent upon industrial and sociological problems.

QUIMBY, EDWARD EVERETT, inventor; born in Bangor, Me., February 9, 1831; died at Orange, N. J., February 17. The screw-machine still used by the American Screw Co. was his invention. In 1886 Mr. Quimby opened an office as a patent expert and among the notable cases he had was the litigation over patent rights between the Bell Telephone Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the Mannesmann tube patents.

STARR, ELLA, journalist; died in Fishkill, N. Y., during the month of February, after a year's illness. A journalist of recognized ability, editor of Frank Leslie's *Young Folks*, a frequent contributor to *Life* and *Judge*, a member of the *Tribune* staff and a one-time London and Paris correspondent of the *World*, she made herself felt in her chosen profession. A book of Shakespearean tales arranged for children and one on mythology were left unfinished at her death.

THAYER, JAMES BRADLEY, Weld professor of law at Harvard, and one of the

oldest and most distinguished of the members of the faculty of the law school; born in Haverhill, Mass., January 13, 1831; died at Cambridge, February 14.

WALSH, JAMES, of Frostburg, Md., aged one hundred and twelve years, died March 3. He was a native of Roscommon County, Ireland.

WHEELOCK, JEROME, inventor of the famous Wheelock engine. In 1875 he received the great gold medal of progress, the only one ever awarded for a steam engine, from the American Institute, New York. He also received the medal and diploma of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and the grand prize, the only one for a steam engine, at the Paris International Exposition of 1878. He crossed the Atlantic sixty-six times in the interest of his invention. He was born in Grafton, Mass., in 1834, and died in Worcester, February 26.

Foreign.

BIERSTADT, ALBERT, famous American landscape artist; born in Düsseldorf in 1829; died at New York, February 18. He first painted in oils in 1851, and soon after that went to Germany, where he studied, returning to the United States four years later. He was made an Academician in 1860 and in 1863 produced his celebrated picture, "View of the Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." This gave him a reputation. Mr. Bierstadt received medals in Belgium, Germany, Bavaria and Austria, the Legion of Honor, and the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus. Much of his time he spent in England. Enjoying, as he did, the personal acquaintance of Queen Victoria, and the close friendship of the Marquis of Lorne, his pictures met with a ready sale there.

BLACKWOOD, FREDERICK TEMPLE, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava; born in 1826; died February 12. He filled several of the most important places in English official life, among them being Governor-General of Canada, Viceroy of India, and ambassador to St. Petersburg, Paris, Constantinople, and Rome. In 1860 he was sent to Syria to investigate the cause of the massacre of the Christians, and on his return was made Knight Commander of the Bath. India was the seat of Lord Dufferin's greatest activities and his most important achievements. During his viceroyalty some of the most complicated problems that have arisen in India during the English administration were solved. He was by descent a member of the Irish peerage, and was created an English baron in 1850. In 1871 he was made an earl of the United Kingdom and on his return from India the title of Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was bestowed upon him. Besides being a statesman and a diplomat he was gifted with oratorical powers and some of his eloquent addresses delivered while he was governor-general of Canada have seemed almost prophetic. He was deeply interested in the Canadians and their wonderful country, and he in turn, had the respect of those whom he served in the formation period in the history of the Dominion.

CHAMBERLAIN, SIR NEVILLE, BOWLES, Field Marshall, who was born in 1820, died in February. He entered the Indian army in 1837, receiving rapid promotions, having attained the rank of general in 1877. He figured in many prominent campaigns, holding honorable and responsible positions. He was a military member of the council of the governor-general of India.

CHEYNE, JOHN POWLES, commander, R. N.; died in February, which event removes an Arctic explorer who was the first to seriously suggest the use of a balloon, in the search for the North pole. Commander Cheyne served in three Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin; first in the *Enterprise;* second in the *Resolute* and third in the *Assistance.* Cheyne Islands and Cheyne Point in the far North remain as a testimony to this officer's connection with the various Arctic expeditions. He retired in 1870. Commander Cheyne was an expert in balloon navigation, and from him Andrée received much encouragement to make his unfortunate attempt to find the North pole. A scheme for exploring the Arctic Ocean was brought before the Royal Geographical Society by Commander Cheyne, in 1880, but without result.

COOPER, THOMAS SIDNEY, the oldest English artist; born September 26, 1803; died February 7. As a child he showed marked ability but on account of his poverty was unable to indulge his artistic tendencies to any degree, but this did not quench his ambition, and it was his confidence in his ability and his determination that secured him admission as a student to the British Museum. He mastered the subject of cattle painting and proved himself one of the best painters of cattle of his native country. He exhibited at the Royal Academy for sixty-seven consecutive years. The Sidney Cooper Gallery of Art is his gift to Canterbury, and is located on the site of his old home. A condition made by the donor was that only a nominal fee should be charged to the artisan classes for tuition, the original object for which the gallery was built having been the teaching of drawing to poor boys. At the meeting at which Mr. Cooper's gift was announced it was decided to convert the gallery into a school and to affiliate it to the science and art department of South Kensington. Last year Mr. Cooper received the dignity of commander of the Royal Victorian Order, and was invested

with the insignia by the king in person at the Marlborough House.

CROFT, ARTHUR, English watercolor artist; died at his home in Sussex, February 17, at the age of seventy-four years. On this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Croft is remembered by many, having had a studio at one time in Boston, when his pictures of Niagara Falls attracted so much attention.

DAVIDSON, PROF. A. B., D. D., a distinguished professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the New College of the United Free Church of Scotland; born in Aberdeen in 1840; died January 26. The year of his ordination Dr. Davidson was appointed professor of Hebrew, ranking as one of the best of Hebrew scholars, also as an authority on the Old Testament. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Committee, and contributed not a little to Hebrew literature.

DICKENS, EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, whose death occurred early in March, in Australia, was the youngest son of the late Charles Dickens.

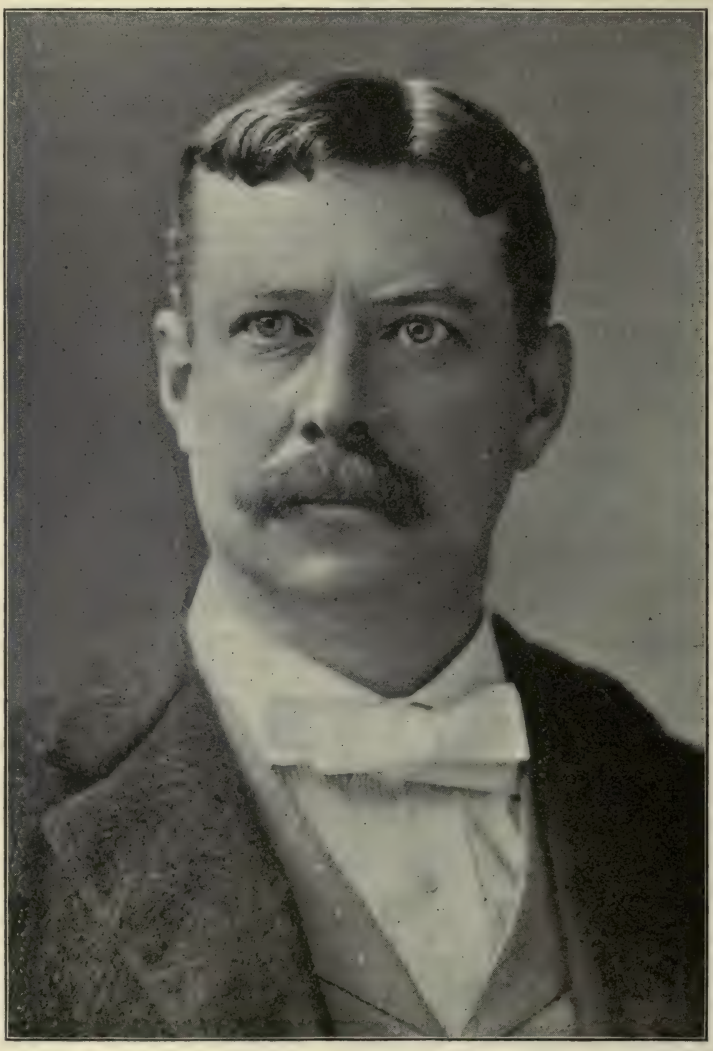
DRUMMOND, GEORGE, fourteenth Earl of Perth and sixth Earl of Melfort, whose death was announced late in February, was born in London, May 6, 1807. He was educated in France, Scotland and Germany, and in 1853, after proving his right to the titles, they were restored to him by special command of Queen Victoria, and by an act of parliament passed unanimously. The earl was also the Duc de Melfort, Comte de Lussan and Baron de Valrose in France.

HALL, REV. NEWMAN, D. D., eminent English clergyman; born at Maidstone, May 22, 1816, died in London, February 18. He was a brother of Capt. J. V. Hall, who commanded the *Great Eastern* steamship on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Dr. Hall was an ardent advocate of the Northern cause when the civil war broke out in the United States, and he, with John Bright, did much to impress the British people with the justice of his views. He afterwards made two extensive tours of this country for the purpose of allaying the bitter feeling toward Great Britain and of promoting international good will. While here Dr. Hall opened Congress with prayer, preached before the National House of Representatives and delivered an oration on "International Relations," before President Grant and other officials of the nation. In 1884 he made his third visit to the United States and delivered a series of sermons in Boston. His work in London as a Congregational clergyman was prolific of great good. During his pastorate, in 1876, his congregation took possession of their magnificent new building, Christ Church, that has a seating capacity of three thousand. Lincoln Tower, its most conspicuous feature, was given in equal donations by his English and American friends, $17,500 being contributed on each side of the Atlantic. In 1892 Dr. Hall resigned from this charge and has since been doing evangelistic work.

MUNDE, DR. PAUL F., LL. D., born in Dresden, Saxony, September 7, 1849; was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1866 and in the same year served as surgeon in the Bavarian Army. Later he distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian War, and received the iron cross from the emperor for his heroism. He was editor of the American Journal of Obstetrics from 1874 to 1892, and one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society, of which he was president in 1898. He was elected vice president of the British Gynecological Society in 1887 and was a member of the German Gynecological Society, also corresponding fellow of the Obstetrical societies of Philadelphia, Leipsic and Edinburg. Died February 7, at New York.

NEEDHAM, REV. GEORGE C., evangelist; born in Ireland about sixty years ago; died at Narberth, Penn., February 16. He was associated with Moody and Sankey and was looked upon as an available man to carry on Moody's work. At the age of thirty years he gave up a promising business career in Dublin to become an evangelist. He toured England and Ireland until 1868, when he came to Boston. He did pastoral work in Chicago and Canada for some years but the greater part of his life was spent in moving from one part of the country to another.

REEVES, SIR CONRAD, Chief Justice of Barbados, died February 5, at the age of eighty years. His first appearance before the public was as a newspaper reporter and his training in this capacity largely influenced his later life. His ability was recognized, and in 1860 the talented mulatto was sent to England by his confreres, to pursue a study of law. At the end of four years he returned to the island and entered into practice where he soon proved to be a formidable opponent among older members of the profession. In many notable cases he was on the winning side, his eloquence and legal acumen placing him in line of promotion from solicitor-general to attorney-general, previous to his elevation to the bench. Though his loyalty to the Crown was unquestioned he never throughout the years of his service lost sight of what he thought was his duty to the people and to the negro, whose right he loved to protect. His judgments have all been published. In 1874 he was elected member of the colonial parliament and from this time was considered a defender of the political rights of the people. He has been spoken of as "the greatest statesman, the ablest lawyer, the noblest patriot and the greatest citizen of Barbados."



HON. WILLIAM H. MOODY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

CURRENT HISTORY

AND

MODERN CULTURE

VOL. 12. RECORD OF MARCH. NO. 3.

A FEW OF THE WORLD'S LEADERS.

SECRETARY MOODY.

William H. Moody of Massachusetts, who, on May 1, succeeds John D. Long as Secretary of the Navy is a Harvard man, having been graduated from that university in 1876. He is now in his 49th year and is in full bodily and intellectual vigor. At his home in Haverhill, in allusion to his likeness of character to that of President Roosevelt, Mr. Moody is jocularly styled "The Rough Rider of the East."

He is a lawyer, and began his professional career in the local court of Haverhill, where the trial of petty causes gave opportunity, if not for the earning of big fees, certainly for the sharpening of wits and the acquirement of readiness in repartee and debate. In the bar of that local court were a few other young practitioners who have since risen to eminence in the profession, and their wrangles, whenever they were pitted against each other as advocates, gave delight to the people who crowded the court room on field days. That court was for Moody the school of the orator.

His first public office was the small one of solicitor of Haverhill. Then he was elected to the District Attorneyship of Eastern Massachusetts. In this place Mr. Moody established his reputation for indomitable energy in pursuing the ends of justice. But his efforts were often foiled. He prosecuted a ring of bribe-taking aldermen in Lawrence, but twice lost his cause by disagreement of the jury. In a murder case, where a man, in attempting burglary, had killed a farmer, the jury found the verdict of manslaughter. Incensed at this impotent conclusion, Moody turned on that jury, scorched them with the fires of his indignation, and won from the judge for the criminal a sentence of twenty years in the State prison. Mr. Moody has never signed a petition for pardon of any criminal convicted by him.

He was elected to Congress in 1895 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Cogswell. In Congress he at once won the special regard of Speaker Reed, who assigned him to a place on the Committee on Appropriations; and ever since he has served on that very important committee of the House. No man in Congress has more intimate knowledge than he of the details of the Federal government. He has also been a member of the Committee of Insular Affairs, before which, in the last three or four years, have come some of the most intricate questions of administration. On the floor of the House, whenever he speaks, he commands attention by his mastery of great questions in all their details, his easy and pleasant address, his candor and courtesy.

In private life he is known to be a staunch friend, but he has not many intimates. He has little taste for society. He is unmarried, and in Washington has always occupied bachelor apartments with Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, his closest friend.

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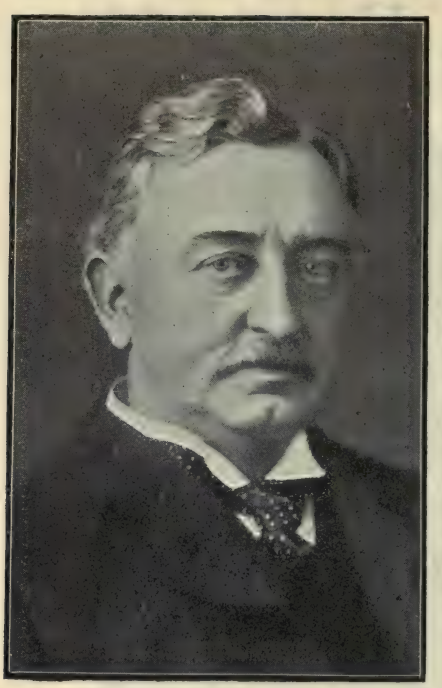


CECIL JOHN RHODES.

Cecil Rhodes was born at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, July 5, 1853. He died at Cape Town, South Africa, March 26, 1902.

Probably to no other man whom the present generation has seen have epithets more numerous and picturesque been attached than were those that always seemed to couple themselves naturally on men's lips with the name of the Right Honorable Cecil Rhodes. Epithets of hate from the Boers who remember only the Jameson raid, and from the Irish who forget his earnest advocacy of Home Rule certified by his gift of $50,000 to Mr. Parnell, are balanced by admiring appellations in prominent journals and in the utterances, as reported, of public men: Empire Builder; Great Colonial Imperialist; the Colossus (his familiar appellation in South Africa); the Anglo-Saxon Idealist of our Generation (by Earl Grey).

Mr. Rhodes was the youngest son of an English clergyman. Soon after entering at Oriel College, Oxford, disease of the lungs compelled him to relinquish a student life, and he sailed for South Africa in 1873. It was in the early stage of the diamond speculation, and beginning work with a pick in the four-mile mining area at Kimberley he soon began to find both wealth and health. Shrewdly descrying vast potentialities in lines not yet developed he invested his early gains in stocks judiciously selected, and then, already the possessor of a comfortable fortune, he amazed everybody by sailing for England, and arranging to resume his studies there and in South Africa, finally taking his degree at Oriel College. On his last visit to Europe in 1899 Oxford gave him the honorary degree D.C.L.

Returning to South Africa, Rhodes began his marvelous career as an organizer of mining companies, soon securing control of the great De Beers company and reorganizing its workings, and from it as a centre gradually gaining control of the other properties until he had united the ninety-eight different ownerships of the mines in the famous De Beers Consolidated. Wealth rolled in upon him like a billowy sea. Meanwhile, in a continuous career as a speculator buying and selling stocks, he bewildered all competitors with his immense ventures, his cool daring, his prompt discernment, and the success that scarcely ever failed to attest his judgment.

This man of great brain and strong will showed little care for possessing money; his pleasure was in getting it honestly and using it for large purposes. He despised luxury; his pleasures were simple; ostentation he detested. He remained unmarried. He had the rare delight of an idealist in his dreams, and *his* dreams led his action. One of his dreams, which he began to make real, was the Cape to Cairo railway. But his dearest dream was to fuse into a vital unity the discordant Dutch and English colonists, with the heterogeneous throng from all races flocking to the gold and diamond mines, and to organize all the disjointed South African states under British imperial rule stretching from the

Cape northward to Lake Tanganyika. This dreamer is said to have beheld this towering and resplendent imperial structure superposed upon democracy as its foundation — which is not all a dream.

Mr. Rhodes chose his burial-place among the hills of Rhodesia, part of the vast region which his efforts added to the British empire. The chief part of his great possessions is bequeathed to the British government for the establishment of scholarships at Oxford University. Five of these scholarships are for German students, and two are provided for each of the present States and Territories of the United States.

Great surprise has been caused in England by the unbounded admiration of Mr. Rhodes' character and career as expressed in the press of continental Europe.

ALFONSO XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

Because he attains his majority in May, public attention is again turned toward this young ruler whose very name is an argument for the superstitious. Of course there were many objections to that part of it by which history is to know him, for Spaniards are said to regard thirteen as an unlucky number even under favorable circumstances. But it was his mother's choice as a compliment to his dead father and his godfather, Pope Leo XIII. The rest of his name is Leon Fernando Maria Jakob Isador Pascual.

His father, Alfonso XII., died in November of 1885, and on the seventeenth of the following May Alfonso XIII. was born. This year his birthday is celebrated by his accession without formal coronation, because a Spanish king is supposed to be born crowned. So, with the customary ceremonies, the young King merely takes oath to preserve the constitution.

It was long a question whether representatives of foreign governments would be invited to witness the accession. Only the night before United States Minister Storer, now in this country on leave of absence, left Madrid did the Spanish Minister of State inform

KING ALFONSO AND HIS MOTHER.

him that the King would be pleased to have present a representative of our country. For that purpose President Roosevelt has appropriately selected J. L. M. Curry, our Minister at Madrid when the young King was born.

Whatever good comes to Alfonso XIII. he will owe largely to the truly royal qualities of his noble, devoted mother, who has so lived down objection to her as a foreigner, endeared herself by her maternal devotion and the wise care she has taken of the King, and exercised with rare ability and judgment the remnant of power left by successive revolutions and radical political changes, as to justify the estimate made of her by Harrison in his admirable "Spain in History."

Alfonso XIII. has the reputation of being one of the most accomplished princes of Europe. From his English governess he early learned to express himself in that language with facility He also speaks French, German, and

Italian. Counting his Spanish, you find him on speaking terms with five languages. So when he makes his tour of the courts of Europe to give the finishing touch to his education, he can readily converse with the great statesmen he will then meet.

For some time rumor had it that he was both physically and mentally unfit for the responsibilities of a throne. Our Minister to Spain, Bellamy Storer, does not so regard him. According to his recently expressed views: —

> The King is not a weakling. Both physically and mentally he is as strong as any boy of aristocratic birth at his age. In fact, he is a rather remarkable boy — active, bright, and of a sweet disposition. His Queen Mother has reared him most carefully for the high office he is to assume. He is a fine horseman and at the army maneuvers frequently spends eight hours in the saddle without showing signs of unusual fatigue. As his pictures show, he is rather slender, and of grave demeanor.

Not only is Alfonso an accomplished horseman, but he is said to be something of an athlete, fencing, playing tennis, riding a bicycle, and walking frequently four or five miles an hour. All this exercise has transformed the pale, delicate child into a tall, dignified youth, now developing so rapidly that some predict a manhood strong enough to overcome the consumptive tendencies so long feared.

The royal boy appears to possess enough mother wit and tact to do and say the right thing at the right time, though some of it may be due to his good mother's sensible suggestions, as in the case of the Carabanchal maneuvers, when the King took command of the army. The Spaniards tell with pride of the luncheon served to the men at the close. Since so many thousands could not be provided with chairs and tables, long trenches were dug in the ground. The soldiers sat on one edge, with their legs in the trench, using the opposite edge for a table. Of course, better service had been prepared for the King, but he refused to occupy the gilded armchair reserved for him. Instead, he offered his arm to his mother, conducted her to one of the trenches, took his place on the ground beside her, and delighted the men by eating in soldier-fashion.

On other occasions, when he could not have acted under anyone's suggestions, he has displayed consideration.

Hope, that glorious heritage of youth, is still left to Alfonso, who has felt most keenly, in boy fashion and with the helplessness of youth, the loss of his country's great possessions. While yet a mere child, during one of his history lessons, he inquired how Spain came to lose Chile, Mexico, and other Spanish-American colonies. His teacher told the story so well that the King listened in thoughtful silence, then asked: "What must I do to get back those countries for Spain?"

"First and most important of all," replied the hesitating teacher, "Your Majesty should — should — grow to be a man. When you are a man —."

"When I am a man," interrupted the impatient boy, "I shall not ask a history professor's advice about anything; for I shall have my prime minister then."

During the dark days of the Spanish-American war efforts were made to keep the bad news from him, but he insisted on knowing the truth; and when disaster following fast upon disaster had shattered the Spanish forces he grew sad and despondent and fretted himself into sleeplessness, often visiting his wounded soldiers in the hospitals and evincing much anxiety for their comfort.

As every right-minded boy should, Alfonso is said to have his ambitions, and to entertain the hope of recovering Spain's naval greatness to a degree. Her commercial prospects are brightening, as shown by recent statistics.

Certainly all wish that good and not evil may come to him and his, though none may envy him his prospects, nor would they care to occupy his position. The general opinion has been fairly voiced in these lines by S. E. Kiser: —

> You wait impatiently the day,
> Poor boy!
> When you may put your toys away,
> Poor boy!
> Through careless childhood you have sped—
> Ah, if you might see on ahead,
> I ween that you'd shrink back in dread,
> Poor boy!

A PONCA INDIAN IN THE CORN FIELD.

THE INDIANS AS FARMERS.

BY WILLIAM R. DRAPER.

In many instances the American Indian has become an expert in farming. Within the past few years his strides in that direction have been even remarkable. More Indians are taking to the plow than the general public realizes. Seldom does the "young buck" in these days seek out the medicine-man and insist upon following in the path of his forefathers. Instead, he takes up the manners of the white people and goes into the field to earn a living. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the young Indian returning from his school takes up farming in preference to the professions. One may travel through any reservation in the West during the growing season and he will see hundreds of "redskins" at work in the fields. In Oklahoma, Dakota, or New Mexico such a sight is very common. In the Indian Territory, the home of the Five Civilized Tribes, I have driven for miles through vast fields of wheat cultivated by full-bloods. I found the people hospitable, industrious, and progressive.

The government came to the conclusion that manual labor would do more toward civilizing the red man than anything else, as early as 1887, when the first lands were allotted to them. It was then believed that the proper way to go about teaching Indians to farm was to place them on a quarter-section of good land, saying, "You must get a good living out of this or starve." In a few years the untutored savage was found quite willing either to starve or fight. In most cases he preferred the latter. Some of the most atrocious crimes along the border were committed by Indians who had been placed on tracts of land and told to work or starve. Then the government learned that the Indian should be taught. His ability to grasp the farming business was indeed slow of development. But after years of patient teaching, the government has succeeded in making good farmers of a majority of reservation Indians. This course is the shortest cut to civilization. In the Sioux country, once a battleground of the wildest Indians of the western plains, one

INDIAN BOYS AT A WOODPILE.

now sees farms well developed and raising good crops. Red men who have fought in deadly combat now march stoically behind the plow and harrow.

In the United States today there are 38,900 Indians who earn their living by farm work. Last year they sold their farm products for $1,408,865, over and above the expense of living. This was nearly forty dollars per capita, which is very good, considering the fact that thirty per cent of them had never before farmed. Some of these Indian farmers had never before done a day's work. Some have been raising their own crops for five or six years. One farmer, a Kiowa in Oklahoma, raised wheat making twenty-six bushels to the acre, and corn running from sixty to seventy bushels per acre this year. He tilled the field alone, except in harvesting time. His income from the crop was $3,500. His farm is a model after which many white settlers have patterned. Nevertheless, it is to be confessed that he retains his inherited thirst for liquor, and at times he remains drunk for weeks, while the farm work is neglected. He even wears a blanket in winter and attends the medicine dances after harvest.

The improvement of the Indian is slow. He cannot advance much in one year; indeed, five seasons do not show much of a change. To make a good farmer out of a young warrior, I have been told by observers, requires no less than seven years. While there are 38,900 Indians who earn their own living, 55,996 live on allotments. There have been allotted, since 1887, 6,736,504 acres of land to Indians. Of these, 343,351 acres are under cultivation; 500,000 acres have been leased to cattlemen and white farmers. The remainder lies idle. Leasing the land to whites is one of the evils of the Indian system; for it allows those who should work to escape it. A clause in the laws governing leases says that if the Indian is unable to work the land he may lease it and pocket the proceeds. The word "inability" has been a loophole through which many have escaped work. They live on the lease money and whatever else they can persuade the Indian agent to donate them.

Another thing which keeps a good many from working in the fields is the ration system. Last year the government fed 45,270 Indians, paying for food given to them about $1,250,000. Of this number, fully two-thirds were able-bodied men and women who could make their own living, but who had not yet become started in farm work. In a few years from now they will have been persuaded

to enter farm life and earn their own food. It will require much patience and many kind words. There are today 267,000 Indians in the United States, of whom 229,000 do not work. Only seven per cent of the entire Indian population earns a living. This is quite an improvement over five years ago, when not three per cent was capable of shifting alone in the world. A gain of nearly one per cent annually is quite good indeed. There are today 85,750 members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory. These are the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. They retain their land in severalty, but it is to be allotted to them shortly. Last year they earned $1,500,000 from the sale of cattle alone. They are self-supporting, of course, and if added to the reservation Indians who manage for themselves they would make the total of self-supporting Indians reach 124,650.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL—A TAILOR SHOP SCENE.

It costs the government from four to five million dollars every year to educate the Indians. The appropriation seems to grow larger every year, notwithstanding the Indians are on the decrease. Last year eight million dollars were spent on the Indians, about $235 to each individual. It costs about $750 to teach an Indian the art of farming. He wastes tools to the value of $500. He will allow crops worth $250 to go to ruin for want of proper care, because he has not yet learned that weeds must be cut out before they choke out the grain. Several years ago the Poncas were given a certain number of plows to use in their fields. One sub-chief, Kicking Bear by name, refused to give shelter to his plow at the end of the season. He was told that it would rust and be unfit for use next year, but he only grunted and said in a knowing way: "Uncle Sam wants Indians farm. He gives us heap plows when we ask. Me get new plow next spring." But he never more mistook, for when the agent heard of this boast he ordered the arrest of Kicking Bear. After lying in jail three weeks he was told to go home and place all his farm implements in the shed. A failure to do so, he was told, would mean more jail life. The Indian obeyed. The Poncas are now quite industrious.

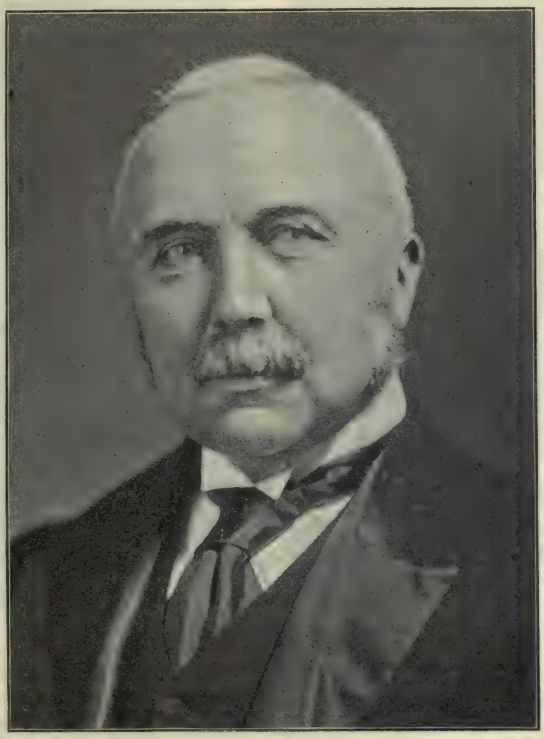
The Osage Indians, a tribe supposed to be the richest of all others, are, contrary to general belief, most industrious. They have 20,000 acres of land cultivated, from which last year they raised 10,000 bushels of oats, 100,000 bushels of wheat, and 500,000 bushels of corn. They also put into their hay barns 20,000 tons of alfalfa, and sold to produce merchants 11,000 pounds of vegetables. The squaws made 2,000 pounds of

butter for sale. The value of their products last year amounted to over $35,000. The Sioux outnumber the Osages two to one; hence the value of their products was more. But the Sioux go in for cattle raising, having sold twelve thousand head in one season and cleared $53,000 therefrom.

Development of the Indian as a farmer is taught at Seger Colony School in Oklahoma, and the main feature of the plan is to educate the young "redskin" in practical farming. The rotation of cereals and other grain is drilled into the mind, and the time of planting and gathering is made a part of the lesson. The school is in charge of John Seger, a veteran among the Indians. He has turned out thousands of farmers from the tepee and wickiup.

There are three things which now keep the Indian from advancing in farming: The ration system; leasing of allotments; and allowing the reds to live on lease money and the annuity payments. So long as Indians know they can secure rations, annuity, or lease money, they are not apt to work for a living.

GREAT FALLS, WYOMING,
(A PLUNGE OF 360 FEET.)



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN,
LEADER OF THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

International Affairs.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

The British Disaster Near Klerksdorp. — On March 3 a dispatch from Lord Kitchener brought fuller accounts of Delarey's successful attack on Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson in charge of "Von Donop's convoy" of empty wagons, in the early morning of February 25 (p. 108). This conflict was about ten miles from Klerksdorp, a town in the southwestern Transvaal, 125 miles from Pretoria. Evidently the Boer attack was planned with admirable skill and with thorough preparation at every point. The troops under Anderson's command appear to have numbered about 880; and he reports the Boer strength as variously estimated at 1,200 to 1,700. Six Boer commandants were in the fight.

The Boers suddenly opened a heavy rifle fire from the dense bushy growth,

but were driven off, and the convoy had resumed its march, when a more determined attack was made on the left flank, stampeding the mules harnessed to a number of wagons. This attack also was driven off. A little later the rear guard was attacked by a large number of Boers, while another force, charging the convoy at its centre, stampeded the hundreds of mules in all directions. The rush of the mules threw the British escort into confusion, during which the Boers charged again and again, riding down the separated British soldiers through a two-hours' fight. The Boer casualties were 30 killed and 28 wounded. The British loss in killed and wounded is not definitely reported, but their total loss including prisoners (afterward released) is officially stated at 632. Five British guns were reported captured.

A Startling British Reverse. — Soon afterward London was startled more than by any South African tidings for a twelvemonth by the announcement in the House of Commons, March 10, of a second decisive victory by General Delarey.

General Lord Methuen with 900 mounted troops, 300 infantry, four guns, and a pompom, was marching to effect a junction with Colonel Grenfell and his command of 1,300 mounted men near the western boundary of the Transvaal. Methuen's column was moving in two parties, one with the ox wagons starting from Twe-Bosch, March 7, at 3 A. M., the other with the mule wagons starting an hour later.

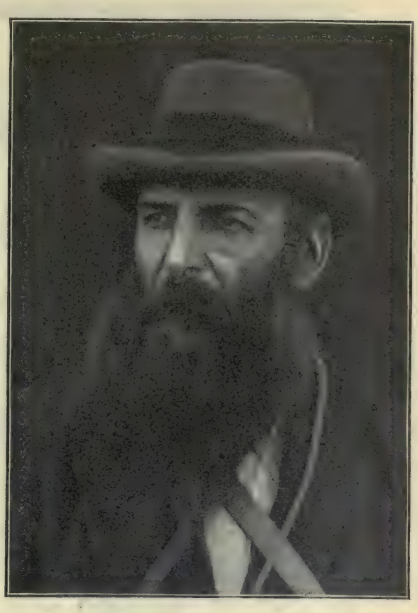
Just before dawn the rear guard was attacked by the Boers from behind and on both flanks. For a time the flank attacks were resisted, but the rear guard had given way before re-enforcements could reach them. The mules had been startled into a stampede, and, despite all efforts to check them, all the mule wagons, unmanageably mingled with mounted yeomanry and with native boys wildly galloping with led horses, rushed among and through the lines of ox wagons and their guards, throwing the British force into inextricable confusion. When the mounted yeomanry, mostly raw South African additions to the British force, were thus driven in with Delarey's men galloping alongside the wagons, the British regulars could not distinguish their own men from the enemy, as nearly all the Boers were in British Khaki uniforms. Delarey's force is stated at 1,500. (See map. The engagement took place southeast of Mafeking, at about an equal distance from Klerksdorp.)

Major Paris collected 40 men, and though surrounded, held his ground till 10 A. M. Conspicuous gallantry was shown also by sections of two batteries of artillery with 300 of the Northumberland fusileers and Lancashires in protecting the wagons.

Lord Methuen and Major Paris, with all the British guns and baggage, were captured. Lord Methuen was seriously wounded in the thigh, but at latest accounts was recovering. The British casualties were, killed 41, wounded 77. The 200 prisoners captured by the Boers were, as usual, speedily released.

Methuen Released by Delarey. — General Delarey has added to his fame for singularly brilliant and dashing exploits a renown for magnanimity, courtesy, and diplomacy, in his kindly care and prompt release of General Methuen. The release is said to have been bitterly opposed by many burghers. The full significance of this act may not yet be evident. To the British it was a great surprise. The anti-English utterances of pro-Boers on the Continent and in America, loudly echoed by a considerable party in the British isles, with almost fierce demands that the government withdraw from a war denounced as hopeless as it was morally disgraceful,—these, together with the Boer defiance, which had grown more sullen as their strength had waned,—had prepared England to expect from a victor Boer anything rather than magnanimous kindness. Lord Roberts, however, testified in the House of Lords that Delarey's previous conduct in the war gave assurance of great care for the wounded general. The question in London generally was: What will be the price for the release of a British major-general? Will the release of Gen-

GENERAL LORD METHUEN.



GENERAL JACOB HENDRICK DELAREY.

eral Cronje suffice? Or will Methuen be held as a hostage? The latter was the prediction ascribed to the Transvaal legation at Brussels.

Meanwhile, there was full evidence in London of a very English trait. Delarey's success was not minimized; it was even admired while bewailed. He had shown a plan well laid and executed with brilliant dash. The fright of several hundred mules and their native drivers seems at first to have been urged but little as excusing British defeat, and not at all as derogating from Delarey's victory. Accordingly the tidings of his release of his eminent captive were received with admiration as well as with welcome. What the Irish Leaguers thought of the release is not fully known; but the deep silence which in the House of Commons attended the first news of the capture was broken by loud cheers from the Irish members.

In the French press allusions were abundant to the chivalrous honor which Lord Methuen had paid to the memory of the brilliant French soldier, Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, who came to aid the Boers in their struggle, and was killed near Boshof (Vol. X., p. 228). To his memory Methuen raised a monument at that place. One Paris paper characterized the release of Lord Methuen as the most superb and statesmanlike act of Delarey's life.

The Effect of the Disaster. — The news was received in London with stoical calm. The effect on English feeling as uttered by the press was a stunning surprise and disappointment at the prospect of the Boer struggle being prolonged, and a stiffening of determination in the sending to Lord Kitchener of 6,000 yeomanry with large drafts of cavalry and infantry. It is very noticeable that the feeling which first found most definite expression was personal sympathy for Lord Methuen, almost entirely precluding criticism of his judgment or his capability. The criticism may appear later.

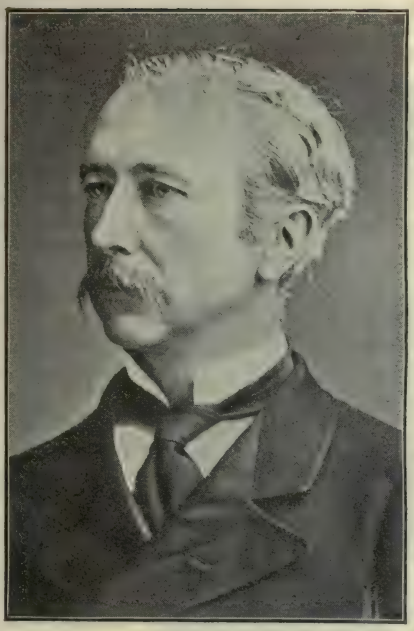
The effect in France and Germany was remarkable and could scarcely have been expected. Possibly it was merely a transient phase, but if it abide it marks

PRESENT FIELD OF OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

a new era. Heretofore, every British reverse has been welcomed with delight, not only for the Boer gain, but seemingly even more as an English loss. But the Paris press found its way into sympathy with England by way of sympathy with General Methuen, coming into this by way of sympathy with Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil. The *Figaro*, having arrived by this road, was moved to admire the "magnificent spectacle" of England's "stoic resolution," which only confirms itself under cruel disaster. In the *Journal*, a well-known writer, venturing into prediction cautiously and at long range, announced that the middle of this century will see the Anglo-Saxon race overwhelmingly preponderant in South Africa. In the *Matin*, General de Gallifet, a military critic who has made the South African struggle a study, expressed the opinion that nothing but defeat could be expected for Lord Methuen's raw recruits, young and untrained mountain yeomanry, if attacked in a wilderness by a force of veterans under one of the most experienced of living leaders.

At Berlin, in the Prussian Diet, the Foreign Secretary, Baron von Richtofen, after reading the British government's answer permitting delivery of German charitable gifts to the Boers in concentration camps, under surveillance of the camp authorities, took occasion to add: —

The English and German nations are connected by ties of blood, race, and friendship. They are cousins who may again find themselves side by side. General Methuen deserves our complete sympathy. As the military attache to the British embassy in



GENERAL WOLSELEY.
WHO IS GOINC TO SOUTH AFRICA TO EXAMINE THE SITUATION.

Berlin he enjoyed the esteem of the Emperors William and Frederick.

The Baron said that Britain's susceptibilities had been made more acute by her sacrifices in blood and treasure, that every harsh word was doubly felt by her, and that there was need of a somewhat more just mode of criticism. "Let us not always assume that everything done by the English is wrong and bad. . . . I have read descriptions of the prisoners' camps which made my hair stand on end." He then quoted the testimony of one whom he declared a perfectly capable witness, General von Trotha, who within a few days had said to him: — "I consider it my duty, and authorize you to use my name, to declare that I found the prisoners' camps in Ceylon to be perfect models." Baron von Richtofen then proceeded: —

In my opinion, the dignity of the nation would not have suffered derogation if it had displayed some human sympathy, as, for instance, yesterday, when the news came of the severe wounding of General Methuen. With proper consideration for national feelings it will be possible to make further progress in the direction desired by the Boer relief committee.

Concluding, the Foreign Secretary said that Germany's policy was conducted with the purpose of pleasing the German people and no one else; but he believed that the lines which he had indicated might be followed without any relinquishment of German views in regard to the war itself.

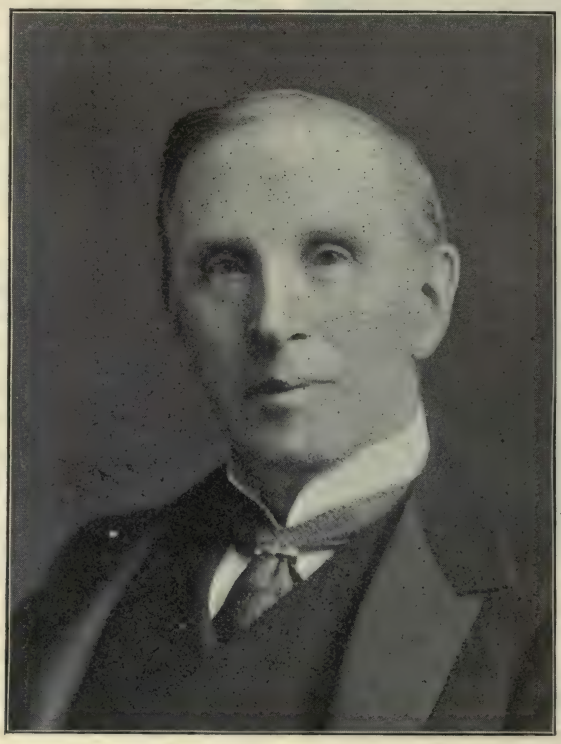
By the operation of some subtle law, Methuen's misfortune, with some aid from Delarey's magnanimity, seems to have infused an unexpected element into the relations — at least into the expression of relations — between Britain and some of the continental peoples.

Attempt to Capture Delarey. — Toward nightfall, March 23, a combined movement against General Delarey was undertaken by columns of mounted men without artillery or impediments of any sort. Travelling northwestward rapidly all night they had formed at dawn a line of positions eighty miles in length, from the Vaal river to the region of Mafeking. This line then moved swiftly eastward with the purpose of driving the Boers against the cordon of blockhouses or of forcing a battle. The main design failed, though five guns were taken and 135 prisoners, with many mules and wagons. The guns were those lost in the disaster to "Von Donop's convoy," three weeks previously.

Various Military Items. — The Dominion government has offered a fourth Canadian contingent of 2,000 mounted infantry to go with dispatch to South Africa.

The Prince of Teck, brother of the Princess of Wales, brevet-major of dragoons. is soon to resume his duties with the troops in South Africa.

In the House of Commons, March 20, Mr. Chamberlain estimated the number of Boers now in the field at 5,000. The estimate of the Boer delegates then in the United States was 12,000.



THE HON. JOHN MORLEY.

Early in March two British troopers, irregulars, convicted by court martial of shooting a Boer after his surrender, were shot under British orders at Pretoria. For the same crime repeatedly committed, on the British soldiers, the Boer commandant, Scheepers, had been shot under Kitchener's orders not long before, and Commandant Kritzinger after trial by court martial had been condemned to death. The latter's sentence, however, was finally acommuted to perpetual banishment.

The Charge of Cruelty Refuted. — Mayor Low of New York City made public through the press a set of resolutions passed February 18 in a public meeting of the citizens of Bloemfontein, capital of the former Orange Free State, and attested by the seal of the town clerk. The resolutions — which the town meeting ordered sent to the mayors of New York, Berlin, and Paris — denounce as utterly untrue the charges of inhumanity and barbarous cruelty in the treatment of defenceless women and children by the British soldiers.

Boer Delegates in this Country. — On March 5, Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels were received by Secretary Hay as personal visitors, not as representing a national government. They asked for prohibition of shipment of war materials to the British in South Africa, and were

informed of the authorities and precedents which make such prohibition absolutely impossible to our government. The Secretary also pointed out the perfect neutrality which this government had observed throughout this contest. They then urged that the United States should do something toward ending the fighting in South Africa. Secretary Hay gave them a respectful hearing, and assured them of his willingness to aid in ameliorating conditions as far as was possible. He then referred them to the President as the only official with authority to speak decisively on any question involving any kind or degree of intervention.

Later in the day the two delegates, with Dr. Heinrich Müller of the former Orange Free State, called on President Roosevelt, who received them as private citizens, gave them an attentive hearing during an interview of about fifteen minutes, and informed them that the United States government cannot and will not interfere in the struggle. On March 20 they sailed for France.

A Question of Passports. — On March 11 Secretary Hay was criticised in a speech in the House of Representatives for declining to ask of the British authorities passports for the Rev. Hiram W. Thomas and his wife to go through the lines to distribute in the Boer camps relief funds collected in this country. A letter from the Secretary, however, showed that he had offered to issue the passports with a letter commending the bearers of relief funds, but had declined to request Lord Pauncefote to procure for the bearers authorization to go through the British lines at their own will as to time and place. The Secretary's position was further defended in the House by the statement that the International Red Cross had been organized specially for the purpose of carrying relief; and that if the contributors preferred to employ their own agents they would be provided with passports to be used under surveillance of the British army officers.

American Sympathy for the Boers. — At Washington, March 19, the Democratic members of the House in caucus unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that Congress "should express the sympathy of the American people for the struggling Boer republics," and pledging themselves to endeavor to "force" the committees to report resolutions expressing such sympathy, if only to procure for Congress an opportunity to act.

Negotiations Concerning Peace. — Somewhat suddenly, in the latter part of March, whispers of peace were in the air. Whence they came, by whose authority, and to what purport, was not made known until, on March 24, the British War Secretary announced in the House of Commons that about the middle of the month Mr. Schalkburger, acting as president of the Transvaal Republic, had intimated to Lord Kitchener his desire for the grant of a safe conduct through the British lines and back in order to a conference with Mr. Steyn, acting as president of the Orange Free State, in reference to the possibility of peace proposals. This announcement, with the statement that with consent of the government Lord Kitchener had acceded to the request, was received with cheers. On the preceding day Mr. Schalkburger with three other officials had arrived at Pretoria, and thence had proceeded to Kroonstad on their way to a conference with Steyn and probably also with De Wet and Delarey.

As may easily be conceived, the air was full of rumors and prognostications, but beyond the few facts above stated little of importance is known. When the month ended the Transvaal officials had not been able to find the political and military representatives of the Free State burghers whom they sought. The purport of their proposals, and of the replies which will be made by Steyn and De Wet could only be conjectured, as Schalkburger was evidently acting on his own initiative. From the general tone of British feeling throughout recent months it was inferred that the government would concede to the Boers of the Transvaal and of the Orange Free State

a local legislative autonomy on the regular colonial lines, largely independent, though under the imperial flag; but that a demand for immediate and complete amnesty to the rebels from Cape Colony, who now form so large a portion of the Boer army, would not be conceded. It was not known whether the Boer leaders, political and military, would accept peace on any basis other than absolute in dependence.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

A New Rebellion. — The feature most impressive in the reports from China during March was the rebellion which had broken out in the extreme south of the empire a few weeks previously. At the beginning of the month it had gained such proportions as to draw from United States Minister Conger a demand on the Chinese government for information concerning it, inasmuch as three American missionary families were in the vicinity of Nanning, in the disturbed region. Nanning, a city in the province of Kwangsi (see map, p. 243), is about seventy miles north of the Gulf of Tongking, whose waters are bordered on the west by French Indo-China. On March 8 the rebels were reported to have suddenly appeared at Kweichow, surprising the local mandarins, overpowering the garrison, and releasing the prisoners, who, with members of the Triad (an anti-foreign society), joined the rebels and were plundering and burning villages. An insurrection of this kind in the China of today has usually for its chief object plunder, while its pretext and rallying cry is an appeal to patriotism — "China for the Chinese" — an appeal whose success with a vast ignorant population is not surprising in view of some of the methods of an increasing foreign intrusion. Moreover, a long-continued drought, preventing the planting of spring rice, had led many farm laborers to become robbers. An imperial edict was issued previous to March 1, commanding the authorities to protect foreigners.

On March 18 General Ma, who had attacked the rebels in a two-days' fight, was forced to retreat. The rebels established their headquarters at Fang-Cheng, and the outbreak was spreading so rapidly in the provinces of Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Yun-Nan (Hunan), that Marshal Su and General Ma were unable to unite their forces and had been defeated in two battles. They were awaiting reinforcements which the viceroy of Canton had requested the viceroy of Chili, Yuan Shi-Kai, to send. Meanwhile, larger pay and the opportunities for looting were said to have led many of the imperial troops to desert and join the rebels. The government at Peking, on information that missionaries of various nations were journeying in Kwangsi, had sent a request that they should accept escort to the coast as soon as possible.

A Suspicion. — A charge, all unproved as yet, is whispered in certain quarters that there is French encouragement for this outbreak in the three southern provinces, of which two border on the French possessions. A few years ago such a charge might have been more credible. The Far East of the last two generations is not the Far East of today. Several things have happened that the nations of the West must take into account. Some channels of diplomacy, which international agreement or indifference had allowed to be charted and buoyed a few years ago, may not now offer such smooth sailing as seems to have been expected in some quarters. The United States — now a power holding a commanding position in the Pacific — has taken an imperative stand for the open door for trade for all nations everywhere in China, and has gained assent thereto from all the great Powers of the world. Exploiting of China is no longer to be grasped by a sudden dash upon territory and held as an exclusive right: trade rights go now whither commercial competition takes them. Moreover, Great Britain and Japan have recently joined hands as wardens in the Far Northeast.

The deliberate, gradual program for China, till within half a dozen years, was: To Russia are to pass Manchuria, Mongolia, all the vast North; to France, the three great Southern provinces, Yun-Nan,

Kwangsi, Kwangtung; leaving for England Central China, the fertile, populous valley of the Yangtse, with its mighty river 3,000 miles long, navigable 1,100 miles — a mile in width at 600 miles from the sea; while Germany had already paid herself the first instalment of her indemnity for the murder of two German missionaries by seizing territory at Kiaochau on the coast of Shantung province, to which seizure there would naturally come large, gradual, inland accretions. This program is not yet altogether a thing of the past. It is passing.

A French officer has recently been killed near the Tonquin border, and it is rumored that France may imitate Germany in Shantung by paying herself in territory in Kwangsi. It is not known that there is any authority for the assertion. The French legation at Peking have indignantly denied all reports blaming the French for the disorder among the troops in Marshal Su's command in Kwangsi. That legation asserts that the transfer of Marshal Su to a distant command, against the protest of the French, was the cause of discontent and revolt among his soldiers. Su, however, had been reinstated before the end of the first week in March, and the desertions to the rebels have since increased.

Sun Yat-Sen. — Near the end of March reports were current of the reappearance as a rebel leader of Doctor Sun Yat-Sen (Vol. VI., p. 940), the Harvard graduate, afterward a student of medicine in London, who with other young and educated Chinese formed the secret political society "Hing-Ching-Wooy," or Chinese Progressive Society, said to have many adherents in America. The reform contemplated is the overthrow of the present dynasty and the establishment of a government modeled on that of the United States. Doctor Sun has been active in previous outbreaks, and he may now be one among several leaders who, with aims as widely diverse as reform and plunder, have taken the field in the South against the government. According to statements of refugees said to be flocking by thousands into Kwangtung, all Kwangsi was in revolution, the insurgents being estimated at 50,000, with arms of the new model. Their first aim was to reach the city of Canton, there to seize arms and treasure sufficient to carry on the rebellion. Beyond the fact of a serious rebellion, these reports in general must be classed as rumors until confirmed.

German Interests in China. — In the Reichstag, March 3, the Chancellor, Count von Bülow, declared that Germany's interests in China were not territorial but economic. As Germany was aware of no other effect on China of the Anglo-Japanese convention except to maintain the present status, Germany did not regard it as affecting the Anglo-German Yangtse valley agreement. All reports of Germany's seeking special concessions in China were untrue. Her railway and mining concessions in Shantung province were secured in 1899. As Germany had no base near China, like the other Powers, a premature recall of her troops would put her in an unfavorable situation.

Evidence appears from time to time in utterances of the English and American press that there is a tendency, with or without good reason, to class the German seizure of valuable territory in Shantung and the consequent German claim of certain concessions there, with Russia's proceedings regarding a far more extensive region in Manchuria, — neither of these two movements being in strict accord with the principle of the open door in China proclaimed by international treaties. The State Department at Washington, in answer to inquiries on the subject, has been assured by Germany that there is no intention to shut out citizens of other nations from the advantages obtained in that quarter of China by Germans.

Friction at Tientsin. — Two separate disputes have drawn attention to Tientsin.

Question of Municipal Control. — In the first dispute, now of several weeks standing, Germany refuses to agree to

reduction of the large European garrisons at Tientsin, and to restoration of the city to Chinese control. Britain's representatives, contrary to the decision of the military commanders, aim to re-establish the Chinese in the government of the city: with or without reason their belief is that Germany is arranging to make Tientsin serve as an inducement to China to grant Germany a practical monopoly of the Shantung mines. It is known that there is in Germany considerable opposition to the imperial government's general plan in the Orient, and that a pecuniary consideration may be a desirable feature in any appeal to the people which the government may make in behalf of its scheme. Great Britain does not consider municipal government in Tientsin by Europeans a military necessity; and in accordance with her attitude in the Anglo-Japanese alliance as protector of China against aggression, she advocates restoring Tientsin to Chinese control.

The United States is not active in this dispute, but its influence has been used for restoration of the city to the Chinese. On March 17 the ministers of the Powers in conference decided on the principle of restoring the Chinese government at Tientsin, though no date was fixed for the transfer.

Question as to Mission Property. — Within an "extra concession" claimed by the French in June, 1900, is property claimed by the American Board of Foreign Missions (Congregational), the American Methodist Mission, and the English Methodist Mission, of London. Since that date the American missions have purchased adjoining property, and the French now claim this latter property also, having collected rents and levied taxes thereon, and stopped building operations on it. The American consul, James W. Ragsdale, protested against their proceedings, and caused the United States flag to be hoisted over the property in question. He expects no serious developments. The affair at last advices was in the hands of the American and French ministers at Peking.

The Indemnity Dispute. — Delay in distributing the February instalment of the Chinese indemnity among the Powers was caused by difference of opinion as to the amount properly due to each, and by consequent refusal of the bankers' commission at Peking to accept the instalment which had been deposited in the Chinese bank. On March 12 the ministers of the Powers decided that the bankers' commission had erred in its refusal, and on the next day the commission accepted the instalment.

Minister Conger has commissioned Messrs. Bainbridge and Ragsdale to adjust the indemnity claims of American citizens approximating $2,000,000 in gold.

Chinese Revenue. — The returns of the revenue are reported to be unexpectedly satisfactory. The provincial government at Tientsin undertakes a monthly payment toward the indemnity instalments of 70,000 taels (about $40,000) from the native customs under its control.

At Newchwang the yield from the native customs is much larger than had been expected. Experienced observers are reported as impressed with the immense augmentation possible in Chinese revenues.

Manchuria. — *Russia's Position.* —The Russian government, in reply to Secretary Hay's note protesting against any endeavors to secure for Russia exclusive privileges in Manchuria, has assured the Washington government that Manchuria is not to be closed to American commerce and trade.

The London *Times* correspondent at Peking reported, March 20, that since the presentation of the American note and of the Anglo-Japanese protests, Russia's negotiations with the Russo-Chinese bank (p. 18) have been suspended; also that Russia was continuing negotiations for evacuation of Manchuria under demands which had been modified in the direction of an ultimate settlement, inasmuch as they now pointed to Russia's withdrawal from between the great wall and the Liao River within six months, and

from the province of Mukden within a year; and, if conditions in the region permit, from Kirin and Heilung-Chiang within eighteen months after the signing of the convention.

Condition of the Country.— Disturbance continues in the interior of Manchuria. In the mountainous region brigandage has increased. This results from the Russian policy — similar to the mistaken German policy under von Waldersee in Chili province — of depriving the Chinese of the power to maintain order and to control their own territory. The Japanese are very active in Manchuria associating intimately with the Chinese. The Russian forces, holding every important point in the three provinces, number 63,000. The Japanese assert their ability to land 150,000 men in Manchuria within a month.

Increase of American Exports. — The value to the United States of the open door for trade in China is shown by a report received at the State Department, March 4, from the United States consul at the one open port in Manchuria, Newchwang. At that port the annual value of imports from this country, which in 1895 was less than $1,000,000, was in 1899 more than $6,500,000. In 1900 the disorders stopped almost all the trade except in flour which the Russians found it necessary to import in great quantities. In 1901 American trade had great increase, as is shown in Consul Miller's comparative statement of imports of the principal American products at Newchwang in the three years ending December 31, 1901.

	1899.	1900.	1901.
Cotton goods—Drills, pcs.	584,877	116,525	546,498
Jeans, pieces	29,630	16,710	52,473
Flannel, pieces	21,743	360	28,184
Sheetings, pieces	1,101,765	426,113	980,001
Kerosene oil, gallons	2,282,060	688,130	3,172,000
Flour, pounds	4,472,000	10,233,066	7,396,000

An important item in the American trade at Newchwang in past years was railway material, which at times rose as high as $2,000,000 annually. American oil has driven that of Russia out of the Manchurian market.

Miscellaneous. — *Exclusiveness Discarded.* — An unprecedented departure from the exclusiveness which has characterized the Chinese court for many generations was made on March 14. Eleven princesses and women of the court were entertained at luncheon on invitation from Mrs. Conger, wife of the United States minister.. Moreover, the empress-dowager sent her greetings, expressing the hope that the new relations of kindness may remain unbroken.

The Needed Reform. — The British minister at Peking, referring to the many imperial decrees which have been promulgated for reform of certain abuses, welcomed them as hopeful indications; but declared that the sale of official posts, and the merely nominal salaries which compel the mandarins to accept irregular and improper sources of income, were the evils that lie at the root of the present Chinese maladministration.

General Tung Fu-Hsiang. — This banished leader is reported to be causing uneasiness at the court. He has a considerable body of followers in Northwestern Mongolia which the empress-dowager wishes him to disband. Her recent offer to maintain him comfortably if he would disband them is said to have been refused with the intimation that he felt safer with his army around him. The court fears that in the failure of his resources he may resort to pillage which would end in rebellion.

In conjunction with General Tung Fu-Hsiang Russian agents are reported to be fomenting disturbance.

Liu Kun-Yi Dissatisfied. — This powerful ruler, Viceroy of Nanking, considers his rights to have been disregarded in the formation of the Yellow River conservancy board (as defined in the peace protocol) to be operative within his jurisdiction, without consultation with him. He considers that Great Britain has broken her promise to the Yangtse viceroys to consult them in framing the negotiations for peace if they would aid in checking the anti-foreign movement. He threatens resignation of office. It

should be said that the above report comes from Shanghai, and needs confirmation.

China's Protest. — Through Mr. Conger the Chinese government has protested strongly by a memorial against re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law by the United States government. Exclusion from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands especially is deprecated as involving peculiar hardships because of the extensive commercial interests acquired there by Chinese, and the family ties that have been extended thither. The continuance of the exclusion will in this country doubtless be judged unavoidable.

The Newchwang Disagreement. — This disturbance, involving affrays between Russian soldiers and American sailors of the *Vicksburg* (pp. 18, 19), has been satisfactorily settled through apologies by the Russian commandant to Captain Barry of the *Vicksburg*. The apologies were the result of vigorous representations by United States Consul Miller to the Russian authorities.

THE FAR EAST.

A Russo-French Alliance. — As a rejoinder to the Anglo-Japanese alliance announcement is made of an alliance between France and Russia relative to concerns in the Far East. Following is its text as jointly announced by the two governments, March 16, to ten of the principal Powers: —

The allied governments of France and Russia, having received communication of the Anglo-Japanese convention of January 30, 1902, concluded with the object of ensuring the *status quo* and general peace in the Far East, and of maintaining the independence of China and Korea, which are to remain open to the trade and industry of all nations, have been fully satisfied at finding therein an affirmation of the essential principles which they themselves on more than one occasion have declared to constitute, and which remain, the basis of their policy. The two governments consider that respect for these principles is at the same time a guaranty for their special interests in the Far East. Nevertheless, obliged as they too a e to consider the case in which either the aggressive action of third Powers or fresh troubles in China, raising once more the question of the integrity and free development of that Power, might become a menace for their own interests, the two allied governments reserve the right to consider eventually means of ensuring the defense of their interests.

This is a notably plain declaration, an echo of the quite new style introduced by the Anglo-Japanese convention. It is not a defiance. It is simply a statement in courteous though direct terms that any nation that took liberty to imagine that the alliance between Britain and Japan was aimed against Russia and France is now at liberty to take notice that Russia and France are not afraid to decide their own course in the Far East.

Germany's Policy in Question. — In the last days of March statements from Berlin for which the Associated Press claimed "high authority" showed German policy in the Far East in a new light, or more appropriately it might be said, obscured it with a new shadow. The statement was that, previous to Prince Henry's visit, the United States government — desiring more definite assurances than either Germany's diplomatic utterances or line of action in China had thus far shown — had sought to learn whether Germany's declaration in favor of equal trade opportunities in China was of a kind that would be supported resolutely against such pressure as might arise. The only source known to the public for such pressure would be Russia, with France ready to add and expecting her compensation in the tier of great provinces on her Anam border.

The story proceeds to attribute to "the very head of the German empire" an "impression" that while Germany would not refuse to stand in an identical attitude with the other Powers in regard to the "open door," Germany would not in "a final instance" oppose something really desired by Russia.

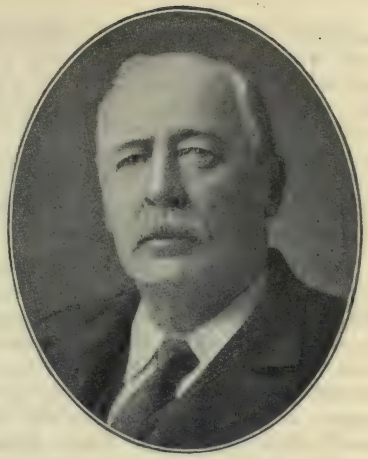
This avowal, if it stands confirmed, actually vacates of all force except the force of a moral appeal the Anglo-German agreement of October 20, 1900 (Vol. X., pp. 884–887). The wording of that agreement indeed when carefully

weighed shows it, in its first section, as an agreement on the part of the two governments to uphold the open door for trade for all Chinese territory "as far as they *can exercise influence*"; in its second section, as a pledge not to to "make use of *the present complication* to obtain for *themselves* any territorial advantage" in China, and to "*direct their policy toward* maintaining undiminished" China's territorial condition; in its third section, as a reservation to themselves — "in case of another Power making use of the complications" to obtain territorial advantages — of "the right to come to *a preliminary understanding* regarding the eventual step to be taken in protection of their own interests.

The last section, referring to the condition which now presents itself, binds Germany to nothing beyond consultation with Britain as to steps now to be taken, for protection not of Chinese territory nor of the open door, but of German and British interests. For aught that the wording of the agreement of 1900 shows — and diplomacy makes words its refuge and strength — Germany may leave to Russia and France a free hand, and may decide that an addition to its present privileges and lands in China is the "eventual step to be taken" for protection of its own interests.

Japan. — Foreigners in Japan have been refusing to pay a house-tax which a recent law had imposed, and considerable friction had resulted. Announcement has now been made that the government had decided to refer the question to arbitration, but is determined meanwhile to make a first collection in enforcement of the law. The American minister has repeated his advice to United States citizens to pay the tax under protest, which advice is being accepted.

Korea. — A contract for a loan of $2,500,000, secured on the Korean maritime customs, April 16, 1901, between the government and M. Cazalis, representing a French syndicate, has been declared void and ended through lapse of time and the absence of power to



LORD CROMER.
(See page 246.)

transfer loan rights to any third party. This declaration was made officially to the French minister. The "third party" appears to have been some London financiers who were stated subsequently to have had a substantial interest.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Austria-Hungary and Russia. — Though a commercial pact between nations is quite other than a political alliance, it may indicate an international approach, and may suggest alliance as possible. This suggestion is now being heard in Europe, though quite indefinitely, in regard to the relations recently developed between the dual monarchy and Russia. It draws attention by reason of the gradual change which it indicates in the whole European situation.

On March 9, by request of Count Goluchowski, the foreign minister, an address was delivered in Vienna by an official of the Austro-Hungarian consulate at Warsaw calling the attention of Austrian commercial circles to the promotion of trade with Russia. This official declared that in consequence of political events a great change had latterly taken place in Russia where Austrian industry has been little known. Large Russian

merchants were now very reluctant to deal with Germans who hitherto have had almost a monopoly of Russian trade. All classes were declaring that they were tired of the Germans.

Incidents like this, of small importance, point in the direction of the hints frequent of late that some new attraction is drawing Austria Russia-ward.

The Triple Alliance. — The future of this Italo-Austro-German combination is still in some doubt. May 17 is said to be the date on which the notice of one year in advance is to be given by one of the contracting governments for its expiry: in lack of such notice the Dreibund will continue in force through another five-year period.

Not one of the three parties appears to care much for the alliance. Italy shows the least interest in it — her practical accord in recent years being perhaps as close with Great Britain as with either of her allies with whom her alliance involves no reciprocity in tariffs and trade. As for Germany and Austria they are now wasting little love upon each other; still it is conceded by both that the annulling of the alliance might be the removal of one of the general safeguards of European peace.

Disquiet in the Balkans. — It would be a rare spring season that brought no reports of dangerous international complications originating in the Balkans. A constant menace, however, is one of the preventives of damage.

Albania. — The disorder in this district has included so much bloodshed in conflicts with the Turkish garrisons that Austria several weeks ago ordered re-enforcements to that region. A considerable party in Austria has suspected Italy of starting the Mussulmans on an anti-Christian campaign which might serve as excuse for Italian intervention and the seizure of Albania, thus disappointing the cherished expectation that Albania would fall to Austria in the approaching dismemberment of the Turkish empire. Some Italian papers declare that Italy has no purpose beyond preventing Germany from using its place in the Dreibund to secure German preponderance in the Balkans.

Bulgaria and Macedonia. — Considerable uneasiness in European cabinets, especially at St. Petersburg and Vienna, is reported in view of the growing lawlessness and bloodshed in Macedonia chargeable largely to Bulgarian influence. Ex-President Saravoff, the notorious leader of the "Macedonian Committee," which undoubtedly was connected with the brigand capture of Miss Stone, is said to be arranging for a general uprising to cast off the Turkish yoke. The ambassadors of the Powers have represented to the Porte the insecurity of the Christian population in Macedonia; and the Porte's reply is said to have been that comprehensive arrangements have been made to suppress any Macedonian revolution. The atrocities which the Turks will surely commit to check a rising are counted on by the Bulgarians and Macedonians as sure to rouse Europe against the Sultan.

This is the one point of real danger to the general peace of Europe. The Powers can not allow Turkish barbarism to proceed beyond a certain point. A strong hand must interpose. Whose hand shall it be? How many antagonistic interests always latent in Western Europe may be precipitated into action, and with what dangerous elements of collision, on the long-coveted field of Ottoman misrule? The London *Times* correspondent, writing from Vienna, deems this danger so fully provided for that he says, "there has never been so little probability of disturbances in Southeastern Europe leading to international complications." The risings, if any, will be only local. The outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism is a possibility which would meet a different grouping of the Powers from that which witnessed with folded arms the Armenian massacres; and its consequences would be serious for the Sultan. This is all mere prophecy: let there be hope of its truth.

It is interesting to note — as indicative of a new Europe — that this prediction seems based chiefly on the recent agreement into which Austria-Hungary and

Russia have come; while also it refers confidently to a decisive purpose of the Czar, of his financial minister de Witte, and of his foreign minister Count Lamsdorff to have peace kept in the Balkans.

THE POWERS AND THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Accounts in German papers of certain diplomatic proceedings in Washington at the opening of the Spanish-American war seemed to invalidate the British assertion that all the diplomatic steps of England had been friendly to this country. Fuller consideration removed all doubt.

On April 14, 1898, the ambassadors in conference at the British embassy in Washington prepared a collective note to be submitted to their respective governments, by which those governments would declare their hope that the Washington government would consider favorably a memorandum from the Spanish minister, dated April 10, as offering a reasonable basis for an amicable solution. This proposed note was disapproved by the British government, and Lord Pauncefote was promptly instructed to take no further steps in the matter. It was the recent publication of this note as having been prepared at the British embassy that occasioned the doubt of England's friendliness — a doubt adequately met by the fact that the British ambassador being the dean of the diplomatic corps would naturally serve as official leader in any collective action, and by the fact that his government promptly disavowed the note.

THE HAGUE TREATY RATIFIED.

The United States Senate by unanimous vote, on March 14, ratified the important convention in the treaty set forth by the Hague Peace Conference relating to the proper conduct of war on land and sea.

The Parties to the Treaty. — The nations acceding to the treaty are Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, The United States, Mexico, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Bulgaria.

The contracting Powers are bound by the treaty only in case of war between two or more of them — the treaty ceasing to have force when a non-contracting Power joins either belligerent.

The Principal Features of the Treaty.— The following are among the principal acts specially prohibited:—

To use expanding or "dumdum" bullets.

To kill or wound treacherously persons of the hostile army or nation.

To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down arms, or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion.

To declare that no quarter will be given.

To employ arms, projectiles, or materials, of a nature to cause superfluous injury.

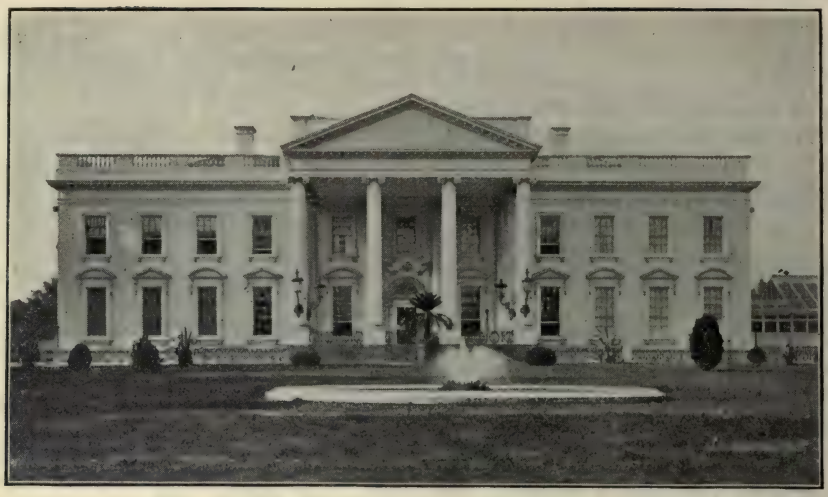
To make improper use of a flag of truce, of the national flag or military ensigns, or of the enemy's uniform, or of the distinctive badges of the Geneva Convention.

To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

Ruses of war, also methods necessary for obtaining information concerning the enemy and the country, are not prohibited.

Regarding spies the treaty defines specifically those who are to be so classed — none to be dealt with as spies unless clandestinely or on false pretenses (and if soldiers, in disguise) seeking information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, for the purpose of communicating it to the hostile party.

New Commissioner on the Tribunal. — To fill the vacancy caused by the death of ex-President Harrison, Oscar S. Straus of New York, formerly United States Minister to Turkey, has been appointed a permanent member of the committee of arbitration at The Hague.



THE WHITE HOUSE—FRONT VIEW.

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Fifty-seventh Congress. — *Senate.* — In the Senate, March 1, was passed the Hansbrough bill for irrigation of arid lands. There was no opposition. The bill provides that all moneys received for sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, from July 1, 1901, shall be devoted to the construction of irrigation works, under the direction of the Department of the Interior. On the same day, the Senate accepted the report of the conference committees of the two houses on the Philippine tariff bill. The Senate's reduction of twenty-five per cent in the rates of duty is retained.

On March 11 there was a lively debate over a motion to instruct the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report back to the Senate the resolution providing for election of senators by popular vote. Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) opposed the motion. This question, he said, is one of the most important that has arisen since the adoption of the Constitution; it is an effort to change the mechanism involved in the principles of the Constitution. In the Constitution a solemn pledge was given to the States, great and small, that the equality of the States never would be destroyed without the consent of every one of them. The Supreme Court and the Senate are the two great bodies of the government which are free from the influence of popular movements and popular excitement. The Senate is the greatest deliberative assembly in the world, and it is the duty of the people to stand firm before the proposition to strike down one of the two glories of the Republic.

Mr. Frye's shipping bill came up for a vote in the Senate March 17 and was passed, 42 to 31. Six Republican senators voted against the bill — Allison and Dolliver of Iowa, Dillingham and Proctor of Vermont, and Quarles and Spooner of Wisconsin. One Democrat, McLaurin of South Carolina, voted with the majority.

THE WHITE HOUSE—REAR VIEW.

On the last day of the month, Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.), chairman of the Committee on the Philippines, reported to the Senate a bill temporarily to provide for the government of the Philippine Islands. The bill provides for the taking of a census of population, school attendance, ownership of homes, etc., in each province and municipality, as a basis on which to determine the fitness and readiness of all the people of the Philippines, and of particular islands, provinces, and municipalities, for the establishment in the Philippine Islands or certain of them of a permanent popular representative government. Further, the bill authorizes the Philippine government to coin a silver dollar of 416 grains, standard silver, with a percentage of alloy. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit it at the mint to be coined for his benefit. The silver dollar shall be legal tender in the Philippines.

House of Representatives.—The conference report of the two houses on the Philippine tariff bill, which was approved by the Senate March 1, was adopted by the House March 4 and was sent to the President. March 8 the bill was signed by the President and became law. Its chief provisions are that imports into the islands from the United States are to pay the duties laid by the Philippine Commission on like imports from all countries; and that imports into the United States from the Philippines shall pay a duty of 75 per cent of the Dingley duties less any export taxes laid by the Philippine Commission. The commerce passing between the United States and the Philippines is exempted from the operation of the United States navigation laws till July 1, 1904. The duties and taxes collected in pursuance of the Act shall be paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands, to be used for their benefit.

The House, on March 10, passed the rural free delivery (post office) bill, but with radical amendments. The provision of the original bill, which put the carriers under a contract system, was rejected and the salary system continued, with an advance of the maximum pay to $600 a year, an increase of $100. The bill, as passed, fixes the compensation of employes as follows: Special agents in charge of divisions, $2,400 a year maximum; special agents, four classes, from $1,300 to $1,600; route inspectors, four classes, from $900 to $1,200; clerks, four classes, from $900 to $1,200.

The House Committee on Rules decided, March 17, to report a resolution of Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.) for a special committee of thirteen members to investigate and report on the alleged disfranchisement of voters in some of the States.

A conference of Republican representatives was held March 18, which, after debate, adopted the proposition of Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, for a 20 per cent *ad valorem* reduction of duty on all goods imported from Cuba. In return Cuba is to make a like reduction of duty on imports from the United States. At the same time, the amendment of Mr. Sibley (Rep., Pa.) was approved, which limits the duration of the reduction to December 1, 1903. The vote was 85 ayes, 31 noes. This was regarded in some quarters as "a decisive victory for Cuba"; but it was confidently expected that when the matter comes up in the House a larger measure of concession will be made to Cuba. Governor-General Wood's opinion is: "It is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the island that the tariff on sugar be reduced not less than thirty-three and one-third per cent. We may as well make up our minds to that if the island is to prosper, and we are responsible for the future of the island and its prosperity. We have promised to see the people through, and we must do it."

The Cuban President-elect, Tomas Estrada Palma, being asked whether the proposed terms of reciprocity would afford to Cuba the needed relief, replied that the 20 per cent reduction will not be of any benefit; that Cuba needs a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. Congress will act in accordance with its own views, and Cuba will submit to her destiny, whatever it may be.

On March 20, the same day that Lieutenant-General Miles testified before the Senate regarding the bill for reorganization of the army staff, a resolution was offered in the House, which afterward was approved, that the President should be requested to transmit to the House the correspondence in which General Miles had asked to be assigned to duty in the Philippines for the purpose of putting into effect his plan of pacification. (See below.)

Representative Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) raised a commotion in the House, March 27, by reviving certain charges of bribery, which were widely published two years ago, against Abner McKinley, his partner Colonel Brown, C. W. Knox, and Richard P. Evans, in the negotiations for the purchase of the Danish islands. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges. The author of the charges is Walter Christmas, once a diplomatic agent of Denmark. He alleges that for his secret services on behalf of the treaty in Washington he was to receive from the Danish government $500,000 wherewith to bribe senators, representatives, and other influential Americans. On the strength of this promise he was able, he charges, to enlist the co-operation of the persons named and others.

In compliance with the request of March 20, the President sent to the House, March 29, copies of the correspondence relating to Lieutenant-General Miles's petition to be assigned to duty in the Philippines. In the correspondence is a letter from General Miles dated February 17. In it he asks for authority to proceed, with ten men from Cuba and Porto Rico, selected by him — men that have been useful in promoting friendly relations with the United States — to the Philippines, for the purpose of explaining to the Filipinos the benefits which Cuba and Porto Rico have derived from this country. He expected to be able to demonstrate to the people of the islands that our government is actuated by the highest sense of justice; and that on the completion of his mission he would be accompanied on his homeward voyage by a number of representative Filipinos, who would have an opportunity to see and know the advantages of our civilization. This letter the Secretary of War forwarded, disapproved, to the President March 5. General Miles's plan, the Secretary wrote, would practically supersede General Chaffee and the

Civil Commission. Considering the satisfactory progress now making in the islands, the plan would be a most unfortunate interference. The Secretary saw in the proposition to send a delegation of Cubans and Porto Ricans to the Philippines, and to bring Filipino delegates to the United States, "spectacular aud sensational features which would be injurious."

General Miles, on March 24, defended his proposition from the charge of involving spectacular features, and the next day the Secretary of War recited the history of an earlier effort of General Miles to be assigned to duty in the Philippines and in China. On July 18, 1900, while not a battalion could be spared from the service in the Philippines, General Miles asked that he should be put in command of fifteen thousand troops, detached from the force in the Philippines, for service in China, and that the supreme command of the allied armies in China should be obtained for him.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILES.

The Supreme Court. — *State Anti-Trust Laws Invalid.* — On March 10 the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision declaring the Illinois anti-trust statute unconstitutional because of its exempting from the operation of the law combinations of farmers or live-stock raisers. As a similar exemption is allowed by the anti-trust laws of several other States, the decision affects those States as well as Illinois. Justice Harlan wrote the opinion of the court; a dissenting opinion was rendered by Justice McKenna. The opinion of the court was that if combinations of capital, skill, or enterprise, to control the prices of goods, are hurtful to the public interests, then similar combinations for the control of the prices of agricultural products and live-stock are equally hurtful. Under the Illinois statute, if two or more persons combine to control, increase, or reduce prices of dry goods or groceries, or meats, or fuel, etc., they are criminals; but their neighbors who are agriculturists and live-stock raisers may do the like with respect to their grain or live-stock without incurring any penalty. "This is so manifestly a denial of the equal protection of the laws, that extended argument to establish that position would seem to be unnecessary." The States whose anti-trust statutes fall under this decision are (besides Illinois) Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin.

The Army. — *General Miles on the Army Staff Bill.* — Lieutenant-General Miles gave testimony before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, March 20, and expressed strong objections to the passage of the measure. What he specially objected to in the bill was the provision giving to the President the power to name the chief of the general staff, which officer would perform all the duties now incumbent on the commanding general of the army. If that provision became law, the unity of the army, said the Lieutenant-General, would be destroyed. Under section 7 of the bill the President might one day promote a captain to a brigadier-generalship and the next day make him chief of the staff, thus practically making a captain

head of the army. The bill would enable the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General to advance their favorites.

Labor Interests. — *A Strike Ended by Conciliation.* — In Boston, a strike of teamsters, dock laborers, and freight handlers, in which about twenty thousand men were engaged, was brought to an end, March 13, through the united efforts of the mercantile bodies, the governor of the State, the mayor of the city, and Mr. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation. For several days transportation of goods was almost totally blocked and all lines of business were at a standstill. During this six-day strike of so many thousand laboring men, scarcely a single act of violence occurred.

A Great Strike Delayed. — Toward the end of the month a convention of representatives of the 140,000 union miners of the anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania was held at Scranton, and issued a request to the managers of the mining and transportation companies for an amicable conference to consider questions of daily hours of labor, measuring of product, rates of wages, and other matters. This request the operators promptly refused to accede to, and the convention took steps to set on foot a universal strike throughout the anthracite region. But before taking that step it was decided to invoke the mediation of the National Civic Federation, to avert, if possible, the necessity of so serious a conflict. The Civic Federation promptly complied, and secured the consent of the operators to confer with its officers and representatives of the union. On March 27, at request of the Civic Federation, the representatives of the union consented to withdraw for thirty days the order for a strike, pending efforts to settle the controversy.

Alaska. — *Flocking to the Gold Fields.* — During the season soon to open, there will be a fleet of twenty steamers and sailing vessels employed in the trade to Nome. Their aggregate freight capacity is 40,000 tons. On their first trips they will provide accommodations for 7,000 passengers. As early as March 10 the prospect was that every berth would be engaged. The season's migration of gold-seekers will be far in excess of last year's.

Letters from Cape Nome, received at Tacoma, March 27, reported genuine diamonds, from half a carat to one carat in weight, as having been found in placer deposits on tributaries of Golovin Bay, forty miles east of Cape Nome. The diamonds were found by miners while washing out gold. Last summer Henry Hanks, formerly State mineralogist of California, made microscopical examination of the sands of Cape Nome and found minute diamonds. He believed that large diamonds would be found in the tributary country.

Colorado. — *Avalanche at Telluride.* — A telegram from Telluride, March 1, reported fourteen lives lost, many persons injured, and twenty persons or more missing, in consequence of a series of snow slides near the Liberty Bell mine on Smuggler mountain. The miners' quarters and the other structures at the mouth of the mine were swept away and overwhelmed by the tons of snow, rock, and timber.

Delaware. — *To Elect Senators.* — The differences between the two wings of the Republican party in the State, which hitherto have prevented the election of the two United States senators, will doubtless be soon adjusted. The two wings of the party are the regular organization and the Union Republican party. The dissension between them rests on the determination of the Union to elect to the Senate J. Edward Addicks as one of the two senators, or, failing this, to make the election of any Republican candidate impossible. On March 27 a proposition for compromise was offered to the Union Republicans, in which the Republican members of the Legislature who have prevented the election of Mr. Addicks, offer to the opposite faction the names of ten men, Republicans, citizens of Kent and Sussex counties. Whichever one of these the Union shall select, the proponents will support him for election as senator;

Courtesy of the *Scientific American.*

From Skagway, the Pacific port, on the line of the White Pass and Yukon road (our single Alaskan railway), the route ascends 2,400 feet to the summit of White Pass. The difficulties to be overcome in keeping the road open are suggested by the above cut showing depth of snow in midwinter at the summit of the Pass. Snow begins to fall on White Pass about October 15, and continues with rare intervals until the first of May. The average accumulation on the level is 20 feet. The most dangerous season is in early spring when thaws begin, and snows on the mountain side form avalanches. Even the whistle of the locomotive has been known to bring down thousands of tons of closely packed snow.

and they ask the Union Republicans in turn to name ten men of Newcastle county, one of whom the proponents may choose, to be supported by the opposite faction.

Illinois. — *Chicago Steel Structures.* — General William Sooysmith, for many years a builder of steel framework structures, in an address to the Chicago Real Estate Board, March 15, declared that the steel framework of many large buildings in Chicago is suffering corrosion and that in a few years such buildings will fall to the ground. Steel framework, he said, if imbedded in concrete will last two thousand years; but in many Chicago buildings it is exposed to the action of air and gases which circulate through the tiles and a space about the steel. Owners paint the structures with oil. That will stay the corroding process for three years. Then begins the corrosion of the steel and the skyscraper will fall in a few years. Of the elevated railroads, he said that within ten years they will be dangerous, and in twenty years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth of their steel framework will render them incapable of bearing their own weight.

Kentucky. — *Abraham Lincoln's Birthplace.* — The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, near Hodgenville, was advertised March 1 to be sold for unpaid taxes. It was once expected that the United States government would acquire the property. Then a company was formed to make the place the nucleus of a public park. The scheme failed. The Lincoln cabin was transported to Chicago. And now the land is not worth more than the unpaid taxes. When David Crear of New York learned of the proposed sale of the property, he remitted to the sheriff the amount of arrear taxes due. Mr. Crear is owner of the Lincoln log cabin, which is now at College Point, New York.

New York. — *Albert T. Patrick Found Guilty.* — Albert T. Patrick, charged with the murder of William M. Rice on September 23, 1900, was found guilty of murder in the first degree March 26. The principal witness against Patrick was Charles F. Jones, Rice's valet and Patrick's accomplice in the murder, who became State's evidence. Jones testified that he repeatedly, at the instigation of Patrick, administered to Rice medicines to poison him slowly, and, when this failed, that he killed his employer with chloroform. The motive for the crime and the conspiracy was the hope of coming, by forgery and murder, into possession of Rice's large estate of five million dollars.

Cuba. — *Home Rule Begins May 20.* — The Secretary of War on March 24 issued an order to Governor Wood, directing him to surrender the control and government of Cuba to its people on May 20. General Wood is instructed to advise the new autonomous administration that the transfer is made "upon the express understanding and condition that the new government does thereupon and by the acceptance thereof . . . assume and undertake . . . the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba" by the treaty of Paris. Military occupation by the United States ceases, but Governor Wood is advised that he may leave for coast defense a small number of artillerymen for a time.

On March 27 the President sent to Congress a message in which he recommends an appropriation for a United States diplomatic and consular service in the republic of Cuba, viz.: An envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary with salary of $10,000; a secretary of legation, with salary of $2,000; a second secretary, with salary of $1,500; a consul-general at Havana, with salary of $5,000; and consuls at Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba, at salaries of $3,000 each. Formerly the United States had consulates at Baracoa, Cardenas, Matanzas, Nuevitas, Sagua la Grande, and San Juan de los Remedios; but the consular business of these six ports is inconsiderable and can be attended to by consular agents. Of the appointment of an American minister plenipotentiary at Havana the Boston *Herald* says: —

The duty thrown upon the minister who shall represent the President at Havana is one the responsibility and delicacy of which it would be difficult to overestimate. If he fills the office in the way that it should be filled, he will be in certain respects for Cuba what Lord Cromer has been for Egypt, the guider and developer of its industrial resources. It is said that in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives the suggested payment of a salary of $10,000 to our diplomatic representative in Cuba is looked upon as excessively liberal. We imagine that the English government pays to Lord Cromer several times this proposed sum as an annual stipend, and if the right man could be secured for the work which we now have in hand, the American people could well afford to pay him $50,000 a year

for the advantage that it would be to them to have him as their representative; for it must be remembered that, if we are called upon to suppress insurrectionary uprisings in Cuba, brought about, as they easily may be, through the mistakes of our minister, we may easily in this work spend in a day more than the most extravagant salary that we should in a year pay our diplomatic representative at Havana.

Neely, Reeves, and Rathbone Convicted. — The three employes of the United States Postoffice Department who, while serving as officials of the provisional postoffice system of Cuba, committed frauds to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, were found guilty of the charge in the Audiencia of Havana, March 24, and condemned to terms of imprisonment and payment of heavy fines, viz.: C. F. W. Neely, ten years' imprisonment, fine $56,701; W. H. Reeves, ten years' imprisonment, fine $35,516; Estes G. Rathbone, ten years' imprisonment, fine $35,324.

Porto Rico. — *Title to the Public Lands.* — A decision of the Attorney-General of the United States, given on March 22, sustains the right of the general government to possess the public domain of the island, as succeeding to the right possessed by Spain. The lands were claimed by the government of Porto Rico as "State lands." The Attorney-General thus defines the right of the United States under the treaty of Paris :—

> The treaty did not cede anything to Porto Rico. It ceded the island to the United States. If, then, the lands now in question did not belong to Porto Rico before the cession, the treaty has not transferred to Porto Rico the title, but has transferred it as part of the title to the island itself to the United States. Porto Rico unquestionably belonged to Spain by right of discovery and conquest, in consequence of the exertions of the people and government of Spain, and not of any exertions of any people of Porto Rico.

Hawaii. — *Benefit of Annexation Disputed.* — Alfred Stead, son of William T. Stead, the noted social agitator, writing in the London *Saturday Review*, asserts that all classes in Hawaii are complaining that annexation has been of no advantage to the islands. Those who, in 1898, were clamoring for annexation to the United States are now most outspoken in bewailing the success of that project. The application to Hawaii of the American shipping laws has deprived the islands of the use of 371,863 tons of shipping annually, to the discouragement of trade and the enhancement of rates. When a Hawaiian is in a hurry to reach the Pacific Coast, he is often obliged to take passage in a foreign vessel and pay a fine of $200 in addition to the fare. The frequent calls of army transports at Hawaiian ports spread smallpox and other contagious diseases. The exclusion of Chinese is ruining the labor market. The tariff concession to Cuba will kill the sugar industry. Twice has the United States prevented the laying of a telegraph cable to Hawaii. The editor of the *Saturday Review* writes: "Whatever evils the Hawaiians are suffering as a result of American protection, they have richly merited as a punishment for their monstrous treatment of Queen Liliuokalani."

The Philippines. — *Doings of Insurgents.* — In Morong province, while Governor Flores was pursuing Felizardo and his band in the hills of Cavite, that insurgent chief eluded pursuit and, with twenty-five men armed with rifles, entered the town of Cainta and captured the local presidente and most of the police force there. It was feared the presidente would be killed by his captors, and a force of constabulary was despatched to his relief.

Correspondence of the insurgent general, Lucban, in Samar was captured. It implicates many Filipinos hitherto believed to have been friends of the Americans.

A dispatch from the Governor of Cebu, March 2, reported a murderous attack on the Spanish consul at Cebu by the municipal police.

At Morong, ten miles from Manila, twenty-five men of the local constabulary encountered a force of eighty well-armed insurgents, March 3. The insurgents fled, after expending all their ammunition. Eleven of the constabulary were

missing after the affair; they were believed to be killed or captured.

A dispatch of the same date stated that the capture of the presidente of Cainta was the result of a private feud, and was not effected either by ladrones or insurgents. The captured presidente, Ampil, was reported as still alive, but under torture, and expecting death.

Malcontents from Bohol and other places were flocking to the island of Leyte, being well armed, and led by the chief Capile.

The captured General Lucban was offering to suppress the insurgents if he should be guaranteed immunity for his acts in the war. Lucban, according to a telegram from Manila, March 19, prevailed on his successor in command, General Guevarra, to surrender to the United States military authorities. Guevarra (as General Smith, commander in Samar, reports) has 400 rifles, which he agrees to surrender. With this transaction, General Chaffee says, active insurrection ends.

The End of the Insurrection Near. — March 6, Governor Taft, while in Washington, received from Mr. Wright, acting civil governor of the Philippines, a full statement of the actual state of affairs in the islands. In the whole of Luzon there were not three hundred ladrones or insurgents in arms. In the previous two weeks the constabulary, with the aid of Governor Trias of Cavite, had routed ladrone bands that had infested that province many years, capturing over a hundred firearms. The sentiment of the inhabitants was strongly hostile to the ladrones and insurgents. "The situation was never so good since American occupation, and it is very encouraging."

And Governor Taft, March 7, expressed the confident expectation that by the beginning of 1904 affairs in the islands will be so settled that the natives may be permitted to govern themselves like the people of any of the other territories of the United States. There is no doubt, he added, that as soon as Congress shall fix a form of government, and tariff questions shall be settled, there will be a great influx of American capital into the Philippines. He quoted the personal assurance made to him by J. Pierpont Morgan that, once a government established, Philippine Islands bonds could be sold in New York without any guaranty from the United States.

Conflict between Military and Civil Authorities. — An order from General Chaffee to the commanding officer of the Fifth Separate Brigade, operating in Iloilo, which was given out from the War Department March 17, lends confirmation to rumors that have been in circulation of a clash of the military with the civil administration. In the order General Chaffee mentions the "strong suspicion" entertained by the civil government that in many cases the army "wilfully and for ulterior purposes unnecessarily interferes with the civil officials in their prescribed duties, making arrests, usually on suspicion rather than for just cause. You are advised," writes General Chaffee, "that many complaints are received by the civil governor that soldiers are disorderly in the communities where stationed; that they are harsh and ill-treat the inhabitants. No excuse can be accepted for complaints of this sort, if true. . . . Military necessity is one thing; lawlessness is another and quite different matter."

The Filipinos Own the Philippines. — Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, formerly chief of the Philippine Civil Commission, in an article contributed to the *Christian Endeavor World*, holds it wrong to think of the Philippines or their people as the property or possession of the Americans. He says: —

> It is true that we have lawful sovereignty over them; but sovereignty means responsibility for government — for peace, order and international behavior. Sovereignty over a country does not signify a property right in it. England has sovereignty over Canada; but England does not own a foot of land in the Dominion, nor has she any right over the person or property of any Canadians. The country in its entirety is owned by private individuals, or it is held by the Canadian government for the public in general.
>
> In the same way the rice fields, the sugar estates, the tobacco plantations, the hemp

farms, of the Philippine Islands are the property of individual Filipinos; and the unoccupied areas, though now controlled by the United States, are held in trust for the people of the Philippine Islands; and, when a central government is established there, this trust will undoubtedly devolve upon it, as the control of the public lands within their own borders has been devolved by Congress upon the several States of our own Union. All the natural resources of the Philippines — lands, minerals, forests, fish, etc. — belong thus to the inhabitants of the islands.

Miscellaneous. — *Anglo-American Relations.* — The rivalry between the European Powers for first place in the roll of friends of the United States when the war with Spain was impending, and the efforts of statesmen of the European continent to prove that the British ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, almost overstepped the bounds of friendly neutrality in behalf of Spain, — these incidents have recalled to Professor Goldwin Smith the relations of the United Kingdom and the United States in our civil war, and in the *Atlantic Monthly* he has reviewed the attitude of the masses and classes of England toward North and South. The sympathy of the English was with the North because of slavery in the South. But when the English friends of the North expressed their sympathy, based on that ground, their advances had a chill reception at Washington. President Lincoln repudiated the intention of attacking slavery, and Seward did the same in emphatic terms. Still, the mass of the English people were our warm friends. But money interests, and class interests, and Conservative enmity to democracy, favored the South. The literary leaders went with these classes, and Goldwin Smith was one of the few who battled on the other side. The classes were with the South, but "the mass of the English people was on the side of the North"; and the merit of their "loyalty to humanity was the greater since hundreds of thousands of them were for the time deprived of their means of subsistence by the cutting off of the supply of cotton. The South, at all events, did them justice; for it had fully reckoned on the need of cotton as a force that would overbear all moral consideration and compel the English people to take its side."

The Hague Treaty. — The Senate ratified the agreement of the Hague Peace Conference, March 15, by unanimous vote. Among the practices prohibited by the agreement are, besides the use of dumdum bullets, the employment of poison or poisoned arms; the treacherous wounding or killing of defenseless enemies who have surrendered; declaring that no quarter will be given; employing arms, projectiles, or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury; making improper use of the flag of truce, a national flag or military ensigns, or the enemy's uniform or the Genevan badge; destroying or seizing an enemy's property unless imperatively demanded by war necessity. Concerning spies there is the provision that "an individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely or on false pretenses, he obtains, or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party." "Soldiers or civilians may carry out their mission openly, when charged with the delivery of dispatches destined either for their own army or for that of the enemy. To this class belong likewise individuals sent in balloons to deliver dispatches, and generally to maintain communication between the various parts of an army or a territory."

Boer Delegates at Washington. — The Boer representatives, Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels, visited the Secretary of State on March 5. They were received cordially by Mr. Hay, but not in their official capacity. The Secretary listened attentively to their pleas and promised to consider their representations and to do whatever was possible to ameliorate conditions in South Africa. He recommended them to call upon President Roosevelt. This they did. They were received by the President, in the White House, as private citizens. After they had explained the reason of their visit, Mr. Roosevelt informed them that this government "cannot and will not interfere in the struggle."

Cause of Reduced Exports. — The exports of the United States, in the eight months ending with February, were, by $41,000,000, less than those of the corresponding eight months of last year. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics accounts for the decline by showing that it occurs wholly in the exports of corn, of copper, and of iron and steel manufactures. The decrease in the export of corn is due to the great crop shortage caused by last summer's drought; in the export of copper to the great decline in prices; in that of iron and steel manufactures, to the largely increased home demand and the lessened demand from abroad. The decline in corn and meal alone was $47,000,000. Yet the total decrease in all exports was but $41,012,584. Hence it appears that were the corn exports normal the total export would show an increase of more than $6,000,000. The increase in wheat exports was nearly $30,000,000; in exports of provisions $5,000,000; in exports of mineral oils $2,000,000. Even with the decrease of $41,000,000, the United States is still at the head of the world's exporting nations. The total exports of domestic merchandise for the United States amount to $957,986,427; those of the United Kingdom amount to $911,346,250.

Life-saving Crew Lost. — The heroism of the men of the United States Life-saving service is a commonplace. But it is heroism of the noblest kind. It is so common that the record of these men's deeds makes little more impression than the daily weather reports. Seven of these faithful servants of the government and of the people sacrificed their lives on March 17 off Cape Cod. Their names are Marshall N. Eldredge, keeper of the station at South Chatham, Edgar Small, Elijah Kendrick, Osborn Chase, Arthur Rogers, Isaac Thomas Foye, Valentine Nickerson.

In the telegram which reported the death of the life-savers the fact is brought to the attention of Congress and the people of this great country that "there is no government pension for those whose husbands and fathers are lost in the life-saving service, so that the lot of the families who are left is likely to be a hard one."

CANADA.

An Annexation Outburst. — The loyalty of the French Catholic to British dominion in Canada has been England's reward for the free exercise of the Catholic faith guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. In 1812, in 1837-38, and many times since, the Roman Catholic Church has used its influence for the maintenance of British institutions, and has prevented any growth of annexation sentiment in French Canada. The recent agitation of English-speaking Canadians for closer relations with the mother country, however, seems to quicken the sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States in the bosoms of some Catholics. A dispatch from Montreal in March (the 25th) stated that the *Semaine Religeuse* of Quebec, the personal organ of the Archbishop of Quebec, had published an article in which was the following: "Annexation to the United States has not for us the dread which it had a few years ago." It was pointed out by *La Verite*, the ultramontane weekly, that this is the most significant incident in the history of Canada for nearly a century. "What does it mean when even our clergy, so essentially conservative in every sense of the word, commence to consider, with less fear than formerly, the eventuality of the rupture of the bond which unites us to England?" It was pointed out that a continuance of the imperialistic campaign can only have one result — to free the French Canadians to appeal to the United States to intervene and prevent the absorption of Canada in the vortex of Britain's wars.

The Alaska Boundary.—A report, circulated in March, that the posts had been removed which were erected by the Russians years ago to mark the boundary between Alaska and Canada, was said, in a dispatch from Ottawa, April 4, not to be credited by the Canadian government. Much feeling appears to exist in Canada over the boundary question

"THE THREE SISTERS."
SCENERY ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

(p. 138). Important communications concerning it are reported to be passing between the Canadian and the imperial governments. The Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian*, a "pro-Boer" paper, has tartly said that "Canadians are beginning to see that the patience required is more with the British government, which, despite its soaring imperialism, is always obligingly ready to sacrifice colonial interests to an importunate foreign Power like the United States. Canadians understand the ways of Americans, and can drive a hard bargain as well as they can, if left to themselves." The question of assistance from Great Britain in case of Canada going to war with the United States over the Alaska question appears to engage excitable minds. On such a point the views of Professor Goldwin Smith are always interesting. According to a report from Montreal about the middle of March, he says:—

There is neither use nor justice in arraigning Great Britain for failure fully to assert her own claims or those of her colony on this continent. True, no doubt, it is that she has had on all occasions more or less to give way. She had to give way on the question of the Maine boundary and on that of the Oregon boundary, though not in either case without saving something by her diplomacy. She had to give way in the question of Venezuela. She had to give way in that of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. She may be unable to assert her full right in the case of the Alaskan boundary. How can she help this? Would anyone in his senses call upon her to go to war with the United States? Does anyone suppose that if she did she could protect Canada against American invasion? What she would have to encounter here might not be the whole or even the worst of it. European Powers whose hatred she has incurred would be tempted to grasp their opportunity and assail her with united force. She might be driven out of the Mediterranean. Her communication with India might be cut off. Still more certainly would she be deprived of necessary supplies and of raw materials by the manufacture of which her millions of mechanics subsist. All that diplomacy could do for her own interests on this continent and those of Canada she has done. Both in the Maine and Oregon case she went to the very brink of war. Beyond the brink it would be suicide for her to go.

The Dominion Budget.—The budget speech in the Dominion Parliament was delivered by Finance Minister Fielding

on March 17. Its salient features are presented in the following summary: —

No changes in the tariff.

The extension of the right to import free of duty machinery and structural iron for beet sugar factories for twelve months from April 1.

Estimated revenue for the current fiscal year, $56,800,000.

Estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year, $51,000,000.

Estimated surplus for the current year, $5,800,000.

Addition to the debt of the Dominion for the current year, about $6,000,000.

Never before in the history of Canada were such large figures dealt with by a minister of finance in point of revenue and expenditure. On the general appearance of affairs Mr. Fielding said: —

The past year has been one of great activity throughout the Dominion. In nearly all the great branches of industry there has been a fair degree of prosperity. In the paramount industry of agriculture, which is, and I believe must long continue to be, the foundation of our country's prosperity, the conditions have been particularly gratifying, especially so in Manitoba and the Northwest, where an increased acreage and an abundant harvest gave us vast stores of grain which taxed all our facilities of transportation and warned us of the need of making fuller preparation for handling those glorious treasures of the West. The one disappointing feature was the census returns. Although for the moment disappointing, I do not think we need consider them very discouraging. We are all aware of the fact that during the first part of the ten-year period there was not a great activity in the business affairs of Canada. I think if it were possible to divide the period into two terms of five years each it would probably be found that the whole increase had taken place during the last five years, and, viewed in that light, the result would be by no means discouraging.

Happily in recent years the prosperity of Canada has been such that statistics are not required to prove it. In the activity of trade everywhere, in the great industries which are being established, in the widespread demand for labor, in all these things we have evidence that Canada is prospering, and no doubt with that prosperity there will naturally come a large increase in the population of the country, so that when we next take the census I have no doubt the results will be as gratifying as we could desire. From the financial point of view the results of the year were exceedingly satisfactory. We had a revenue of $52,514,701.13, a little less than my anticipations, but considerably greater than the revenue of the previous year. It will be interesting to know that this increase in revenue comes to us from all the different classes into which we divide our receipts, as appears by the statement of increases over the previous year, as follows: —

Excise	$450,190
Postoffice	235,969
Railways	439 219
Dominion lands	120,295
Miscellaneous	178,895

Referring to the public debt, the minister said: —

The net debt on the 30th of June, 1901, was $268,480,003.69, while the corresponding debt of the preceding year was $265,493,806.89, making an increase in the net debt of $2,986,196.80 I have here a statement of the increase in the net debt for several years, and I find in going over the items of the net debt, the increases for each year and the decrease which occurred in one year, we have this result, that in five years the net increase of the debt has been $9,872,870.92, being an average of $1,996,514.18, as against an average for the previous eighteen years of $6,563,075. This increase in the net debt is accounted for in the following manner: Capital expenditure on railways and canals, including C. P. R. $7,290,542 65; Dominion lands, $269,060.90; militia, $135,884.79; railway subsidies, $2,512,328.86; South Africa contingent and Halifax garrison, $908,681.42, making a total of $11,116,498.62. To deduct from this the surplus of $5,648,333.29, sinking fund $2,480,336.90, and a small refund in connection with the Northwest rebellion of $1,631.63, or a deduction altogether of $8,130,301.82, there is an increase in the net debt of $2,986,196.80. I have spoken in this statement of the surplus during the past year, amounting to $5,648,333.29. I am sure it will be gratifying to know that we are able from year to year to present these statements of satisfactory surpluses. . . . The amount which I anticipate we shall have to add to the debt of the Dominion for the current year will be close upon $6,000,000. This will be, as I have stated, the largest addition to the public debt under the present administration, and will be almost in line with, though a shade above, the addition made to the public debt in the last year of the late government when the addition made was $5,422,000.

In his remarks on the budget, Mr. Borden, the opposition (Conservative) leader gave notice of an amendment declaring the present tariff to be unsatisfactory, and calling for such adequate protection as would secure the Canadian market for Canadians. While maintaining the necessity of such protection to

Canadian interests, the resolution affirmed belief in a policy of reciprocal trade preferences within the empire.

Premier Laurier and Imperial Defense. — The Montreal *Witness* says that the British "will hear with surprise and indignation and loyal Canadians with shame" that Sir Wilfred Laurier had signified to the British government that Canada refuses to discuss at the forthcoming intercolonial conference the question of imperial defense.

The newspapers are contrasting Australia's reply with that of Canada to the invitation to discuss imperial defense. Premier Barton, on receipt of the proposal, announced that he would confer with his ministers on the subject "with a view to my taking a reasonable part in the discussion at the conference." It is well enough known, however, that fully as much independence of England exists in Australia, to say the least, as in Canada. The colonies have rallied to the support of the mother country in the war with the Boers, but it does not follow that they would certainly engage in the next of England's wars.

Chinese Immigration. — The Dominion commission appointed about a year ago on the subject of Chinese immigration, after a thorough investigation, recommends that the further immigration of Chinese laborers into Canada be prohibited, and suggests a treaty to accomplish this end. The feeling against the Chinese is especially strong in the West. The white population of British Columbia is 129,000, and there are 16,000 Chinese. It is held that the Chinese keep out immigrants who would become permanent citizens, create conditions inimical to labor, spend little of their earnings, and trade chiefly with their own people.

Ontario. — The government prohibition bill (p. 140) was carried in March by a legislative party vote of 47 to 34. On the evening of the 12th the Attorney-General announced that it had been decided to hold the prohibition referendum on December 4.

The manufacturers of Ontario are expressing regret at the want of harmony between themselves and the agriculturists. They are anxious that the farmers should see that what helps the manufacturer also aids the farmers by furnishing them a market for their produce.

Quebec. — The Legislature was prorogued March 26. The revenue of the province has shown a steady advance for several recent years. In 1898 it was $4,176,140; in 1899 it rose to $4,223,579; in 1900 to $4,451,578; and in 1901 to $4,563,432. The expenditure has kept pace with revenue, however, for it was $4,415,370; $4,201,023; $4,433,386 and $4,516,257 in the corresponding four years.

Manitoba. — The referendum vote on the Liquor Act (p. 141) was finally appointed for April 2. It appears that the prohibitionists to a very great extent refrained from contesting the matter in consequence of disgust with the course of the government. They forgot the remark of Lamartine, that a party which ceases to fight bargains in advance for defeat. In consequence the cause of prohibition has suffered an unprecedented defeat. The question submitted to the electors was, "Are you in favor of bringing the Liquor Act into force on the first day of June, 1902?" The answer was overwhelmingly in the negative. The Act was defeated by a majority of seventy-three per cent. Hitherto Manitoba has gone by a great majority in favor of prohibition. The result is commented upon by the Toronto *Mail and Empire* as a condemnation of the referendum. "The issue," it says, "is whether the people can, by means of a referendum, supply a government with principles and a policy on a particular question."

The Legislature has unanimously passed a resolution in favor of an extension of the boundaries of the province, so as to embrace a portion of the districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, and northward to Hudson's Bay. In this matter, the province will have two parties to

deal with: the government of the Northwest Territory and the government of the Dominion.

It is announced from Montreal (April 2) that the Anticosti colony has come to an end. It was established in Manitoba three years ago for the fishermen who had been driven from their island home by the purchase of Anticosti by the French chocolate king.

Miscellaneous. — It was reported from Ottawa at the end of March that orders for recruiting for the fourth Dominion contingent for the South African war would be issued in a day or two.

Canadian banks are invading West Indies territory in view of the expected large increase in the trade of the Dominion with those islands.

The Cape Breton Station for Marconi's wireless telegraphy will be located on Sable Head, Glace Bay, fifteen miles from Sydney.

A Quebec dispatch of March 26 said that "hundreds" of cases of smallpox unknown to the health office were in the city, as stated by one of the leading Quebec physicians, and that the situation was perilous.

Students of Canadian affairs will be interested in the "Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada" published by the University of Toronto. The sixth volume is now ready and presents 226 pages (with an index) in review of historical publications during 1901.

British Columbia.— The provincial Legislature was opened February 20. The Lieutenant-Governor's speech announced a proposal to subsidize a railway from the eastern boundary of the province at Yellowhead Pass, to Bute Inlet on the coast, there to connect with the Vancouver Island railway system. On the 24th of February a violent quarrel over a seat in the House, almost running into a fist fight, occurred, in which were engaged Richard McBride, leader of the opposition, Joseph Martin, leader of the party formerly the opposition, but which voted with the government last session, and Smith Curtis, formerly Martin's first lieutenant.

A report was issued in March by Mr. Gosnell, Secretary of the Provincial Immigration Bureau, in which he says that during 1901 he received nearly 1,500 inquiries from prospective settlers, mostly from actual farmers. Most of these are residents of the Middle and Northwestern States of the American Union and of the Canadian Northwest, with a fair proportion in California, Oregon, Washington and Eastern Canada.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Population. — The census returns for 1901, presented to the Legislature on the 4th of March show a total population for the colony of 220,249, of which Newfoundland has 216,615 and Labrador 3,634. In 1891 Newfoundland had 197,930 inhabitants, while Labrador had 4,106. Denominationally, the chief creeds are Catholics, 76,259; Anglicans, 72,650; Methodists, 60,812; members of the Salvation Army number 6,500.

The Fishery Season. — The past herring season on the southern and western coasts of Newfoundland was one of the best on record. American fishermen paid the coast folk $220,000 for herring.

MEXICO.

The Presidential Succession. — It now appears that not General Reyes, the Minister of War, but Don José Limantour, the Secretary of Finance, is likely to succeed President Diaz on his voluntary retirement from office (p. 42). A special from the City of Mexico, March 10, stated that the situation had greatly cleared, owing mainly to the patriotic attitude of General Reyes, who will cordially support Limantour. Other influential Mexicans are of the same mind, and it is understood that this political combination is likely to have the recommendation of President Diaz himself.

José Limantour (see portrait, Vol XI., p. 677) is a brilliant lawyer. He has fostered the policy of encouraging the investment of foreign capital in Mexico; and as finance minister he has had the support of all foreign interests. His

handling of the national finances during the long period of silver fluctuations has been described as masterly. During President Diaz's absences from the country and when the President has been incapacitated by illness Limantour has been the acting President.

Railroads. — The National Railroad Company of Mexico has become incorporated in Utah with a capitalization of $63,350,000. The Company is to build and operate a line from Laredo, Tex., to the City of Mexico (see map, p. 145). Provision is made for the purchase of certain railroad lines in Texas. It is said that the company will also buy the Mexican National Railroad Company's property, including its main line, known as the international line, extending from New Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, to the City of Mexico, together with a number of branch lines. The international line is forty miles in length, and the total of the new lines, including branches, will be about fifteen hundred miles. It is also stated that the company was incorporated in Utah for the reason that the laws of this State are more favorable to the enterprise than the laws of many other States.

It is reported that the new company is backed by the Harriman interests. Mr. E. H. Harriman was in Cuernavaca, March 15, on an inspection trip over the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad. It is stated that Harriman interests are about to come into control of this road, which is completed from the City of Mexico to a point beyond the Balsas River, in the direction of the port of Acapulco, on the Pacific Coast. It is proposed to extend the line to Acapulco, thereby affording a new standard gauge route between that port and points reached by the Harriman lines in the United States.

HAYTI.

Troubles of the Government. — The objections to the tenure of office by President Sam (Vol. XI., p. 557) appear to be chronic. Reports of incipient revolutionary movements were current during March. From Port-au-Prince, on March 19, dispatches stated that many citizens, charged with conspiring against the government, had been arrested and imprisoned. There appeared to be five or six candidates for the office of President of the republic, the election to which falls in April.

COLOMBIA.

The Titular President's Death. — Dr. Manuel A. San Clemente died on March 19, at Villeta, a few miles from Bogota. Though about ninety years old he was still strong and able-minded.

He was elected President of Colombia in 1898. The circumstances attending his enforced retirement from the active duties of his office, in which he was succeeded by Vice-president Marroquin, are presented on pages 751 and 847 of Vol. X. San Clemente belonged to the National Conservative party of Colombia, and it has been reported that he desired to escape from Villeta, where he has been affirmed to be practically a prisoner, and join the Liberals, who are in revolt against Marroquin's government. It has also been asserted that had San Clemente continued in office the second Liberal insurrection in Colombia would not have been started. His death legitimizes the government of Marroquin.

The Revolution. — It continues and, according to Mr. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia, it has developed unexpected strength.

It was learned at Washington, early in March, that Dr. Concha, the new Colombian Minister to the United States, has requested his government, in view of the present state of the negotiations between Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the United States, with regard to an isthmian canal, to make an official announcement of its views and purposes in that matter.

On March 8, the United States squadron, comprising several battleships, under command of Rear-Admiral Francis J. Higginson, entered the harbor of Colon. Rumor had it that the Colombian government forces had suffered a severe defeat

near David (on the isthmus northwest of Coiba Island; see map). A few days later the dispatches said that Chiriqui (north of David, on the Caribbean coast) had been captured by the Liberals. On the 19th, Secretary Long received at Washington word from Commander Rogers of the *Marietta* (at Colon) that "the rebels" had possession of the country west of Panama. They were also massing themselves near Colombia's capital, Bogota, where, however, the government forces are said to have great advantages.

The Canal Question. — The Colombian government wants the Panama canal built and appears willing to do much to induce the United States to build it. On March 31, at Washington, Señor Concha, the Colombian minister, delivered to Secretary Hay a definite protocol between the United States and Colombia, embodying the terms under which Colombia will agree to concede the rights necessary for the construction of a Panama canal. It is understood that Colombia gives unqualified consent to the sale of the right of the new Panama Canal Company to the United States government for $40,000,000. It is said that the protocol embodies adequate and satisfactory provisions for the completion, maintenance, operation, control and protection of a Panama canal by this government. It appears, however, that the protocol withholds the city of Panama from United States sovereignty. Panama City is practically the state of Panama, for there is no other town of importance within the state.

Censorship on the Isthmus. — About March 20 the State and Navy Departments at Washington received information of the purpose of the government of Colombia to censor all dispatches passing over the cables between diplomatic and consular officers on the isthmus and their home governments. Not much importance was attached to the matter, however, for there have been many such in recent years which never were enforced, against the United States at least. The United States government being under the obligation to protect isthmian transit, undoubtedly would hold that the free use of the cables and telegraphs is

necessary to the exercise of that power and would not permit any interference with it.

VENEZUELA.

The Rebellion. — The Castro government continues to have its hands full in measures and operations against the insurgent forces.

About the middle of the month the insurgents were reported "very active," but as yet having made no important captures of ports or cities. Señor Matos, the revolutionary leader, was said to be so thoroughly satisfied with the success of the filibustering expeditions of the steamer *Bolivar*, formerly the *Libertador*, that he has delegated Señor N. Bolet Monagas (in New York) to purchase another vessel in Europe for the service of the insurgents. A *Tribune* interviewer found Señor Monagas rather reticent. He acknowledged that he was intending to sail for Europe in April, but declined to say for what purpose. The *Bolivar* had landed troops on the island of Margarita (see map), which has a population of about thirty thousand people, and which the insurgents were intending to capture. It next landed troops and munitions of war on the mainland south of the island of Curaçao to reinforce the army under General Riera who was preparing to attack Coro. A dispatch from Willemstad (Curaçao) on the 17th stated that General Alaya, vice-president of the Venezuelan Republic, who had been at Coro for more than two months, endeavoring to suppress the insurrection in that part of the country, had left for Caracas, where he would take the place of President Castro, who was intending to take the field himself.

East of Caracas, the insurgents, under General Monagas, were said to have taken the port of Guanta, which, however, the government forces under General Velutini promptly recaptured. The insurgents, still further east, having taken possession of a place near Carupano, were threatening both that seaport and Cumana (to the southwest.) Barcelona also was menaced.

A little later the insurgents appeared gaining all along the coast. To the west, General Riera was marching to attack Tucacas (on the Gulf of Trieste), in which movement he was supported from the sea by the *Bolivar*. The Venezuelan fleet was not in condition to pursue the *Bolivar*. The government troops were desperately striving to prevent the junction of the insurgent troops in the Barquisimeto district with Riera's force. In the east the revolutionists had cut the canal to Barcelona and the government at Caracas was without news from Carupano. On the whole, the situation seemed to be growing critical. And the more so, in view of the financial straits of the government. It was reported as trying to negotiate a loan in Germany. As a result of financial stagnation, the troops had not been paid for several months. To guard against any disturbance in Caracas because of the dissatisfaction among the soldiers, President Castro had regiments from Los Andes, his native State, assigned to the capital. The government was recruiting day and night, and every man and boy procurable was being pressed into the service. The villages were deserted, and the negroes and Indians had sought refuge in woods, in the hope of escaping the recruiting officers.

Relations with Germany. — A Berlin dispatch, dated March 11, stated that the dispute between Germany and Venezuela was nearing a settlement. The terms were an official secret, but it appeared that Venezuela had yielded without Germany's having had to do anything like sending an ultimatum.

BRAZIL.

A "Princely Offer." — A dispatch from Rio Janeiro about the first of March stated that Prince August de Saxe-Coburg, grandson of Dom Pedro II., had again made a proposal to the Brazilian government, offering the renunciation of his claims to the throne of Brazil in consideration of the payment of an indemnity of £1,000,000. This has prompted the remark that in Brazil the

Republicans have no longer to defend the new regime against naval or military conspiracies, but only to protect their treasury against the insistent demands of princely pretenders.

The Election.—Returns from the election on the first of March show that the Brazilians have chosen Dr. Roderiguez Alves as successor to President Campos Salles. Dr. Alves is a lawyer and has long been prominent in politics. He is now Governor of the State of Sao Paulo. As a financier he is said to have no superior in South America. His opinions are respected in European financial circles. He will be inaugurated on November 15, the anniversary of the proclamation of Brazil's independence.

CHILE.

The Argentine Boundary.—The survey by the British arbitrators (p. 150) was proceeding in March. Early in the month a dispatch from Valparaiso to the *Daily Mail* of London represented that there was every likelihood of the success of semi-official efforts proceeding for a direct settlement of the Chile-Argentine boundary question, coincidentally with a general disarmament by both nations.

URUGUAY.

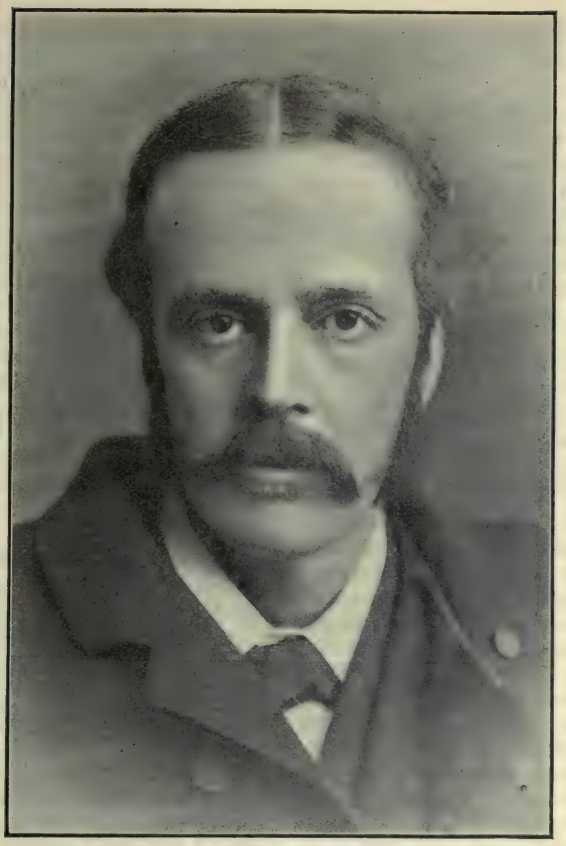
Parliament.—The ordinary sessions of the Chambers opened February 15. The President's annual message recounted the events of the past year, showing the favorable political and financial situation, but refraining from declarations regarding the future. The exports for the present season are estimated at $35,000,000, and imports at $25,000,000.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.

Arbitration Treaty.—On March 27 the State Department at Washington published a synopsis of the arbitration treaty recently signed between Bolivia and Peru, a copy of which had been transmitted by Mr. Weill, Secretary of Legation at Lima. The contracting parties bind themselves to submit to arbitration all controversies now pending and whatever questions may arise between them. The treaty continues in force for ten years, dating from its ratification, and shall continue, unless denounced six months before the expiration of the ten years' time, for another eight years, and so successively. It is agreed that the arbitrator shall be the permanent tribunal to be established in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Pan-American Congress. Decisions are to be strictly in accordance with the rules of international right, and in questions of boundaries with the American principle of 1810.

ECUADOR.

The Alleged Injustice to Americans.—Mr. De Leon, United States Consul at Guyaquil, has been complimented in a statement sent to the Secretary of State at Washington by American citizens at Guyaquil (on the large gulf south of Quito; see map) upon his stand in the matter of the recent alleged impositions upon American contractors in Ecuador on the part of Ecuadorian officials (p. 150). It was announced at Washington on the 14th that Mr. Carbo, the Ecuadorian Minister, had sent to the State Department an explanation of the troubles at Guyaquil. He said that an American company which is building a railroad at Guyaquil repudiated a contract made by an agent for the employment of workmen on the road. The workmen secured a lien on the railroad property and out of this fact other legal troubles have grown. Mr. Carbo maintained that the matter is one for official adjudication and gave assurances in the name of his government that justice would be done to all the Americans involved. The United States cruiser *Philadelphia*, which had proceeded to Guyaquil, left the mouth of the river on the 16th. She took with her an American citizen named Leonard Selser, from Minnesota, who has been in jail here without trial since July 10 last, on the charge of murder. As a result of efforts made in Selser's behalf by Consul De Leon, it was learned that no evidence existed upon which he could be condemned. He was therefore released.



THE HON. A. J. BALFOUR,
GOVERNMENT LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Court. — On the evening of March 14, King Edward VII. held at Buckingham Palace the first court of his reign. The brilliant scene is described as in striking contrast to the drawing-rooms held by the late Queen. Victoria had for so many years withdrawn from public life that her court became a name only and court functions consequently became colorless and featureless.

It was officially announced on March 12 that the proposed visit of the King and Queen to Ireland had been abandoned. The reasons appear to be connected with the present temper of the Irish Nationalists. It is reported also that several of the leaders of Catholic opinion in Ireland have warned the government that it would be inexpedient for the King to visit Ireland so soon after his accession to the throne and his declaration against Roman doctrines in

England. Much disappointment is expressed by Unionist papers in general. It is to be noted that the announcement was made just after the reception (March 10) of the news of the capture of General Methuen by General Delarey in South Africa (see record of the "South African Struggle") and the expressions of exultation by the Irish members in the House of Commons.

The abandonment, also, of the King's projected trip to the Riviera has caused much comment in which figure the preparations for the approaching coronation and also rumors of the discovery of an anarchist plot against the King's life.

The Queen arrived in Copenhagen on March 27. The Prince and Princess of Wales left for Copenhagen on April 2.

Parliament. — On March 4 a resolution in the House of Commons condemning the government for mortality in the concentration camps in South Africa was rejected by a majority of 121. On the 13th Mr. Redmond attacked the administration of Irish affairs, and Secretary Wyndham replied, the government obtaining a majority of 90. On the 17th Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (see portrait, p. 203) moved to inquire into the war contracts. After a two days' debate this was rejected by 346 to 191. On the 20th Campbell-Bannerman made a speech on the South African situation which called forth a vigorous reply from Mr. Chamberlain. A reference by the latter to General Vilonel drew from Mr. Dillon the remark, "He is a traitor." Mr. Chamberlain retorted, "The honorable member is a good judge of traitors." Mr. Dillon appealed to the Speaker, who pointed out that he had challenged the retort by his interruption. Mr. Dillon then cried out, "I desire to say that the right honorable gentleman is a damned liar." As he would not withdraw the expression, Mr. Dillon was suspended by a vote of 248 against 48. In Dublin he was "the hero of the hour." On the 24th Mr. Balfour introduced the education bill, which aims at the establishment of a new authority for the control of all secular education, by any county or county borough council which decides on such action. A majority of the members of the new authority will be appointed by the council. Denominational schools will be supported by the rates, but a third of their managers are to be appointed by the public authority. On the 25th Mr. Wyndham introduced the government's Irish land purchase acts amendment bill. On the 27th Parliament adjourned for ten days. It was reported that no cabinet changes are probable this year. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, and A. J. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons, are intimate friends, and neither is disposed to stand in the way of the other. The understanding among Mr. Chamberlain's friends is that he is not anxious to succeed Lord Salisbury nor lead the Commons, but expects to remain in the colonial office and work out the settlement of the South African question after the war. His friends assert that he has no ambition at present except to make a tour of the British colonies when he can leave the colonial office for a period of eight or ten months, and visit Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The Liberal Party. — It is only what was to be expected that the Liberal leaders should sternly disapprove of the expressions of satisfaction with which the Irish members of the Commons received the tidings of General Methuen's capture. It is said that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman "regarded the jubilant throng with an angry stare." In a speech at Munster Mr. John Morley denounced the outburst as an execrable breach of right feeling and decency. He then proceeded to champion Home Rule. He said he had given some of the best years of his life to that cause, and now, though he was told it was dead and buried, he did not grudge a single day or hour given to it.

In his effort to create an alternative, on national lines, to the present government, Lord Rosebery has efficient Liberal helpers in Messrs. Asquith, Grey, and Fowler. But his expectation that the Liberal Unionists would all rally to his standard was without good founda-

tion. The speeches of the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Leeds have made this clear. Rosebery delivered a successor to his Chesterfield and Liverpool speeches in Glasgow on the evening of March 10. In it he "stood by his guns," but furnished evidence that he was making little or no progress in rallying a strong party to his support. He is in an anomalous position and probably a hopeless one. Yet it is not safe to prophesy. His imperialist sympathizers declare that he is "strong in the constituencies" which are yet to be heard from. The differences between himself and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (whose strength is said to be "in the House of Commons and in 'the machine'") appear to grow more and more strongly defined.

BELGIUM.

The Socialists. — There is a very restricted franchise in Belgium, and the clerical and property-holding classes monopolize power. The Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies declared in February, on the occasion of a riotous universal suffrage demonstration in Brussels which had to be put down by the military authorities, that unless the Chamber granted the ballot to the common people soon there would be a revolution.

Gambling Illegal. — In March the Chamber, by a vote of 93 to 7, adopted in its entirety the anti-gambling bill in the form amended by the Senate. Ten members abstained from voting. The bill definitively provides for the suppression of gambling clubs in Belgium, and is equally applicable to Ostend and Spa.

DENMARK.

Sale of the West India Islands. — The Folkething (House of Commons) voted, March 11, by a large majority in favor of the ratification of the treaty for the sale of the West India Islands to the United States. The opponents to the sale (Vol. XI., p. 738) made "desperate efforts" during the month to prevent ratification by the Landsthing (Senate). Queen Alexandria and the Empress Dowager of Russia, daughters of the King of Denmark, were urged to intervene. They were both expected to visit Copenhagen. At the close of the month the current conjecture was that the Senate would vote for the ratification of the treaty and a plebiscite subsequent to this action. The statements made in the United States by Captain Christmas, as to his being employed by Danish government officials to bribe American congressmen to vote for the purchase of the islands, are denied by Copenhagen authorities.

ITALY.

The Socialistic Peril. — Premier Zanardelli and his Cabinet appear to be dealing successfully with the Socialistic elements that have lately been on the verge of a volcanic eruption. It is held that the recent strikes are part of a great social movement of all classes of the proletariat to secure better conditions of life, and that the movement is likely to produce disaster only should the government attempt to suppress it by force. The government is proceeding on the conception that its duty, until compulsory arbitration shall become legalized, is to intervene on the appeal of both sides to the controversy to effect a pacific settlement, and to be strictly impartial. The ministry, on March 15, secured a strong vote of confidence — 250 to 15. There are those who think that Zanardelli, "in reknitting the old alliance with the Socialists is only putting off the evil day," but it seems certain that without compromises the social Vesuvius would soon be belching forth fire and smoke.

A Papal Encyclical. — On March 29 Pope Leo XIII. published a long encyclical letter in which he deplores the renewed attacks on the Church and the recent errors of humanity, instancing divorce, and pictures the present condition of society as having drifted into a state of anarchy.

RUSSIA.

Social Unrest. — The revolutionary elements of Russia were rather conspicuously busy during March. Student riots were reported from St. Petersburg in the middle of the month, in which over ten thousand people participated. The popular cries were "Free Russia!" "Down with the autocrats!" Political discontent is back of all such demonstrations. The unrest is said to be showing itself in parts of Siberia.

The demands of the St. Petersburg students have been stated to be: The *habeas corpus*, or right of trial, freedom of press, liberty of conscience, right of assembly, responsibility of officials to the law, and equality of races. The universities are broken up for the present, as the students will not attend. Quite a number of students have been apprehended and sent into exile. "Question peasants, workingmen, students, professors and landed proprietors," says a writer on Russian life in the *Deutsche Revue*, "and all will declare that the people have had enough of a government, or rather of an administration, which seems to wish only to multiply trammels and vexations."

The New Loan. — Particulars of a new Russian loan were published at Berlin, March 17. The loan amounts to 393,000,000 marks, of which 300,000,000 marks is issued now at four per cent. The loan covers Russia's portion of the Chinese indemnity. It is offered for subscription in Germany, Holland, and Russia.

SPAIN.

The Coronation. — The ceremonies connected with the assumption by Alfonso XIII. of regal functions were announced in March as beginning on May 12 with a grand review of the troops at Camp Carabanchel, Madrid, and continuing through the 18th.

A New Cabinet. — On March 13, Parliament having been prorogued, the Premier, Señor Sagasta, notified the Queen Regent that the Cabinet had resigned when informed that the resignation of the finance minister, Señor Urzaiz, was irrevocable. Her majesty asked Señor Sagasta to form a new Cabinet, to include all sections of the Liberal party, but he declined to do so. Subsequently, however, he undertook the formation of a Cabinet, with the following result: —

Premier, Señor Sagasta.
Minister of Foreign Affairs — The Duke of Almodovar.
Minister of Justice — Señor Montilla.
Minister of Finance — Señor Rodriganez.
Minister of the Interior — Señor Moret.
Minister of War — General Weyler.
Minister of Marine — The Duke of Veragua.
Minister of Public Instruction — Count Romanones.
Minister of Agriculture — Señor Canalejas.

The new ministers are Señors Montilla, Rodriganez and Canalejas.

Weyler's Unpopularity. — Recent incidents have shown, it is said, that General Weyler's authority over the army is not absolute. Among others who oppose him is the military Vicar-General, the Bishop of Sion. As between the general and the bishop it is affirmed that the throne would support the latter.

An Arbitration Treaty. — It was officially announced from Madrid on March 11 that Marquis de Prat de Nantouillet, the Spanish minister to Mexico, following instructions from the home government, has signed an arbitration treaty with the delegates of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Salvador, San Domingo and Uruguay. Honduras, Costa Rica and Venezuela will sign the treaty shortly.

The Religious Orders. — Early in March, as it appears, the Pope appealed to the Queen Regent not to permit the recent decree obligin greligious congregations to comply with the law of associations, to be put in force. The decree became operative on the 21st. The government decided that it should be maintained. It requires all religious associations in Spain, excepting those authorized by the Concordat, to become registered within six months, under pain of being dissolved.

BLAGOVESTCHENSK—THE MARKET PLACE.

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

IN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Trade. — The growing interest of the United States in the trade of Asiatic Russia and the countries tributary thereto, lends especial interest to a statement received in March by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics from a report of the Belgian commercial agent at Vladivostok, recently published in the *Bulletin Commercial* (Brussels). The statement is especially important in view of the fact that the commerce of Siberia has recently been brought under the general customs laws of Russia. The statement is summarized by the British *Board of Trade Journal.*

The Vladivostok customhouse commenced its functions January 1, 1901. This measure has had a characteristic effect on the trade of the port, the import duties affecting principally manufactured articles, and scarcely touching products of prime necessity (except flour and rice) which are not produced in the country. The following is a list of articles that can be imported into Vladivostok free of duty: —

Fruits, fresh and dried; pineapple preserves; fresh oranges; kidney beans; green peas; potatoes, fresh and preserved; rice not decorticated; bread; mushrooms; citron; salt; brick tea; chicory; beef and mutton; steel; steel and iron needles; steel, iron, and tin-plate articles; iron and steel scales (except finely balanced kinds used by chemists); iron and steel machinery; iron and wire nails; iron and steel scythes; iron in bars; sheet iron; tin-plate; cast-iron; rivets; tools; wheels; locks; tables; sewing machines; carpets and rugs; furniture; glass and glassware; alabaster; asphalt; bicycles; bottles; bricks: maps; books; straw baskets for flowers; leather straps; driving belts; musical instruments and pieces of music.

Upon the closing of Vladivostok as a free port, the traders in the place increased the price of articles which enter free in the same proportion as those upon which duty is paid. Towards the end of 1900 large quantities of goods

were imported into Vladivostok in view of the approaching closure of the free port, and at the present time the place is still overstocked with various articles which will take some time to be disposed of.

Most of the merchandise imported into Vladivostok in 1901 was sent by way of the Amur and Manchuria. Commercial relations between this latter province and Vladivostok are developing rapidly, for, at the present time, it is Vladivostok which is supplying Manchuria by way of the rivers Amur and Sungari, and by the Trans-Siberian railway, which is already finished as far as Harbin. Goods destined for Manchuria pay import duties at Vladivostok, but the amount is refunded after the goods have crossed the frontier. This, it is evident, complicates the transit trade, and it would therefore seem to be of advantage in these circumstances to use Port Arthur for goods able to bear the expenses of transport. Heavy merchandise, however, such as iron, etc., will probably continue to be sent via Vladivostok, the expenses of transport to Northern and Central Manchuria being much less onerous than from Port Arthur.

Owing to the great fluctuations in the rates for transport into the interior, the statement says that exporters will do well to fix their prices c. i. f. Vladivostok or Port Arthur, so as to avoid the risk in transporting the goods by river or rail.

The articles imported into Manchuria are the same as those usually exported to China, viz., manufactured articles, spirits, sugar, candles, window glass, arms for Europeans, etc. Manchuria exports raw materials, viz., cereals, oil-cakes, bristles, wool, etc.

Gribski Dismissed. — The traveller on the Trans-Siberian railway, going east, comes at length to Nerchinsk (see map). There taking a boat on the Amur River he arrives at Blagovestchensk, the scene of the massacres in the early summer of 1900 (Vol. X., p. 798). At Blagovestchensk and nearby towns on the Chinese frontier the Chinese inhabitants of Russian territory perished miserably by thousands. The St. Petersburg authorities took the position that General Gribski should have prevented the terrible tragedy. The suicide of that officer was reported, but denied. He was assigned to an unimportant post shortly afterward, this billet being considered in the nature of a rebuke, if not a punishment. On the 10th of March last a dispatch to the London *Daily Chronicle* from Berlin stated that General Gribski had at length been dismissed from the Russian army.

CHINA.

Trouble in Chili. — At the end of March dispatches from Peking stated that riots, involving many deaths, had broken out in the southermost prefecture of the province of Chili, in consequence of attempts of local officials to collect indemnities for the Catholics, as arranged between the officials and the priests. Soldiers were dispatched to quell the disturbances, and officials sent to adjust the differences.

An Educational Eddy. — There is an increasing number of intelligent Chinese leaders who see the necessity of adopting the educational standards and methods of the Western world; but that they have obstacles to overcome is suggested by the fact, which transpired near the end of February, that Chang Po-Hsi, the new imperial minister of education, has instructed Dr. Martin, president of the Imperial University, to pay all the claims of foreign professors who had been employed in that institution. This terminates the university, which was opened in 1898. The new minister ignores the system of Yuan-Shi-Kai, the new viceroy of Chili. He also ignores the Chinese educational association, the vast terminology created by the missionaries, and their translations, which are the only ones in existence. He characterizes the old university professors as priests and dismissed customs officers. Finally, he ridicules all foreign professors as fit for small boys' schools, and says they have no definite aim.

Conditions in Manchuria. — According to the Peking correspondent of the

London *Times* the conditions in the interior of Manchuria are much disturbed. Brigandage is increasing. The animosity of the people toward the Russian occupation is growing. The Russians regard the outlook with uneasi-

ness. The Japanese are everywhere in intimate association with the Chinese. Russia declares, continues the correspondent, that she will not restore the Shan-Hai-Kwan-Newchwang Railway or the civil government of Newchwang, until the foreign administration of Tientsin ceases. The Russian soldiers in Manchuria are said to number 63,000 men, while the Japanese assert they can land 150,000 troops in Manchuria within a month.

Friendliness to Foreigners. — The court continues to show a friendly disposition toward foreigners and foreign enterprises. It is reported that the government is to establish legations in Italy, Austria and Spain, in pursuance of the new policy of closer relations with the outside world. Hitherto the ministers to England, Russia and the United States have looked after Chinese interests in the other countries. The Chinese reformers, however, continue to express their disbelief in the permanency of the present reforms.

JAPAN.

Trade with the United States. — The recent high price of American cotton caused the United States to take third rank in 1901 in the list of countries from which Japan drew her imports, and transposed India to the second place, leaving the United Kingdom still at the head of countries from which Japan draws her importations. Japan, however, continues to increase her demands upon the United States. They also show that the growth in imports from the United States during the period of 1890-1901 has been much larger than from any other country in the world. Taking the total imports into Japan, including both manufactures and raw materials the imports from the United States have grown from 6,874,531 yen (a yen equals about fifty cents) in 1890 to 42,769,725 yen in 1901. While the United States is temporarily transposed to third place in the list of countries from which Japan draws her imports, by reason of the abnormal conditions in the prices of cotton, the record of growth is more favorable to the United States than that of any other country, the imports of the United States into Japan being in 1901 more than six times as great as in 1890; those from India less than five times as great, those from Germany four times as great, those from China three times as great, and those from the United Kingdom about twice as great in 1901 as in 1890.

The following table shows the total imports into Japan from the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, China, and all other countries in 1890 and 1901, respectively:—

	1890 YEN	1901 YEN
United States	6,874,531	42,769,425
United Kingdom	26,619,102	50,575,781
Germany	6,856,955	28,320,097
China	8,849,685	27,256,979
India	8,910,891	42,779,900
All other countries	22,443,710	64,114,462
Total	80,554,874	255,816,644

Rejoicings. — It was reported from Tokio, on February 24, that, in connection with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, all the principal towns were organizing public rejoicings. The prominent feature in these was the leading part taken by the business men, who evidently regard the alliance as a guaranty of peace and of a consequent development of trade and industry. Many titles of nobility have been conferred in honor of the event. Marquis Ito, who was influential in securing the alliance and who has just returned from his trip around the world, is being lionized. Japan is to send some warships to England to be present at the coronation manœuvers in token of the new friendship.

Indignation. — The leader of the Progressives in the lower house of the Japanese Diet has made a violent speech with reference to the Australian bill for the prohibition of Asiatic immigration. He declared that an insult had been offered to the nation, and denounced the perfunctory attitude of the Cabinet, contrasting it with the British government's efforts to protect Japanese interests.

Comparative Naval Strength.—The latest published statistics of the navies of Great Britain, Japan, and Russia show of ships *in commission or building* of over 8,000 tons displacement (battleships and first-class cruisers) — Great Britain 82; Japan 12; Russia 27. Ships of all sizes *in commission* — Great Britain 565; Japan 95; Russia 265.

It is to be remembered that the naval statistics which are accessible are not always official or accurate, and not always the most recent. It is well known, however, that in naval strength Britain and Japan would easily command the China Sea; and that Japan's military organization has been so strengthened that she could throw into Korea, more promptly than could Russia, an army adequate to hold the country. Two years hence Russia's strength in that region would probably be much increased.

Financial Condition. — Financial conditions in Japan are improving steadily, says the Tokio correspondent of the London *Times*. The gold reserve in the central bank shows an increase since 1901 of about $6,250,000. The bank's rate of discount has been reduced from 8 3-4 to 8 per cent.

INDIA.

Population. — The final revision of the census returns shows that the population of India is 294,266,701, or 95,975 more than the first totals, published a year ago. The error is thus remarkably low compared with the census returns of 1891, which showed a difference of nearly 1,500,000 between the original and the final totals.

The Plague. — The lack of rains has produced much want and suffering in many parts. At the middle of February the Viceroy's reports showed that the number of persons on famine relief had risen to over three hundred thousand. Dispatches from Simla at the end of March represented the plague as increasing in the Punjab, one of the most densely populated regions in India, where as many as 70,000 deaths were occurring monthly. Over two thousand deaths a day are said to break the dismal record in India. Three million acres of wheat were blighted by the drought.

AUSTRALIA.

Drought and Pestilence. — This is the seventh year of practically continuous drought in a large section of Australia. In New South Wales February 26 was appointed as a day of humiliation and prayer for rain, and there was a general suspension of business. A later word states that plague is so prevalent in Melbourne and Sydney that several prominent theatrical companies have canceled their Australian tours.

Important Questions. — The following four subjects are announced as to be discussed at the conference between representatives of Australia and Canada which is to be held in London next June: (1) Trade relations between the Dominion and the Commonwealth; (2) a fast mail service; (3) a better steamer service between Australia and Vancouver, and the establishment of a line from Australia to a Canadian port on the Atlantic coast via South Africa; (4) the effect on the Pacific cable scheme of the concessions granted by New South Wales and other Australian states to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to open its own offices.

The Pacific Cable. — It is announced that the cable steamer *Anglia* reached Doubtless Bay, at the northern end of New Zealand, in March, thus completing the Australia-New Zealand link of the British transpacific cable.

Gold Production. — The production of gold in Australia and New Zealand for 1901 was greater than during 1900, and reached a large amount. The total value for Australia was $66,494,361 for 1900, and $68,538,991 for 1901. Total for New Zealand: $6,972,749 for 1900, and $8,519,947 for 1901. In Australia the entire gain reported was in Western Australia, the other states showing decreases. The large decrease in Queensland was the result of the prolonged drouth.

PALACE OF THE VICEROY AT ALEXANDRIA.

Affairs in Africa.

EGYPT.

Thirty years ago Port Said was the "wickedest place on earth," where a man might be murdered as one would kill a dog. Twelve years ago Port Said was "safe, but unpleasant." Today Port Said is "as clean and safe as an English country town." *Ex uno disce omnes.* Egypt is not faultless under British rule, nor is it true that the British government is wholly acceptable to the Egyptians. "Ian Maclaren" says in the London *Daily Mail* that shrewd officers consider that the English army of occupation has reached its minimum, and to reduce it further would be dangerous. But, on the whole, it is doubtless well that the real ruler of Egypt is not the Khedive, who, left to himself, "could not hold the reins of power six months," but Lord Cromer and the Sirdar. "They are the lords of Lower and Upper Egypt, wearing the double crown as viceroys, neither of the Khedive nor the Sultan, but of the King of England."

Egypt's Financial Strength. — When the British government took sole control of Egypt, twenty years ago, the country was literally bankrupt. Today its financial condition is fairly "robust." The closed accounts for 1901 show a handsome surplus, although debited with heavy sums for the sinking fund, the economics fund, and the general reserve fund. Forced labor has ended. Taxes have regularly diminished. The fellaheen are in a more prosperous condition than at any preceding period. Barren lands have been made fruitful. The population and the revenue are both increasing. The foundation of a really efficient army has been laid. Courts of justice have been largely purified. The vast territory extending from Wady Halfa nearly to the

equator promises to become a really valuable part of the earth. All this fairly stands to the credit of Lord Cromer and his associates. As Douglas Story says in *Munsey's Magazine*, one "has only to look at the soft-eyed, fat-faced mongrel of Arab, Copt, and negro that today calls himself Egyptian to realize how impossible any initiative would be from such a stock. The great men of Cairo and Alexandria are Turks or Armenians, with Turkish wives and Syrian concubines." Lord Cromer works through the departments of the Egyptian government, but the solvent and largely regenerated Egypt of today is his achievement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In British East Africa.— An interesting account of the changes in British East Africa during the ten years of its occupation is contained in the recent report by Mr. Ainsworth, the officer in charge of the Ukamba district.

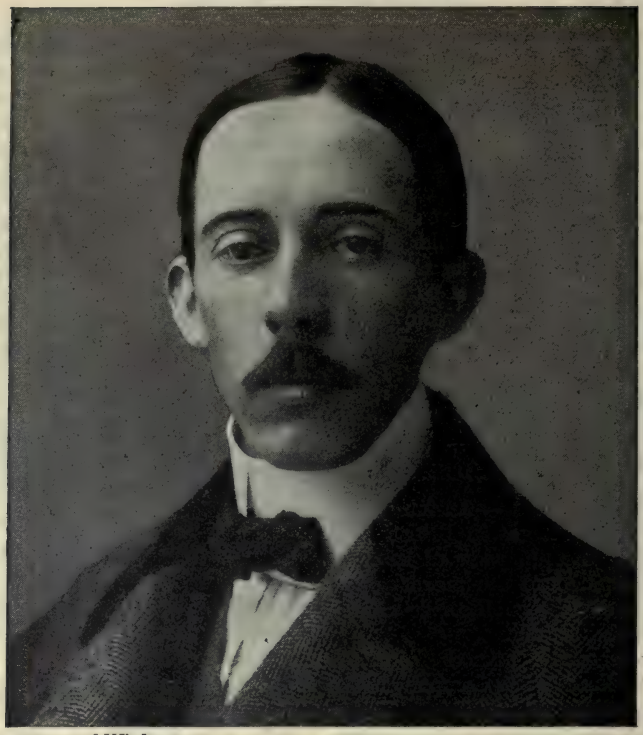
The protectorate passed from the hands of the East Africa Company to the imperial government in 1895. Today caravans travel with almost perfect safety. Nairobi is now the ultimate starting-point for most traders to the further interior. The condition of the Uganda railway (pp. 64, 66) has had a wonderful influence for good on the whole country. The introduction of a new order of things has been rapid. It has largely upset the ordinary course of life among the natives who live within its influence.

At certain points Indian bazaars have come into existence and have become distributing centres for other parts of the country. The value of the trade at present is not great; it is mostly internal, and there is no export beyond ivory and hides. But the country contains valuable products, such as aloe fibre and castor oil, that would pay to work, and undoubtedly in different parts coffee and cotton could be produced. Wheat and barley are grown by Europeans, and fairly good samples have been obtained.

Conflicts.— The general condition of the Sudan is shown by such items as the following: Early in February intelligence was received by the London *Times* that a camel caravan had been assailed by Dinkas, about two hundred miles northwest of Lado. Among the killed was the officer in command, Lieutenant Scott-Barbour. On March 19 the Paris *Journal des Debats* stated that the French column of two hundred men in the Lake Tchad district, which defeated Chief Rabah's son, had since met with serious opposition from the Senoussi tribe. Recent dispatches from Bonny (on the Nigerian coast) have told of British conflicts with the Aros. British success here means the abolition (albeit by force of arms) of one of the greatest abominations in Western Africa. The "Long Ju Ju," a filthy and fearful form of cruelty, terrorizing native tribes for hundreds of miles around, has been overthrown. The Aros are a terribly degraded tribe.

Slavery in the Sudan.— Despite the efforts of the British government to prevent slave trading in the Sudan, the traffic still goes on. During 1901 the government secured the conviction of more than a score of persons engaged in it. In Abyssinia the traffic exists openly and its abolition in the Sudan must come somewhat slowly. The supply of slaves is obtained principally by organized raids upon the country inhabited by mixed Shangalia tribes, which separates Abyssinia from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Cape Trade Returns.— The imports of Cape Colony for the year ending December 31, 1901, amounted, says the London *Times*, to £23,990,543, against £19,678,[illegible]6 in the previous year. This total includes specie £2,575,871, against £2,516,525 in the previous year. The exports amounted to £10,873,273, against £8,147,670. The main items are colonial products, £4,017,158; diamonds, £4,930,104; and gold, £1,225,899, with a substantial increase under each head. Goods forwarded to states outside the Customs Union stand at £1,162,162, against £188,527 in the case of the Transvaal, and at £842,963 against £414,918 in the case of Rhodesia.



Courtesy of *Wisdom*.

ALBERTO SANTOS-DUMONT.

(See page 163.)

Science and Invention.

DR. LOEB'S WORK.

The discoveries of Dr. Jacques Loeb, professor in the University of Chicago, are exciting much interest in the scientific world. They were announced at the meeting of American physiologists in Chicago last December, and refer to the reproduction and maintenance of life.

Dr. Loeb has upset many of the accepted ideas of morphology, and shown that some, at least, of the forms of life, instead of being evolved from germs in a necessary process, may be changed by the operations of chemicals, or of light, or even of position. While it does not appear that Dr. Loeb has discovered the origin of life, he has proved that the eggs of some of the lower forms of life may be fertilized by chemical solutions as well as by sperm cells, and also that life may be continued or checked by certain solutions; a line of investigation which may lead to most important results in medical practice.

Closely connected with this branch of Dr. Loeb's investigations are those of Dr. A. P. Mathews, his associate in the University, who has apparently come very near to showing, if not conclusively proved, that nerve action and electricity are identical. The discoveries of these brilliant associates in the University of Chicago point toward methods of treat-

ment for the cure of disease and the maintenance of health far more exact and effective than those which now prevail.

The manner in which Dr. Loeb changes forms of life at will seems almost fantastic. We have been so long taught that all living forms of life are the inevitable product of germ cells that to see these forms varied by skilful manipulation produces a weird feeling of uncertainty.

To summarize briefly, Dr. Loeb's work appears to have destroyed many accepted theories of the laws of matter; but he has neither given us a tangible entity of the origin, nor of the prolongation, of life, although his work has been so suggestive that he has been credited with both creating life and defying death by progressive newspaper writers.

An interesting article on Dr. Loeb and his work appears in the March *McClure's*. Dr. Mathews describes the researches into the nature of nerve impulse made by himself and Dr. Loeb, in the March *Century*.

AUTOMOBILISM.

So rapidly has the automobile made itself a part of our everyday life that we have hardly had time to give a thought to the wonder of its adoption by all nations that use vehicles for transportation. In commenting on this new factor in our modern civilization which we have accepted so phlegmatically, the *Scientific American* says:—

In some respects this development has been absolutely without a parallel, as witness both the remarkably short space of time in which the automobile has grown from the first crude conception to its present highly developed condition, and the unprecedented rapidity with which the industry has sssumed proportions of the first magnitude. The steamship and the railroad required several decades to reach the mechanical completeness and financial and industrial importance which have been achieved by the automobile in just as many years. The year 1901-1902 is likely to rank as one of the most important in the history of the automobile in America, and this for the reason that in no previous year was there evidence that the automobile industry was destined to assume proportions of the first magnitude. At the close of 1901, however, the remarkably successful automobile show in Madison Square Garden, New York, served to demonstrate alike the admirable quality of the machines of American make; the large number and importance of the firms that were embarked in the automobile industry; and, what was perhaps most vitally important of all, the thorough awakening of public interest in the automobile as such.

While automobiling has been termed "the sport of millionaires," it may just as well be the recreation of the moderately well-to-do. For, while on the one hand, a man may have thousands invested in a variety of racing machines, runabouts, and touring vehicles, he may, on the other, procure all the pleasure of the sport from a good all-around vehicle that can be bought at from $700 to $800.

Alcohol motors are now coming into use for heavy hauling wagons and tractors. One of the newest machines of this type has been built by the Société d'Automobile at Nancy, France. It made its trial trip on the roads between the different villages, especially for the transport of grain and flour to and from the mills of the district, and in one case it mounted the heavy grades of the village of Ludres with a load of 8,360 pounds of flour, and on another trip took a load of 8,140 pounds of grain. An average speed of 5 1-2 to 6 miles per hour has been reached.

King Edward of England, King Leopold of Belgium, and the King of Italy, are all enthusiastic automobilists.

TORPEDO BOATS.

The introduction of these ingenious destroyers into the United States naval service seems attended by difficulties. They cannot be built for the sums mentioned in existing contracts, and the boats cannot as yet be constructed to attain the minimum rate of speed necessary for their acceptance. Two of the firms concerned have failed and the holding of the others to the terms of their contracts seems, it is said, likely to break them also. The contractors have therefore petitioned the Secretary of the Navy for additional payments, that will amount to an increase of over 40 per

cent of the price named. "It begins to look," says the *Scientific American*, "as though in the matter of torpedo-boat construction it is necessary that the builder should have behind him years of practical experience and a whole mass of slowly acquired data, before he can hope to turn out a really first-class product. In Europe the only torpedo-boat builders that seem to be able to accept a contract with absolute certainty that they can live up to it, are those whose establishments are as old as the industry, and who, like Yarrow and Thornycroft in Great Britain, and Normand in France, have twenty or thirty years' experience to go upon." Evidently this is the view of the question taken by the Naval Board which says: "The building of successful torpedo vessels having the 'highest practical speed' is an occupation that requires designing talents of a high order and prolonged experience in construction. There are comparatively few successful builders of torpedo vessels in the world, but the attempt was made in this country to rival the best results obtained abroad with designs which were not based on the known results of a large number of previous vessels, and by builders whose knowledge and experience were of a limited character."

CAUSE OF VARIATION IN SPECIES.

The old dispute between the Darwinians and their opponents is recalled by an article in *Popular Science News* for April, written by Dr. W. C. Cahall. The theory of pangenesis which Darwin advanced tentatively as a working hypothesis was alleged to have been exploded by Weismann when he put forward in more positive terms his theory of germ-plasm. The possibility of the inheritance of acquired characteristics, on which the doctrine of natural selection was based, was flatly denied by this writer.

Dr. Cahall in his article attempts to measure the theories of pangenesis and germ-plasm by physics and mathematics, and finds that both would require the ultimate division of organic units into particles smaller even than the size of hydrogen molecules, a result which is beyond belief. According to Dr. Cahall the cell is the ultimate basis of life, and the substance of its nucleus, called idio plasm by Nägeli, "determines not only the character of the cell but also of all the cells which arise from it."

The cell functions, secretes, excretes, remembers, reproduces itself, lives and dies as an entity and not as a colony of life units.

This leads up to the statement, just here, of the first step in the cause of variation, as I see it; namely, the cell is subject to the same formating forces, heredity and environment, which guide the development of all other living bodies, and therefore is subject to the same sharp "struggle for existence."

Weismann himself, while denying the transmission of acquired characters in multicellular organisms, frankly concedes the occurrence in unicellular, and that variation among unicellular organisms can take place only by means of the inheritance of acquired characters. While he did not contemplate such an inference to be drawn from his words, indeed would probably combat it, it is clear in my mind that every active cell in a developing organism responds to outside stimuli in precisely a similar manner to unicellular organisms, and that logically there can be no reason why they cannot acquire new characters, and transmit them to their immediate descendants.

There are some observations and experiments which seem to prove that the power to vary lies not in the isolated germ-plasm, but throughout the entire organism, that the cells which go to make up tissues and organs undergo variation from inequalities of nutrition during development, that they are not predestined to be such from the first stage of ovum development, but that each cell contains within the idioplasm of its nucleus the capability of being something else, should environment have been different. Galeotti made the discovery that by subjecting the epithelial cells of salamanders to dilute solutions of such drugs as quinine, cocaine, and antipyrin, an asymmetrical mitosis, exactly like that in carcinoma, may be artificially produced.

Wilson, Lille, Roux, Driesch, Hertwig, Oscar Schultze, Pouchet, Chabry, Herbst, and Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire have all shown by their experiments that organisms may be profoundly altered by changes in the embryo produced by alterations in the environment. In many cases also mature organisms have shown marked variations

due to alterations in the diet. Is it possible to transmit these variations to another generation?

The cell walls of many plant tissues, says Dr. Cahall, are traversed by delicate intercellular bridges, and similar bridges have been discovered in animal epithelial cells. If, as has been asserted, the follicle cells of the ovary are connected by protoplasmic bridges with the ovum there would seem to be no reason why all impressions, such as hypertrophy or atrophy of organs resulting from use or disuse, within the parent should not have a direct influence upon the nuclear element of the ovum, and therefore why acquired characteristics should not be inherited. Definite conclusions on this subject must wait, however, for a positive demonstration that such intercellular bridges do connect the parent and the offspring.

HERTZ WAVES.

On March 17 an agreement was signed between Signor Marconi, for the two companies which bear his name, and Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, which provides for the erection of two wireless telegraph stations on the coasts of Great Britain and Nova Scotia, for the cost of which the Dominion government agrees to appropriate $80,000; the Marconi companies secure rates for their messages on government land lines not less favorable than those which are charged to other companies, and concede a shore to shore rate of only ten cents a word for the public and five cents for the government — as against twenty-five cents per word charged by the cable companies.

Thus the commercialization of the Hertz wave may be said to be completed, and we shall soon be sending "Marcograms" instead of cablegrams around the world.

Marconi's patents, however, do not cover all the possible means of utilizing Hertz waves.

In the new Orling-Armstrong system, the impulses are sent through the earth instead of the air. This removes the necessity of tall masts, and a new receiver is claimed to be effective without expensive apparatus and with currents of very low voltage. An electro-capillary relay supplants the coherer in this receiver. An inverted syphon of mercury has one foot in a vessel of mercury, while the other foot, contracted to a very fine opening, rests in a vessel of dilute acid at considerably lower level, and the action depends upon the fact that the passage of an electric current narrows the mercury column and causes a drop to fall from the lower end of the syphon. This drop gives a signal by closing a relay circuit or in some other way.

Earth telegrams produced by this method, known as the Armorl invention, have been sent twenty miles with a current of only four volts.

Waves which may be made to encircle the earth or to penetrate its depths at will make a vivid appeal to the imagination, and there are those who affirm that they may be sent to unlimited distances through space by human contrivances, thus forming the most promising means of signalling the inhabitants of other planets — provided, of course, an interplanetary code can be established. They have been adopted by some psychologists as the probable *modus operandi* of thought transference, and the identity of electrical energy and nervous force has been proclaimed by others.

In view of all this, the experiments recently made by Mr. A. Frederick Collins in investigating the effects of electric waves on the brains of animals and human beings are of interest. His attention was first called to the subject by the "correct barometric readings" of an old gentleman suffering from gout who was accustomed to predict the approach of a storm by the behavior of his "bad leg." He read also of the death of a little girl in Germantown, Philadelphia, during a thunderstorm, apparently from fright, but really, as he believes, from the direct effect of electric waves on her brain cells. He constructed an ingenious device for exhibiting changes in the resistance of the brain substance under the influence of electric waves, and experimented with the brains of different animals, both living and dead, and finally with the human brain. He detected in each case the familiar sounds of cohesion produced by grains of carbon under electric waves,

and had the rare good fortune, while experimenting with a human brain, to observe the effects of electric waves produced by an actual thunderstorm on the gray matter he was dealing with.

Mr. Collins believes that he has established: (1) that electric waves emitted by lightning produce cohesion of the brain cells; (2) that cohesion takes place in brain matter when in the living state as well as immediately succeeding death; (3) that cohesion of the brain is manifested physiologically through the nervous system and not by direct action; (4) that which is often defined as fear is due to the action of electric waves on the brain; (5) that the brain cells are more violently affected than the brain fibers; (6) that this condition prevails when the brain cells or the nervous system, or both, are in a state of disorder, and, finally, (7) that the long electrical waves propagated by the disruptive discharge of lightning may produce distinct symptoms which may under certain conditions, result in death.

All this is of interest to a people who have just made arrangements to send electric waves across the ocean through the atmosphere; but its danger may be easily exaggerated.

ASTRONOMY.

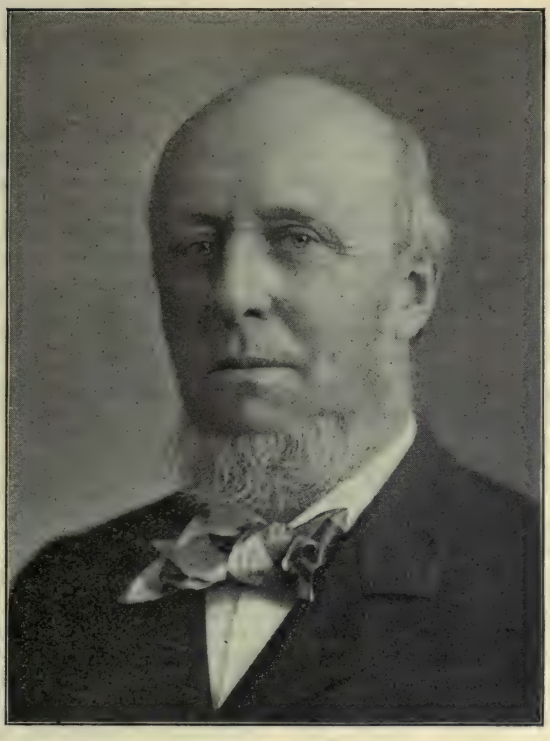
Rifts in the Polar Ice-Cap of Mars. — Mr. Percival Lowell, from his observatory at Flagstaff, has been studying the dark lines, first discovered in 1884 by Schiaparelli, which appear in the polar ice-caps of Mars during the period of their breaking up. Other observers had noticed them in the meantime, but it was not until 1896 that Mr. Lowell saw one of these rifts and identified it with that first discovered by Schiaparelli, thus establishing the fact of its permanence.

In 1901 drawings were made of the rifts, and after the snow had disappeared it became possible to identify two of the rifts with those curious double lines which have come to be known as the "canals of Mars." Mr. Lowell finds in this fact confirmation of his theory that the lines are broad bands of vegetation on an otherwise barren planet, and that they may be due to artificial irrigation, which would presuppose the existence of intelligent beings on the planet. It is needless to remind our readers that Mr. Lowell's explanation of the lines of Mars has not met with universal acceptance among astronomers. They form an interesting speculation, however, and the identification of the rifts in the ice-caps with the double lines so much discussed is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Mars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Metric System. — The report of the House Committee on Coinage in favor of a bill for the adoption, on January 1, 1904, of the metric system by the government in the transaction of public business, and making the same system the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States after January 1, 1907, has raised once more the old argument between friends and opponents of the measure. Mr. Charles T. Porter in the *Electrical World and Engineer* of March 8, endeavors to prove the superiority of the English system, but fails to convince the editor of that journal, who replies to him in the same issue. It is, after all, a question of convenience to most minds, and whenever the advantages of the new system impress the majority as greater than the inconvenience of adopting it, the change will be made, but several bills like the present one are likely to be reported favorably in the House, and forgotten, before that time arrives.

Americans and the Nobel Prizes. — Some months ago it was announced that the Royal Academy of Stockholm would select several eminent American scholars to nominate candidates for the Nobel prizes from this side the Atlantic (Vol. XI., p. 625). Failure to complete this list has caused the American minister at Stockholm to be inundated with letters from ambitious fellow-citizens whose names have not yet been presented to the judges. In his dilemma Mr. Thomas has appealed to the State Department to make a public announcement on the subject which will satisfy inquirers.



PRESIDENT JAMES B. ANGELL.

Education.

TWO AMERICAN EDUCATORS.

James B. Angell. — It is now more than thirty years since James B. Angell assumed the presidency of Michigan University. If the chief aspiration of an educator is to leave his personal impress on the minds of a large number of earnest students, it is probable that no American teacher has so nearly achieved this ambition as President Angell. During his administration the number of students at Ann Arbor has grown from a little over a thousand to nearly four thousand. The members of the faculty have increased from thirty-five to 233 and the buildings from five to twenty-one. The library has expanded from 17,000 volumes to nearly 160,000, the number of post-graduate students from six to 140. While the original departments of the university have been enlarged and improved in every direction, many new departments have been added, and the University of Michigan stands today first in point of attendance and among the first in influence, equipment, and facilities for higher education as the term is commonly understood.

To have been the successful organizer and the directing mind in all this growth and development is in itself a high distinction; but President Angell has stronger claims than these upon the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. The personal impress of the man on the minds of twenty thousand students, the high

example he has set of right living, the perfect balance and equipoise of mind and character, the tactful influence he has exerted on minds less richly endowed, spurring to higher endeavor and developing latent capacities otherwise undiscovered, have all contributed a rich endowment to the mental and spiritual life of the generation which has passed from under his instruction. In wideness of influence and in wholesomeness of example the life of James B. Angell has not been surpassed by any other of his time.

Daniel C. Gilman. — When six American college presidents joined in recommending Daniel C. Gilman (portrait, Vol. VI., p. 20) for the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, a quarter of a century ago, it was to be assumed that there was some unusual quality in the man which had attracted their notice. The quarter-centennial of the Baltimore institution, which has just been celebrated, has brought out in clear light the character of the man and the nature of the services he has rendered to the cause of higher education in America — a course second to no other in importance to the future of our country.

Higher education in its true university sense was not known in America before the foundation of Johns Hopkins. Scholarship, as distinguished from mere scholarliness, was to be sought at the German universities, and preparation for original research was not to be found this side the Atlantic. At Baltimore, in 1876, a true university was created. It was due not so much to the liberal endowment with which it started as to the clear perceptions of the need and steadfastness of purpose to supply this need which animated President Gilman. His success was not slow in making itself felt at other institutions of learning, and the remarkable change which has come about in the standards set, and in methods of work, at the older universities has been due in no slight degree to the influence of Johns Hopkins.

It is as a successful innovator that President Gilman will be longest remembered, and now the opportunity has come to him a second time to prove the fertility and resourcefulness of his mind in the organization of the Carnegie Institution (p. 73). While the plans for this new agency for research are not fully formed, great interest has been manifested in it. Before the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, President Gilman lately said:—

> A century and a half has passed between the time of Franklin and the time of Carnegie. It has been a fruitful period in the advancement of knowledge. The human race has made much of five efficacious agencies—universities, learned societies or academies, colleges, technical schools and museums. Each class is beneficial. All five of them are inadequate for the solution of the innumerable problems which the human intellect encounters. Another force deserves recognition—the private endorsement of agencies for research, which for want of a better name may be called independent research, institutions of which the Royal Institution of London and the Smithsonian of Washington are renowned examples. It is to this class of endowments for the promotion of research that the Carnegie Institution belongs, yet so far as I know there is nothing exactly like it on the face of the globe. The liberal amount of the gift, and its freedom from petty restrictions and conditions, the breadth of its plan and the elasticity of its methods, mark the latest great gift of Mr. Carnegie as one of the noblest contributions that an individual has ever made to the advancement of science. The institution is likely to be cautious in its development. The responsibility of organizing work so unprecedented is serious, and those who are in charge of it find the need of caution. So many claims are made, so many appropriations are asked for, that carefully adjusted balances are requisite. At the same time it is easy to see that certain objects will receive encouragement. For example, it will be possible to promote by large allowances one, or at most a very few large projects. Again it will be possible by a large number of small appropriations to aid individuals in certain lines of inquiry in which they are known to be expert. Third, it will be possible to devote a certain part of the income to publications of memoirs which are too learned and too costly to secure publication in other ways. There is another project under consideration, and that is the possibility of aiding by the agency of the Washington Memorial Institution, or some other way, the project often discussed for many years past of making it easy for advanced students in every part of the country to visit and profit by the government museums and bureaus at Washington.

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

In opening a department of Sociology in CURRENT HISTORY AND MODERN CULTURE it may not be amiss to call attention to a few general principles of the science and a few general aspects of the problem which are being discussed by earnest students and among thoughtful people everywhere.

We all know that sociology is a late comer among the sciences. The name was first used by Auguste Comte in 1838, and a third of a century passed before it found a place in English dictionaries. The facts with which it deals are so complex and the laws which are gradually being deduced from them are of so great importance to the welfare of nations and of individuals that sociology must claim very high rank among the sciences, if not indeed first place. Its elements are the conclusions of all the sciences which deal with man's place in nature and his relation to his environment. The forces which shaped the solar system, fashioned the planets, and produced the endless varieties of life that have peopled the earth since life began, are still operative in man. The dynamic element in man's nature, his feelings, appetites, and passions, and the static influences that control them, habit, experience, reason, are all part of that cosmic energy which finds its highest expression in the law of evolution. The social instinct, moreover, that teaches man to group himself with others of his kind in families, clans, and nations is part of the same energy, governed by the same law, another link in the same endless chain of cause and effect that unites the lowest material or physical activity to the highest social organism, the most finished product of modern civilization.

Sociology, therefore, which deals with the social instinct in its conflicts, now with the dynamic elements, the basal passions of human nature, and again with the benumbing influence of habit, the chilling effect of experience, the dictates of low cunning and selfish reason, is not to be studied apart from the other sciences as a law unto itself. So far as it attains to truth it must be to universal truth, truth that may be tested by the same logic as the law of gravitation or the kinetic theory of gases; and by this same token we know that its greatest achievements are still in the future.

There are many popular misconceptions of sociology and from these has grown the reluctance of scientific men to welcome the newcomer as a science in the exact sense of the word. By many minds the word has become identified with certain phases of philanthropy which are about as closely allied to it as astrology is allied to astronomy. It will be part of our plan to discuss philanthropic efforts, plans, and measures in these columns, but we must not make the mistake of identifying such measures, or, indeed, any specific efforts towards the alleviation of social distress, with social science, or of regarding them as solutions of the social problem.

We shall deal with sociology as a study of man in relation to his environment and to his fellowmen. The philosopher's advice "Know thyself" is even more important to communities and races than it is to individuals. From the study of human relations must come all true progress toward social betterment; and the most hopeful feature of the present outlook is the number of serious, earnest men and women who are devoting the best energies of their lives to the study of social conditions. Our colleges are very properly taking the lead in this work, and every college

settlement is a social experiment station, useful not so much on account of the supposed benefits it confers upon the poor, as for the enlightenment it may give to those who are brought through it into direct personal contact with the problem they are blindly trying to solve. By means of the various university extension bureaus wherever knowledge is thus gained it is again disseminated throughout a wider circle; and it is a curious feature of the movement that the university which owes its chief endowment to the president of one of the largest trusts is most active and fearless in its efforts to advance the cause of social reform. Among the lecturers whom the Extension Bureau of the University of Chicago is sending out are several thinkers of idealistic if not radical views, and the reception they meet with in the towns and cities of the Middle West indicates a quickening interest in the questions which group themselves around the one great central problem of the equitable distribution of wealth. The text-books recommended by the Bureau and widely circulated through its means are of an even more advanced type of radicalism than the lectures given under its auspices; and a decade or more ago the whole movement would have been denounced as a "socialistic" propaganda by many of the clergymen, lawyers, merchants, and manufacturers who now applaud them to the echo, or who join in the animated discussions which follow each address.

The aims of this department will be to discuss particular events that shed light upon general principles, whether these principles have been long established or only recently promulgated and not yet generally accepted. The application of the principle to events, if fairly made, must afford a test of its validity; although we must be wary how we accept the results of one or many such tests as conclusive in the present unsettled state of opinion about the science.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

The Railway Merger. — Several important political questions affecting our industrial system have engaged the public attention during the past month. One is the suit brought by the Attorney General for the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. A late ruling of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of several State anti-trust laws has left the Sherman Law practically the only safeguard against the formation of trusts on our statute books, therefore the opportunity which this suit will give our chief tribunal to pass upon the provisions of the Sherman Law is welcomed by many thoughtful people. Viewed from the standpoint of economics the railway merger may have been fully justified. The economic waste which results from competition could be prevented in no easier way. As a social question, however, the right of patrons of the two roads to reap whatever benefit came to them from this competition must be considered, and a balance between the gains and losses of these two conflicting interests would determine the duty of the government in the matter, for it is assumed that the law will represent the greatest good of the greatest number. So long as the great majority of the people are compelled to do business under the competitive system the efforts of the great corporations to escape from the evils of competition must be viewed with concern by the community. The evils of a monopoly of common privileges in private hands are greater from the social point of view than the economic waste of competition, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the merger case will be awaited with profound interest by the American people.

The Ship Subsidy Bill. — The passage of the ship subsidy bill by the Senate raised a question of both economic and sociological interest. The economic value of a large and profitable merchant marine would be very great. Whether it would balance the economic waste involved in the payment of ever-increasing subsidies out of the national treasury to an industry which would owe its extension to those subsidies is a matter of serious doubt. When we add to this

economic objection the sociological evils resulting from the taxation of the many for the benefit of a few we see that the bill raises questions of very grave importance to the Commonwealth, questions which in the ideal social state would be considered solely in their relation to the public good and would be determined by the people themselves or by men chosen for their fitness to deal with problems of this magnitude. The personal gains and political advantages or disadvantages which might result from the passage of the Frye bill it is not within the province of this department to discuss; but we all see that these considerations will have very great weight with Congress in determining the final disposition of the bill.

Child Labor. — Of minor importance, although of not less interest to many minds, the question of child labor in this country was brought prominently before the public by an address given by Dr. Felix Adler before the Ethical Culture Society at Carnegie Hall on March 16. Nothing shows more forcibly the evils of the competitive system when left to work its own unbridled way upon the more defenceless members of society than the prevalence of this unsocial, if not inhuman, custom in many industries.

Dr. Adler said:—

I am impelled to make the present address from a study recently made of the efforts in the South to do away with child labor by the American Federation of Labor. It is shown that from 6 to 7 per cent of the mill operatives in Alabama are under twelve years of age. In other States the percentage is as high as twenty. Often when the parents refuse to allow their children to work they themselves are refused employment. All efforts to do away with this condition of affairs has been opposed not by the Southerners, but by men in New England and throughout the North, who supply the capital for Southern industries.

But conditions in New York City are worse than in the South. It is true that our factory act protects children under fourteen from certain kinds of labor. But in stores and tenement houses the abuse is as bad as ever. During the Christmas holidays little children are compelled to work from twelve to fourteen hours in our stores. It is strange that we do nothing for our little newsboys. They are out at all hours of the night and day, exposed to the most inclement weather. We are accustomed to see them, and their wit and brightness make us think that they are well able to care for themselves. But this precocious development of wit is the prelude of sterility. By the time they have reached their fourteenth year they are worn out. But the most pitiful thing of all is the conditions found in tenement houses, where, exposed to contagious diseases, little children are compelled to work, earning seventy-five cents a day, to help support a whole family. Little as the amount earned may seem, it is essential to very existence. To do away with this we are confronted with the dilemma of pauperizing the whole family and protecting future generations, or of allowing all generations to grow up charges to the State, as paupers, insane or criminals. The Governor and Legislature should appoint a child labor commission at the earliest opportunity to study the evil and propose a remedy.

The suggestion of a child labor commission for the regulation of the evil is a helpful one, and yet it must be regarded as a temporary expedient for doubtful value. The ceaseless warfare of competitive industry and its struggle of an ever cheapening cost of production demand at all times the lowest attainable wage. If heads of families cannot work low enough to meet this demand, then wives and mothers are brought into requisition and at last the children. The men who make their profit from this lower wage may be as Dr. Adler says, model husbands and fathers in their own homes and perfect gentlemen in their relations to the social world in which they move; but their need or greed imposes upon the helpless children of their fellow-men a slavery no less degrading than that the nationpoured out its life-blood to remove.

An Industrial Village. — A more agreeable picture is that presented by Mr. William H. Tolman in the *World's Work* for March of Mr. J. C. Van Marken's industrial village of Agneta Park, near Delft, Holland. A manufacturer of yeast and spirits, Mr. Van Marken had become deeply interested in the relations of employer and employed, and as his establishment grew from small beginnings to its present great proportions he began building cottages for his workmen, interesting himself in the improvement of their homes.

THE ACROPOLIS AND RUINS OF THE PARTHENON.

Art, Music, and the Drama.

ART.

Restorations on the Acropolis. — The present work of restoring the Parthenon at Athens was begun some years ago. The western porch had become so weakened as to be in danger of falling in ruins, especially should an earthquake occur. Part of the frieze, which is in comparatively a good state of preservation, was carefully removed from its place. This has now been put back on new blocks. One of these new pieces will be a corner of the capital of the column at the southwest corner of the outer colonnade. The largest block to be put in is a single piece about thirty feet long, which is to replace the cracked lintel over the great western door. The magnificent doorway will be restored to its original size, and the inscriptions on the slabs used in the jambs will be added to the epigraphical treasures of antiquity. If sufficient means can be found, the work may be carried on beyond what is necessary to preserve the building, and some or all of the prostrate columns may be set up again. These consisted of twelve sections or drums, the greater part of which are at hand, while large portions of the architrave lie beside them on the ground. It will cost about a thousand dollars to reërect one of these columns, but the appearance of the Parthenon would be much improved if they could be set up again.

The question is being agitated of the strengthening and restoration of other ancient monuments on the Acropolis, especially the Propylæa and Erechtheion. The Parthenon was wrecked by the explosion of a Turkish powder magazine by a Venetian bomb in the seventeenth century. The Propylæa had been blown up by a bolt of lightning reaching a store of powder. The Erechtheion, after having served as the harem of the governor of Athens, was greatly damaged during the

revolutionary war. The restoration of these splendid works of Grecian art, to such an extent as is possible, would deservedly long distinguish those having parts in such restoration. It is said that but comparatively a small sum ($3,500) is all that is needed to restore completely the Erechtheion.

In this connection is mentioned the fact of the discovery of a portion of the northern of the two Long Walls which in ancient times connected Athens with its seaport, the Peiraieus. At New Phaleron (says the author of an article in the Boston *Transcript*, from which the above statements are taken), which is a suburb of Peiraieus, a large electric plant was being built last fall to furnish light and power for the trains of the Athens & Peiraieus railroad. Near this, during the building of walls to keep the river Kephisos in its bed in the rainy season and to prevent its flooding the town, a portion of the southern of the two Long Walls was found. "This gave occasion," says the Athens *Asty*, "for investigations in the direction indicated for the discovery also of the northern wall, of which up to this time not even traces had been found, and about which there had arisen many differences of opinion between Greek and foreign archæologists. These investigations were crowned with success, and yesterday [October 13, 1901], on the road leading from Peiraieus to Athens, and at a distance of 234 meters (768 feet) from the southern walls, the northern wall was found at a depth of only seventy centimetres (twenty-eight inches) below the surface. To right and left of the Long Walls were found also many graves of great archæological value, though unfortunately not untouched."

Rhode Island School of Design. — This institution has come into the possession of a fund of $50,000, the gift of Jesse Metcalf, the income of which is to be used in the purchase of works of art. The trustees of the school have decided to use the amount available each year in bringing to Providence some of the best contemporary work of American artists, from which a painting may be selected annually to be added to the permanent collection.

The artists who were invited to send pictures to the first of these exhibitions, held during the past winter, were carefully chosen by a special committee, and the outcome was a small exhibition of twenty-four paintings of fine quality. These paintings were by Frank W. Benson, Edwin H. Blashfield, George H. Bogert, Mrs. Adelaide Cole Chase, William M. Chase, Kenyon Cox, Charles C. Curran, Charles F. Davis, Frank V. Dumond, Ben Foster, R. Swain Gifford, Childe Hassam, Winslow Homer, Sergeant Kendall, John La Farge, Robert Reid, Will S. Robinson, and Edmund C. Tarbell. The painting selected by the jury for the museum was "On a Lee Shore," by Winslow Homer. In its strength and color it is a fine example of the artist's work. Paintings by William M. Chase, R. Swain Gifford, E. H. Blashfield, and Frank W. Benson were also sold.

Thiery. — The recent gift to the Louvre of a collection of modern pictures worth millions of francs has created much interest in the donor, M. Thony Thiéry. The Paris *Figaro* gives some interesting details of his career.

He was born in 1823, at Port Louis in Mauritius, and educated in Paris. He went back to Mauritius in 1848 and continued to work the sugar plantations left him by his father until 1875, when he settled in Paris. His hobby was picture buying, especially pictures of the school of Corot, Dupré, Millet, and Daubigny. According to common report he spent about $800,000 upon his collection. He was represented at every important picture sale of the last thirty years, whether in France, England, or this country. During the last ten years of his life he was afflicted with partial paralysis which confined him to a chair and finally to a species of litter which was moved from place to place in his gallery, so that he could always have some of his masterpieces before him. The sole condition of his gift to the Louvre is that the collection shall be kept together in a gallery to be known by his name.

The Garland Porcelains. — Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has opened a new channel of usefulness for millionaires — that most difficult of all classes of Americans to find employment for — by his purchase of the Garland porcelains, thus insuring their retention in this country and for the present at least in their old place at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Priceless as these treasures are their cost was a mere bagatelle to this organizer of steel trusts and railroad syndicates; but it was, nevertheless, a graceful act for him to save them from the auction block. Those Chinese craftsmen of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, deft modelers in clay, artificers in rare and costly glaze, brilliant colorists, unrivaled designers, deserved a better fate than that which threatened them when the gallant financier came to their rescue.

The collection is rich in productions of the Ming dynasty. The many-colored productions of the Ching-hue period, the *familli verte* and blue and whites of the Kang-hsi period, the delicate Yung-Ching eggshell are all represented by magnificent specimens. In rose and black the famous "red hawthorn vase" is one of the most beautiful and valuable pieces in the collection. The two eggshell lanterns of the Kang-hsi period are equally celebrated, and the "Blenheim pot," a blue and white hawthorn jar of the same period, is one of the finest in the world. Mr. Morgan may now echo the sigh of the amateur collector who found it so difficult to live up to his teapot.

Civic Æsthetics. — The phase of art very appropriately termed Civic Æsthetics is receiving special attention throughout the country. The most noteworthy plan for civic improvement is that for the embellishment of the city of Washington. The new surroundings, architectural and landscape, suggested for the Washington Monument, the Capitol, and the connecting mall will make a unique and beautiful effect. Cleveland, Ohio, has shown a commendable appreciation of the possibilities of civic improvement in the adoption by the various boards controlling the expenditure of municipal building funds, of a plan for grouping the public buildings about a Court of Honor to be established in the heart of the city.

THE SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

The twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists opened in the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, New York, at the end of March and will continue until May 4. Upwards of three hundred pictures are to be found at this exhibition including some examples of our best artists' recent work. John S. Sargent is represented by the portrait of a gentleman of middle age. Whistler's "L'Andalousienne," the distinguished portrait of a woman in black, and a "Nocturne in Black and Gold" are here. William M. Chase also sends a portrait, that of Louis Windmiller. John W. Alexander exhibits "A Mother" and "The Black Cat," the portrait of a woman leaning forward from her settee and gazing at a black cat on the floor. Winslow Homer's well-known "Northeaster," H. Bolton Jones' "Early Spring," Mrs. Macmonnies' "Blossoming Time in Normandy," a portrait and a small marine by Irving A. Wiles, and Mr. Abbey's "Sylvia" are among the notable things present, making, when all is said, a stronger exhibition than this society has given us for several years, and yet — not an exhibition to thrill the heart of an American with pride. The great toiling world of industry and strife is just outside the door; but it finds no interpreter within.

The Blakeslee collection of old and modern paintings is on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, New York; and it contains enough specimens of British art of real historic interest to justify the complaint of Mr. Claude Phillips, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* for March, that American millionaires are despoiling England of many of her art treasures, a state of things to be deplored as well for the sake of the American artist as for that of his kinsmen across the sea. This collection contains also a number of Dutch and Flemish paintings, representatives of the type of more or less doubtful "old masters" which are accumulating on this continent. There

are 161 paintings in all, including a few modern pictures.

At the Democratic Club in New York is to be found a small collection of true American art, thirty-five paintings from the brushes of George Inness, Wyant, and Homer Martin, our three past masters in landscape art. At the Noé Gallery, New York, the paintings of Charles Melville Dewey are seen, and at the galleries of Doll and Richards, Boston, the paintings of Charles H. Davis. At Knoedler's Art Gallery, New York, have been shown eighteen of the pictures by Sir Philip Burne-Jones, son of the late eminent pre-Raphaelite, including "The Vampire," which owes its celebrity to Kipling's poem on the same subject, and a portrait of Kipling.

The chief spring event in Boston is the sixty-sixth exhibition of the Boston Art Club including 230 pictures, among which are hung a few choice specimens of modern Dutch art — for the purpose of comparison, it is said.

The eleventh exhibition of the Philadelphia Art Club surpasses those of the other cities in numbers if not also in merit. F. Hopkinson Smith exhibits here, his "San Trovas, Venice," occupying the post of honor and bearing the "Art Club Gold Medal Award," which but one Philadelphia painter has ever received. J. L. Gerome Ferris, E. Irving Couse, Leonard Ochteman, Bolton Jones, and Charles Warren Eaton are among the other exhibitors.

Wagner in Paris. — With Mr. Jean de Reszke in the title rôle, "Siegfried" formed Wagner's late introduction to a Parisian audience, and the French people are beginning to express appreciation for the works of the great German composer. Wagner's name is before the people of his own country in the renewal of counter-claims to "Parsifal" and other early works between his widow and the heirs of Ludwig II. of Bavaria—Munich vs. Bayreuth. The heirs of King Ludwig are testing the legality of their claim upon "Parsifal" and other operas in lieu of loans made to the Bayreuth Patronage Society and to the composer personally.

Jan Kubelik. — The latest triumphal musical tour through America is to be found in that of Jan Kubelik, the young Bohemian violinist, whose record is quite as phenomenal as that of Paderewski. His European experience was a victory greater than the pianist achieved in his early days, as it is said that Kubelik raised himself at "one bound to the head of all living violinists."

This young man who, in the Chicago Auditorium, played to four of the largest concert audiences ever assembled in the United States, was born July 5, 1880, at Michele, near Prague, Bohemia. His father, a market gardener of humble means, fostered, from the boy's fifth year, the genius he thus early recognized, through both his own instruction and that of the masters in Prague. On July 8, 1898, the youth's remarkable rendering of the Paganini D Major Concerto before a critical audience of teachers produced an enthusiasm that warranted a tour for fame and money, of which latter his family, just bereft of the father's support, stood in sore need. Hastening to Vienna he at once had the city at his feet, and won there the kind interest of a philanthropic millionaire, Frederick Bresche by name, who presented him with a Josef Guarnerius violin, valued at twelve thousand florins.

After conquering the great musical centers of Europe and receiving medals and decorations of knighthood from kings and the Pope, he made his first appearance in England at St. James Hall in June, 1900. He repeated his triumphs there in 1901, being commanded on two occasions to appear before King Edward and the Queen. It was during these series of recitals in London that Daniel Frohman, manager of Daly's and the Lyceum Theatre, New York, heard Kubelik, and his American tour was inaugurated at Carnegie Hall December 2, with Emil Paur and his Symphony Orchestra. Since that time his fame has spread over the country, and in every city the Bohemian residents have been especially demonstrative over their young countryman.

Kubelik's personality is very attractive. Cecelia Beaux's interesting portrait sketch of him shows "a face singularly gentle and sensitive," and his physical characteristics are said to "tell of election, selection, ordination, and predestination by nature for the large rôle which he has begun to play in the history of musical virtuosoship in the twentieth century."

Potapenko. — The Russian novelist, I. N. Potapenko, better known at home than he is abroad, is the author of the most noteworthy dramatic success in St. Petersburg during the present season. The hero of "The Wanderer" is a Russian Enoch Arden, but in several characteristics is in marked contrast to his English prototype. In a disreputable quarrel he had killed his rival and had been sentenced to a long term of hard labor in the Siberian mines. The play opens after the second marriage of his wife, who believed her first husband to have died and had brought up her child in ignorance of his very existence. The released father returns on the day of his daughter's wedding and the man who has supplanted him succeeds in his efforts to cause the arrest of the ex-convict as a vagrant; but too late for the facts to remain secret. To the surprise of all, the man proves himself "resurrected," as Tolstoy would put it, and his new life is one of love and service for humanity, in which he labors alone as a social missionary. The influence of both Tolstoy and Ibsen are evident in the play.

Drama in Germany. — Suderman's new play "Es Lebe das Leben" (Long Live Life) has proved a popular success in Berlin although it was severely dealt with by the critics. The play is described as being most intense and most improbable. Death flits across the stage throughout all four acts and a suicide solves the problem of the drama. The play will be translated into English and also into French. Suderman is at present the most favored of all German dramatists, and is undoubtedly the most skilful playwright in Germany.

Hauptman, who ranks next to Suderman in popular favor, has produced nothing of marked merit since the "Versunkene Glocke"; "Michael Kramer," his latest play, is described as gruesome and rather trite.

Ludwig Fulda scored one of the most artistic successes of the German dramatic season in "Die Zwillingschwester," produced in Berlin with Agnes Sorna in the leading rôle. A translation of this play, under the name of "The Twin Sister," has been one of the successes of the late New York season.

German Theatre on New York. — In view of the performance at the Irving Place Theatre, New York, on March 10, in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia, it is not inappropriate to recall the fact that for nearly ten years this German theatre has existed in New York, setting a higher standard for dramatic art than obtains in any other theatre in the country. Mr. Norman Hapgood, the dramatic critic of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, goes so far as to declare that to be "our one high-class theatre."

Mrs. Campbell. — Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the celebrated English actress, has jnst closed a tour of this country in a repertory of plays in which she has achieved both a financial and an artistic success. Her plays include "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbersmith," both by Arthur Wing Pinero; Suderman's "Magda," and Björnson's "Beyond Human Power." Her "Magda," while differing markedly from the Bernhardt and Dusè interpretation, has met with most favorable criticism, even in comparison with those artists. Most critics have taken exception to the character of her plays (which are of the extreme problem type or else depressingly heavy) rather than to the art of Mrs. Campbell. Among the plays presented in Boston by Mrs. Campbell is Maurice Maeterlinck's "Pelléas and Mélisande." This young Belgian author is characterized by strong passion rather than by the ingenuities and elegances of literary expression. He is mystic and symbolist in unique combination.

Courtesy of Davis & Company, Chicago.

CARMEN SYLVA (ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ROUMANIA).

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

The eminent bibliographer, Thomas Frognall Dibdin, in one of his multitudinous foot-notes confesses that among the indiscretions of his early youth was the publication of a volume of verse. The poems did not appeal to the public. A large part of the edition was left on his hands and he destroyed them. He adds characteristically that he has the satisfaction of knowing that the book is excessively rare. Dr. Dibdin belonged to the same category of book-collectors as that bibliomaniac who, having in his possession one copy of an almost unique book, paid an exorbitant price for the only other one known and immediately burned it to ashes so that his first copy should be absolutely the only one in existence. A more generous and public-spirited man would have presented one copy to some public library, where the volume would have reposed safe from danger, either of destruction or of coming into competition in case of sale.

It is perfectly natural, though in the opinion of some, rather selfish pleasure to delight in the possession of a monopoly. Hence the bibliophile and bibliotaph makes every endeavor to secure low numbers in limited editions and is pleased in direct proportion as the limit is made prohibitory to others. This explains the rapid enhancement of prices of so-called club editions, where single volumes issued at a dollar or two within a few years are sold by auction for perhaps a hundred times their first cost. The fluctuations of prices and the enormous increase in the values of certain books are keyed to the strenuous rivalries of wealthy collectors. Never in modern times have such tremendous sums of money been expended on rare books as during the first years of this century. A book auction at Libbie's or Bangs' is a battlefield in which meet opposing powers, and many times a free-lance carries off the prize. The increase in the values of the books issued by the Grolier Club of New York, the Caxton Club of Chicago, the Rowfant Club of Cleveland, and the Club of Odd Volumes of Boston, is very suggestive. The Bibliophile Society, which has on its list probably more multi-millionaires than any other similar organization, is just now engaged in bringing out a most sumptuous edition of the Odes and Epodes of Horace. This is to be in nine volumes, two of which have already been delivered to subscribers. The text is faced by selected versions by various translators and the appendix contains many other supplementary versions in various languages besides English. The fourth book of the Odes is entirely edited by members of the Society, including the Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Senator Cabot, the late Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis, and other distinguished men. The head-pieces, tail-pieces, decorative initials, and many of the other illustrative features, were prepared under the direction of Howard Pyle. The bibliography of the editions of Horace occupies a whole volume and is the fullest ever prepared. The British Museum and Library of Congress are members of the Society, but the Boston Public Library missed the opportunity. It is certainly the most expensive edition of a classic ever made. Not a copy is for sale, every one having been subscribed by members.

VERBA CRUCIS.

Even if the Rev. T. Calvin McClelland's "Meditation Upon What Jesus Said upon Calvary" were less gracious and sympathetic, and its thought less suggestive than it is, it would be a delight to hold it in the hand and turn its pages. The publishers of "Verba Crucis," Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Company, have enlisted the Merrymount Press to make the book for them, and the rubricated title-page and initials, and the full-faced type of the well-proportioned page, and the rich lavender of the cover, whereon a figure made of conventionalized thorns includes the lettering, render the little volume a notable Easter offering. The chapters of the little volume are sermons practically as delivered, with a wealth of illustration and with each prefaced by a prayer.

NATURE STUDY.

Such a book as Professor Clifton F. Hodge's "Nature Study and Life," which has just been issued by Ginn & Company of Boston, is perfectly revolutionary. It performs the ancient miracle of removing the scales from the eyes of the blind. Most of us are blind and deaf to the sights and sounds which surround us. Our nearest neighbors live and move and have their being right before us, and we fail to recognize them. Birds and animals and insects, even if we see them, are only generically birds and animals and insects. The result is that we are full of prejudices. We wage a senseless warfare against our most useful allies. We have got so far as to fine anyone for killing song birds, but we let our cats wander freely and destroy hundreds and thousands of the feathered insect-eaters.

Professor Hodge believes that pets

are a far more important training for children than the learning of names, schemes of scientific classification, or anatomical structures. He would have school children make out printed blanks with a careful description of the pets kept by each, their characteristics, the amount of care expended on them, and any interesting information about them. Several chapters are devoted to a plan for insect study and to a lucid description of the insects of the household and of the simple means of battling with them. Indeed it is suggested by Hodge's book that if the State of Massachusetts, which has been expending so many millions of late years in extravagant and probably fraudulent commissions for the destruction of injurious insects, had offered the school children more enticing rewards for getting rid of them, the State would have been practically cleared in a year. Several chapters of the book are devoted to elementary botany and the practical development of plants and fruits. The study of garden insects, ravenous and beneficial, is continued farther on; then follow chapters on insectivorous animals and birds, on the methods of taming wild creatures, on the construction of aquaria, on elementary forestry, and on flowerless plants, including mushrooms.

The amount of useful information packed into this book is extraordinary. There is not a dull page to be found between the covers, and the illustrations admirably supplement the text. It is the work of a practical teacher who is wont to inspire his pupils to use their faculties of observation for practical purposes.

GOD IN HISTORY.

Any person looking over his life can generally see in the perspective of Time that the greatest trials and hardships have been most useful in his education and in the formation of his character. So it is in the history of nations. Standing at a distance, the wars and pestilences which have ravaged whole continents have in some way prepared the way for a higher order of civilization. To the unaccustomed and untaught mind this waste of life and treasure has seemed cruel, but it has been the order of the evolution of mankind. The question rises: "Is it philosophical to attribute these great and crucial events to the direct interposition of Providence?" To Dr. Ellis Robert Thompson, president of the Central High School of Philadelphia, this seems evident from his reading of history, and he has preprared a book entitled "The Hand of God in American History." He says boldly: "The hand of God in a nation's history may be seen as clearly in the penalties which fall upon it for its sins, as in any other national experience."

This is Old Testament rather than New Testament doctrine, for Christ explicitly declares that the man who was blind from his birth was not punished for the sins that either he himself or his parents had committed, nor were the Galileans "whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices" sinners above other Galileans. But the reign of law holds everywhere, and that is only another way of expressing the rule of God. The most pronounced evolutionist can not imagine a moral order such as now prevails, however imperfectly, as springing from the fortuitous correlations of force. But where it comes to special interpositions of Providence another element enters: the frightful cruelties that have attended the course of history are incompatible with the conception of a beneficent Divinity if ever one special interference with the evolution of the Universe were proved. Dr. Thompson says: "As God is unchanging in His wisdom and goodness, He deals with modern nations in substantially the same way as He did with the Jews. He is not far off from them, nor are His hands tied by the existence of 'general laws,' so that He cannot act. He works indeed through secondary causes, and not by miracle, in any ordinary case. But secondary causes are His agents, and not forces independent of Him."

The very personification in the title is a key to Professor Thompson's argument. But in spite of this merely philo-

sophical objection his book will be found exceedingly stimulating to thought. It is an interesting reading of our history, and his arguments are reinforced by powerful illustrations drawn from his study of events. This volume is provided with an index. It is published by T. Y. Crowell & Company of New York.

IRRIGATION.

The same publishers have issued a book which ought to be of immeasurable value to the inhabitants of the United States. It is Frederick Haynes Newell's treatise on Irrigation. Written from a practical experience of many years, illustrated with a wealth of photographs and plates and figures, telling exactly what every person of maturity ought to understand, such a book ought to be epoch-making. For irrigation is applicable not only to the arid regions of the West; if used with discretion by farmers even in New England it is applicable to multitudes of regions where the "drowth" which comes so often in our uncertain summers makes the raising of crops a lottery and a despair. The fundamental truth that the national government ought to control all natural monopolies is especially important as regards water, and Mr. Newell recognizes this. At the same time he wisely concedes that we are in a period of transition and that it is impossible to carry out all our ideals, so that it is better, in spite of friction and all kinds of conflicting interests, to allow communities to work out their own salvation until the matter settles itself. The volume is not only an invaluable manual for the farmer; it is instructive to the layman who desires to know what is taking place in the bounds of our beloved country. In this respect, as showing the ingenuity of man, it is more fascinating than a novel.

"PIONEER TOWNS."

The increasing interest in all that concerns the early settlement of our country has induced Crowell and Company to issue a series of small volumes under the general title "Pioneer Towns of America," edited by James Otis of Portland, Maine. The first volume from the pen of the editor is the "Story of Old Falmouth"; the second, also by Mr. Otis, is the "Story of Pemaquid," which means practically the region between the Kennebec and the Penobscot. The story is full of romance and adventure, and the multitudes of summer tourists who visit these beautiful shores will find in this little volume a convenient and suggestive manual to add to the picturesqueness of the Maine shores a historic and vital element.

FICTION.

A Resurrected Roman. — Edwin Lester Arnold, son of the Orientalist poet, Sir Edwin Arnold, has accomplished the difficult feat of making the impossible almost possible. "Lepidus, the Centurion," is the title of an extravaganza which he has published through the house of T. Y. Crowell & Company.

Louis Allanby, a young Englishman, bored to death with his luxurious and fortunate environment, accidentally unearths an ancient tomb on his estate and, exploring it, discovers the uncrumbled body of a Roman soldier. Sufficient energy emanates from the modern man to reanimate the ancient. He comes to life, and endowed with this strange dual consciousness, — being in many respects modern, able, for instance, to speak English, and yet Roman in his memories, — he mingles with the inhabitants of the country-house which so nearly coincides with the ancient and long-vanished villa where he had once been master. There naturally result many humorous and embarrassing situations, but the aim of the book is not humor, otherwise it might easily have been made far more humorous. It is rather a psychological study, in which the serious is worked out with much subtlety. There are clever descriptions, as, for instance, where Lepidus mounts and tames Satan, the fiery stallion — a scene which holds its own with the ride in "John Brent." The draining of the fish-pond and the final duel are incidents made dramatic by a vivid style.

"Frederique." — A purpose-drama entitled "Electra," by Perez Galdos, last year caused riots in Madrid. The action of the play concerns itself with the struggle of the Church to obtain and retain physical, moral and spiritual possession of a girl whose whole nature, as is shown by the indications of the by-play, is maternal and this-worldly. The intrigue elaborated by the Jesuit priest makes the girl believe that the man whom she loves is her own brother or half-brother. Here in America she would have frankly accepted the situation and offered to keep house for him and look after his motherless child. But in Spain the shock of the discovery drives the warm-hearted girl into a convent, whence she is rescued with the greatest difficulty, to learn at last that, after all, she is free to marry the man she loves. A somewhat similar intrigue dominates Marcel Prévost's novel, "Frédérique," which has been translated for T. Y. Crowell & Company by Ellen Marriage. Prévost, in his three volumes of "Lettres de Femmes," displayed a marvelous comprehension of the heart of depraved women. After reading the majority of those highly-spiced confessions of more or less elegant immoralities, one would have a natural disbelief in the virtue of any of M. Prévost's countrywomen. In "Frédérique" he would fain make amends. He comes out boldly on the side of M. Mabilleau in defence of "the new woman." There is exceeding frankness of expression and insinuation, but the general trend of the story is virtueward. Aside from psychological subtleties the story is largely devoted to a description of the establishment of an Arts and Crafts Institution for women, and managed exclusively by women. Only a lively Frenchman could make so serious a subject interesting and yet dignified. The apostle of the movement, a Hungarian cripple, is a remarkable character and well worth knowing. The scenes of the story are distributed between London and Paris, and there are long passages relating to suburban excursions of Lee and her lover. It is a healthy sign for such a book to emanate from a French author: it shows that the leaven of virtue is working even in French fiction.

Hamilton in Fiction. — Mrs. Atherton has chosen a background of solid history for her strong and enthusiastically written novel, "The Conqueror," which has just come from the press of the Macmillan Company. It is the life of Alexander Hamilton, the actual facts rigid in their places, but the intercolumnar spaces filled with the imagination of the accomplished novelist. It is difficult to see what criticism can be made of this method of biography when it is the work of a conscientious writer. In Mrs. Atherton's case it carries with it a promise to write later a completely formal life of the great statesman to whom the American people will ever be so profoundly indebted. She has visited the British and Danish West Indies and has had access to documents hitherto inaccessible. Her imagination was fired by the romantic elements of Hamilton's character and the still more romantic reality of his career. Never before have the prenatal influences of his ancestry been more powerfully signalized; psychologically determinative are the mystery of his birth and the silent tragedy of his mother's pathetic renunciation, as well as the inherited strains of the famous Hamilton stock. Great figures crowd the canvas and the historical painting is noble and dignified. There are many passages that would well bear citing, but those who are fond of good history entertainingly presented will require no further incitement to read "The Conqueror." To the Literary Chronicler, who not long since had the pleasure of dining with Hamilton's grandson in rooms looking down on the very spot where the statesman fell, pierced by Burr's unhappy bullet, the book is as real as any piece of fiction that has come from the press in many a long day. Hamilton's gallantries were notorious, and Mrs. Atherton could not do other but treat them with perfect frankness, adding certainly no little to the piquancy of the intrigue. The picture of the duel, which is probably the most notable ever fought, since it

practically ended forever, in America at least, the absurd practice, is very thrilling. So also is the description of the West Indian tornado which ruined the island where Hamilton was born. But the main thing, after all, is the sympathetic presentation of Hamilton and his contemporaries, and that is what Mrs. Atherton has made with consummate ability. It is a complete offset to a recent novel in which Burr is set on a pedestal and Hamilton is shown in a too unenviable light.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Literary Digest* had recently the following account of an autobiographical Fairy Tale by the Queen of Rumania, telling how she happened to choose for her pseudonym Carmen Sylva: —

Such a fascinating story it is of the little princess in the Castle on the Rhine surrounded by its glorious forest. There was no electricity in those days, few railways, and letters were brought by a mountain postman. When the wind would rise and make the oaks and beeches writhe and groan, the woodland child would, as she says, "tie my little hood over my brown hair, and, with my two big St. Bernard dogs by my side, I would race through the forest, avoiding all the beaten tracks, and listen to its voices; for the forest told me stories all the time. The forest sang the songs to me which I wrote down afterward at home, but which I never showed to any one. It was our secret —the woods' and mine."

The little dryad elf, now that she sits upon a throne and has learned the awful lesson that came to her mother's heart in the loss of her one child, Marie, has told for other children what the whispering woods and winds and flowers and birds garrulously murmured to her small soul then, as they have murmured since. Not until she was thirty-five did she suffer anything to be printed, and then sought to veil her identity under some pseudonym. In German she was the Waldgesang, the Song of the Woods; and as she belonged to a Latin people, as Rumania's Queen, she turned it into Latin, and hence Carmen Sylva. She took a slight liberty with the grammar because Carmen Sylvæ did not sound like a real name.

Her account of the linden tree, which was her prime favorite, is a little idyl. She tells us, her gentle Majesty, that she was like the linden tree of her story. "As a child I always thought I was not as good as the others, and not so well loved, because I was less lovable."

Carmen Sylva is lovable. These fairy tales prove it. She is a poet, a painter, a musician, and *was* a mother. She is a mother still, in the yearning of her heart for children. But she is the Queen, too, and a worker that compels admiration. She is up before the sun at her literary occupations and has done a forenoon's work before her eight-o'clock breakfast with King Charles. The rest of the day is for her people. With the first breath of summer she flies from Bucharest to Castle Pelesch, the royal château high up in the Carpathians, where the surrounding woodland recalls her childhood's forest.

William Holman Hunt is writing his Reminiscences. He was born in 1827, and is the sole survivor of the founders of the Pre-Rafaelite school of painters.

Charles H. Meigs of Cleveland, Ohio, whose liliputian Omar is the smallest book ever made, announced an edition limited to 199 copies of the verses of George Walter Mellinger with an introduction especially written by Lucius Tarquinius Sniffin. The quality of Mr. Mellinger's verse may be judged by the following "quatron": —

The Autumn zepheries move the golden-rod
  That hides the old delapitated fence,
In one continuous golden hue they nod
  Back and forth, Back and forth and now and hence.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company announce the approaching publication of Mr. Henry Austin Clapp's "Reminiscences of a Dramatic Critic." He reviews the chief features of the stage of the past quarter of a century, commenting on the art of the greatest actors of the period, the quality of modern theatrical literature, and the promise of the American Theatre of the future. He discusses, incidentally, the fairy plays and melodramas of the old régime, the reign of T. W. Robertson, the Boston Museum of the olden day, the peculiarities and possibilities of the histrionic profession, and the value of a possible privately-endowed theatre. He gives pen portraits of William Warren, Charlotte Cushman, the elder Sothern, Charles Matthews, Charles Fechter, Edwin Booth, Tommaso Salvini, Signora Piamonti, and Adelaide Neilson.

Professor Richard Burton, whose poems and critical essays have enjoyed exceptional popularity, is to be literary dviser to the Lothrop Company.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.
CENT.	Century, New York
CHAUT.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.
COSMOP.	Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York
DELIN.	Delineator, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia
FORUM	Forum, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York
HARPER	Harper's Monthly, New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston
MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
OUT.	Outlook, New York
POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York
W. W.	World's Work, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

International Affairs.

The Treaty with Japan. Liv. Age. March 15.

European Expansion in Asia. Major F. E. Younghusband. Liv. Age. March 22.

South Africa and Europe. Jean de Bloch. N. A. R. April.

Affairs in America.

Is Cuba Starving? Gunt. March.

A Great Southern Exposition. James B. Townsend. Cosmop. March.

Have Reservation Indians Any Vested Rights? Geo. Kennan. Out. Mar. 29.

The United States Naval Torpedo Station. Grace Herreshoff. N. E. M. March.

Promotion in the Army. Major John H. Parker. Forum. April.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution. H. L. West. Forum. April.

The Possibilities of Alaska. C. C. Georgeson. Nat. Geo. March.

American Progress in Cuba. Nat. Geo. March.

Governor La Follette and What He Stands For. A. P. Wheeler. Out. March 8.

The Charleston Exposition. Geo. Kennan. Out. March 22.

Modern Mexico and Its Capital. Thos. R. Dawley, Jr. Out. March 22.

Evils of Southern Factory Life. Rev. J. A. Baldwin. Gunt. April.

Reflections on the State of Cuba. Hon. James Bryce, M. P. N. A. R. April.

The Red Man's Present Needs. Hamlin Garland. N. A. R. April.

The Northern Securities Company and the Anti-Trust Law. Robert L. Cutting. N. A. R. April.

Philippine Fundamentals. Pres. J. G. Schurman. Gunt. April.

Affairs in Europe.

The Coming General Election in France. J. Cornely. Liv. Age. Mar. 15.

A New Reformation in France. Mrs. D. L. Pierson. Miss. Rev. March.

Christian Literature for Europe. Henry O. Dwight. Miss. Rev. March.

The Armies of the Powers. Sir Chas. W. Dilke. Munsey. April.

Is England Being Americanized? Herbert W. Horwill. Forum. April.

Affairs in Asia.

The Menace of a Russian China. By an American in China. Gunt. March.

Signs of [Religious] Awakening in India. W. Arthur Stanton. Miss. Rev. April.

The Example of the Malay States. Sydney Brooks. Forum. April.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance. A. Maurice Low. Forum. April.

Sven Heden in Tibet. Nat. Geo. March.

Politics and Missions in Korea. Arthur J. Brown. Miss. Rev. March.

The Japanese University for Women. Ernest W. Clement. Chaut. April.

The Seamy Side in the Philippines. Henry C. Rowland. Cent. April.

Canton, the Home of Li Hung Chang. W. G. Irwin. Era. April.

Affairs in Africa.

Barbarities in the Kongo Free State. John T. Gracey. Miss. Rev. March.

New Trails in Abyssinia. Hugues Le Roux. Cent. April.

The Boer in Battle. Edward B. Rose. Forum. April.

Biography.

Victor Hugo. Hamilton W. Mabie. Out. March 8.

Victor Hugo. Havelock Ellis. Liv. Age. March 22.

Personal Impressions of Menelik. Oscar T. Crosby. Cent. April.

The President of Columbia. Nicholas Murray Butler. Cent. April.

Memories of Daniel Webster. Wm. T. Davis. N. E. M. April.

Rembrandt. John La Farge. McClure. April.

M. Delcasse: A Character Sketch. Herbert Paul. Liv. Age. March 8.

Harrison. Wm. Allen White. Cosmop. March.

Grillparzer: Musician and Poet. Camille Bellaigne. Liv. Age. March 29.

Wordsworth. Arthur Symons. Liv. Age. March 29.

Lord Randolph Churchill. Sir Richard Temple. N. A. R. April.

Science and Invention.

Magnetic Survey of the United States. L. A. Bauer. Nat. Geo. March.

Anthropology — A Science? Liv. Age. March 22.

What is Philosophy? Prof. Frank Thilly. Pop. Sci. April.

The Study of Quarantine in the Light of Modern Progress. Med. Rec. March 29.

Messages to Mid-Ocean. Marconi's own story. Henry Herbert McClure. McClure. April.

Education.

The Divinity School and the University. Theodore T. Munger. Out. March 22.

The Disintegration and Reconstruction of the Curriculum. Prof. Geo. T. Ladd. Forum. April.

Our Chaotic Education. Prof. Paul H. Hanus. Forum. April.

Women at German Universities. Martha Krug Genthe. Forum. April.

Trend of University and College Education in the United States. W. R. Harper, D. D., L.L. D. N. A. R. April.

Public Schools and Good Government. S. E. Forman. Gunt. April.

Religion.

Religious Forces in Mexico and Central America. John W. Butler. Miss. Rev. March.

Outcome of the Higher Criticism. Theodore D. Bacon. Out. March 15.

Religious Life in America. VII. The Edge of the Southwest. Ernest H. Abbott. Out. March 8.

The Latest Word of Agnosticism. Out. March 8.

Progress of Missions in South India. J. P. Jones. Miss. Rev. April.

China and Its Evangelization. D. W. Carter. Miss. Rev. April.

Literature.

The New Shakespeare-Bacon Controversy. Garrett P. Serviss. Cosmop. March.

Goethe's "Faust." Robert W. Deering. Chaut. April.

Literary Values. John Burroughs. Cent. April.

Business and Industry.

The Great Canals of the World. Geo. A. Angus. Liv. Age. March 22.

Our Foreign Commerce. Frederick Emory. Pop. Sci. April.

Art, Music, and the Drama.

Costuming the Modern Play. Roland Phillips. Cosmop. March.

"Francesca da Rimini." Arthur Symons. Liv. Age. March 15.

Some American Composers. Daniel G. Mason. Out. March 15.

American Artists Abroad. Geo. W. Smalley. Munsey. April.

Is Labor Insurance Feasible? Gunt. April.

Our Banking and Treasury System. Gunt. April.

The Sugar Pandemonium. Gunt. April.

Miscellaneous.

The British Academy of Learning. Liv. Age. March 15.

The Persian at Home. Wilfrid Sparroy. Liv. Age. March 15.

Lobbying as a Fine Art. R. B. Swenson. Out. March 15.

Athletics for Women: Fencing. Regis Senac. Delin. March.

Municipal Ownership and Corrupt Politics. Henry C. Adams. Out. March 22.

Recent Discoveries Concerning the Buddha. T. W. Rhys Davids. Cent. April.

Is This a Degenerate Age? Prof. J. J. Stevenson. Pop. Sci. April.

The Draining of the Zuider Sea. Prof. J. H. Gore. Pop. Sci. April.

The Cathedral of St. John. R. H. Titherington. Munsey. April.

Antique and Modern French Lace. Ada Sterling. Chaut. March.

True Story of Paul Revere's Ride. Chas. F. Gettemy. N. E. M. April.

Sam Houston and His Battles. Cyrus Townsend Brady. McClure. April.

Prince Henry's Visit. Prof. Paul S. Reinsch. Forum. April.

The Gloucester Fishermen. Jas. B. Connolly. Scrib. April.

Tuskegee Cotton Planters in America. J. N. Calloway. Out. March 29.

The English Regalia. Geo. Ethelbert Walsh. Era. April.

With the Crowning of the King (Edward VII.). Lucy C. Lillie. Era. April.

The Cause of Good Government. Benjamin C. Potts. Era. April.

Necrology.

American.

ALTGELD, JOHN PETER, Ex-Governor of Illinois; born in Prussia, December 30, 1847; died at Joliet, Illinois, March 12. He was brought to this country when a baby, and was educated in the public schools of Ohio. At the age of sixteen he took part in the closing campaign of the Civil War, subsequently studying law. He practiced in St. Louis and Savannah in Missouri, and finally in Chicago. In 1886 he was nominated for Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County, and was elected by a large majority. He was elected Governor of the State in 1892, but was defeated for re-election in 1896. His death was sudden, a fatal illness seizing him after a spirited address at a pro-Boer mass meeting at Joliet.

CARR, ROBERT H., general in the Civil War; born eighty years ago and died at Baltimore, Md., March 4. He was a participant in the capture of John Brown, at Harper's Ferry.

CHESTER, REV. EDWARD, missionary, died in India, the latter part of March. He had been a missionary of the American Board in India since 1858, and had lived at Dindigul since 1864.

CORY, FLORENCE ELIZABETH, designer, died at New York, March 20. Mrs. Cory was the first practical textile designer among American women, commencing the study in 1877. After a course in Cooper Union she familiarized herself with the technical and mechanical requirements of her art, becoming a practical designer in carpets, wall papers, woollens and silks. She subsequently founded the School of Industrial Art and Technical Design for Women and was its president up to the time of her death.

CROCKER, URIEL H., lawyer and author; born in Boston December 24, 1832; died in that city March 8. "Notes on the Revised Laws," "Notes on Common Forms," and "Notes on the Public Statutes of Massachusetts," are among his best known books, all of which are widely read in the legal profession.

DAVIS, JUDGE NOAH, born in Haverhill, N. H., September 10, 1818; died at New York, March 20. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and in 1857 was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, to which office he was twice re-elected. Subsequently he occupied a seat in Congress, and by President Grant's appointment was made United States Attorney for the southern district of the State. Upon retiring, Judge Davis said: "In searching the record of my judicial life I can find no entry that I ever decided any cause or matter contrary to my then convictions of right."

FAIRCHILD, DR. JAMES HARRIS, Ex-President of Oberlin College, born at Stockbridge, Mass., November 25, 1817, died at Oberlin, Ohio, March 19. He was a member of the first freshman class of the college of which he afterwards became president, graduating in 1838. In 1841 he completed the theological course, and in 1842 was appointed professor of Latin and Greek. Five years later he was transferred to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy, and in 1858 was elected associate professor of theology and moral philosophy. From 1867 until 1889 he was president of the college. The long and intimate association with Oberlin, as student, professor and president, is almost without a parallel in the history of American colleges.

FROTHINGHAM, ELLEN, died in Boston, March 11. She was born in this city in 1835, and gained early prominence as a German scholar and translator. Lessing's "Nathan, the Wise," done by her in 1867, is considered the best English translation of the work ever made.

HITCHCOCK, HENRY, lawyer; born in Mobile, Ala., in 1829; died at St. Louis, Mo., March 18. He was graduated from the University of Nashville, Tenn., after which he went to Yale University for two years, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis. During the Civil War he was assistant adjutant-general of volunteers and judge-advocate in Sherman's army during the Carolina campaign and the march to the sea. He was offered a seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court by President Harrison, but declined on account of his large practice. He was one of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution and is said to have been the original of Stephen Brice in Winston Churchill's "The Crisis."

HUNN, EZEKIEL, abolitionist, died in Philadelphia early in March, at the age of ninety-one. He was a famous pacificator of difficulties between slaves and slaveholders, and always in favor of the former.

MARTIN, GENERAL AUGUSTUS P., born in Abbott, Me., November 23, 1835; died at Boston, March 13. He had an honorable career in the Civil War for which he received commendation from his superior officers, his service winning for him the title

of brevet-colonel. The subsequent title of General was conferred upon him by a governor of the Commonwealth upon whose staff he served. In 1883 he was elected Mayor of Boston, serving two years.

POLK, RUFUS KING, Congressman of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania District; born in Tennessee, August 23, 1866; died at Philadelphia, March 4. He was a graduate of Lehigh University; served as lieutenant in the Spanish War and was elected to the fifty-sixth Congress and re-elected to the fifty-seventh.

SPANGLER, H. S., born at Clear Springs, Md.; died at Laredo, Tex. He was auditor, secretary and general manager of the Gulf and Interstate Railway of Texas and president of the Spangler Oil Company of Beaumont, Texas.

STANLEY, BRIG. GEN. DAVID SLOAN, a veteran of the Civil War, and prominent in connection with the Indian campaigns, died at Washington March 13.

STEVENS, BENJAMIN F., bibliographer; born at Barnet, Vt., in 1833; died at Surrey, England, March 5. He was prominently known for many years as United States despatch agent in London and purchasing agent for American libraries.

WARREN, DR. GEORGE WILLIAM, organist and composer, died at New York March 16, at the age of seventy-three years. His title, Mus. D., was given him by Racine College, Wis., where he received his musical education.

Foreign.

ANDRADE SENOR JOSE, born in Merida, Los Andes, in 1838; died at New York, March 20. He was descended from one of the oldest families of Venezuela, and his grandfather had the distinction of being a friend and companion in arms of Simon Bolivar, the Venezuelan liberator. Entering politics when quite young Senor Andrade became one of Venezuela's most able diplomats, and held at different times nearly all the high offices in the gift of his government. From 1893 to 1899 he was the minister to Washington and previously represented Venezuela at Paris and London. He had an important part in the settlement of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

CLARKE, LIEUT. GEN. SIR ANDREW, agent general for Victoria, Aust., born in 1824, and died late in March. In 1844 he entered the Royal Engineers and the next year served in the New Zealand campaign, and from that time has been in public service.

GARDINER, DR. S. R., English historian, died February 23, in his seventy-third year. The great task of his life was the writing of an English history during the great crises of Charles I.'s reign and the civil wars. These appeared in instalments of two and three volumes each, covering certain successive periods, but they did not meet with the recognition due them for many years. The final volumes he was obliged to give over last year to his friend, Mr. C. H. Firth, to complete.

HOLUB, DR. EMIL, explorer; born in Holics, Bohemia, October 7, 1847; died at Vienna, February 21. At the age of twenty-five his love of adventure led him to South Africa, where for seven years he devoted his time mainly to ornithology and zoology. On his return to Europe he took his degree as Doctor of Medicine and studied geography and astronomy, that he might be better equipped as an explorer on his second trip which he made in 1883, remaining four years.

JADASSOHN, SOLOMON, German musician, died in March. His pupils numbered not a few Americans, and in this way his influence helped to maintain for the art of music the present standard of dignity and scholarly knowledge. His position in the world he owed more to his eminence as a director and a teacher of theory than to his compositions.

LIEBER, DR. ERNEST M., born at Camberg, Province of Nassau, in 1838; died at Berlin late in March. He devoted himself to the study of law, and in political life maintained close relations with the German Roman Catholic Central Society of the United States. He was the Centrist leader in the Reichstag.

MANDELKERN, DR. SOLOMON, distinguished Hebrew scholar; died in Vienna, March 27. He was born in Russia in 1830, and was graduated from two of the leading Russian universities. Later he studied at Leipsic and Heidelberg, and devoted all his time to writing and the study of scientific books.

MELLO, ADMIRAL CUSTODIO JOSE, who was prominent in the Brazilian naval rebellion of 1893-4; died at Lisbon, Spain, March 19. In September, 1893, he assumed control of the harbors and threatened to bombard Rio de Janeiro unless President Peixoto should resign. Admiral Benham of the United States Navy brought the rebellion to a close and since that time Admiral Mello has been a portion of the time in Brazil and the remainder abroad.

MUENSTER—LEDENBURG, COUNT VON, born in London in 1820, where his father occupied the post of Hanovarian minister; died at Hanover, Prussia, late in March. After the incorporation of the kingdom of Hanover with that of Prussia, the Count went into diplomatic service, serving his new country as ambassador in London, Paris and St. Petersburg.

KING EDWARD VII. AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

CURRENT HISTORY

AND

MODERN CULTURE

VOL. 12. RECORD OF APRIL. NO. 4.

EDWARD VII., KING OF ENGLAND.

As succession to the throne of Great Britain depends upon the Cognate or Castile system, by which male heirs in the same degree of relationship to the sovereign exclude the female, without regard to priority of birth, there was great rejoicing when the birth of Queen Victoria's second child, November 9, 1841, gave to her realm the much-desired male heir, now King Edward VII., who has recently arranged, as a matter of convenience, to have his birthday celebrations on May 30 hereafter, so that they come in the height of the London season. The change occurred this year as the inauguration of his coronation festivities which in the month of June will attract the attention of the whole world.

Before Edward VII. was four weeks old, Victoria had conferred upon him the historic title of Prince of Wales, so cleverly originated by the first Edward to outwit those original Britons, the Welsh, and make the English Crown Prince their overlord. The title is not hereditary; it is granted anew to each holder.

Titled weeks before he was christened, and christened with imposing ceremonies, it is noticeable that only two names were bestowed upon the royal child, — Albert Edward, — by the last of which he has chosen to have history know him, offering the following explanation in his official announcement of Victoria's death: "I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In so doing, I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my great and wise father, who, by universal consent is, I think deservedly, known as Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone."

For the heir to the throne, training in some form must begin in early infancy, and King Edward's parents believed that a man's education begins on the first day of his life. Then the British people manifested so much interest in their future King's education that when he was but five years of age a learned divine was appointed to superintend it. His study of books was at first conducted by private tutors, and afterwards continued at Edinburgh, Oxford, and Cambridge. Some of the best minds in the realm have helped to train his own. But any estimate of his education, or of himself as a man and a king, should not overlook his mother's influence.

On King Edward's eighteenth birthday, when he became legally of age, Queen Victoria informed him of his freedom from parental control in a touching letter so full of feeling that it moved the Prince to tears. A month later he began a Continental tour. Afterwards he came to America to represent the Queen, who had been requested to visit Canada as a return for the service of the Canadian regiment in the Crimean War.

Before leaving, the Prince visited the United States and received a royal republican welcome. He hunted on our Western prairies. He visited our East-

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ern cities. In Washington he was entertained by President Buchanan. At Mount Vernon he paid tribute of respect to an erstwhile arch-rebel of his realm by planting a chestnut tree beside the tomb of Washington, a silent witness of time's mutations.

After his return from this country the Prince took a course of military training in camp. He was rapidly promoted to the rank of Field Marshal, and he holds high rank by courtesy in many European armies. After traveling in the East and visiting Jerusalem, he took his seat in the House of Lords as the Duke of Cornwall.

In 1863 he married the beautiful and accomplished Alexandra, daughter of the King of Denmark, whose virtues, amiability, tact, and good judgment have endeared her to all classes. In their earlier married life they enjoyed several tours, during one of which they visited Egypt. M. de Lesseps received them at the Suez Canal, then in process of construction, and the Prince performed the ceremony of opening the sluices which let the waters of the Mediterranean into the empty basin of the Bitter Lakes.

Among his noteworthy tours was a journey to India, bitterly opposed at the time as "a pleasure trip at the expense of the nation." The same British public that had been so interested in his education at the early age of five, forgot, as he neared thirty-five, that the most liberal education, besides other advantages to his realm, could be secured through travel. As a result of these extensive tours it has been said that the present King of England has been everywhere and seen everything and everybody worth seeing.

While travel and training and all that books can give are necessary for the heir to the throne, yet he would be poor indeed if that were all he had to fit him for his high position or sustain him in his hour of need. Humanity's most valuable possessions, home and friends, royalty often lacks, because money can purchase neither; they are secured and retained only by their owner's personal acts and worth, and many sovereigns have not been wise and able enough to gain them. Both of these King Edward VII. can count among his chief treasures, and an untold blessing to his six children: his eldest son, whose untimely death a few years ago left the succession to the second son, George, the present Prince of Wales; his three daughters, Louise, Victoria, and Maude; and a son that died in infancy and is buried in the little churchyard at Sandringham, so long his Majesty's country home.

For a third of a century England knew King Edward VII. as a genial country gentleman with real friends and good neighbors, as a landlord thoughtful of his tenants' comfort, as a sportsman interested in thoroughbreds and struggling to win the Derby, as a huntsman in whom the love of the chase was a passion, as an entertaining host and, when public occasion demanded, as their Crown Prince. In consequence, this ceremonial-loving King, crowned on the seventeenth of the present month with pomp and circumstance in historic Westminster, seems to his people quite another personage than the one they knew as Prince of Wales for nearly sixty years. Yet they are well satisfied that the sceptre so long and worthily held by a good woman has passed into the hands of an English gentleman who fortunately possesses his mother's distinguishing characteristic, strong common sense, to a marked degree.

King Edward VII. understands English history well enough to realize that the British sovereign who follows the nation's will wins honor for himself and glory for his realm. That he does not expect to thwart the English people's will was shown by his speech to the Privy Council the day after Victoria's death, in which he explained: "I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in my beloved mother's footsteps. I am determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the term, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people."

Hence, long live King Edward VII.!

OXFORD FROM MAGDALEN COLLEGE TOWER.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

From now on a hundred American youths will, owing to the munificence of Cecil Rhodes, be enrolled among the undergraduates of Oxford University. Whether these men will sink quietly into the routine of classic custom peculiar to this old seat of learning, leaving not more than a ripple to mark their entrance, or whether their spirit and American "hustle," coupled with an influence that may possibly induce many other American youths to follow their former fitting-school chums to England, will produce a revolution in the Oxford undergraduate life and make it more akin to that of our own universities, is a question for the future.

Oxford, as it stands today, is far different from Harvard, Yale, Ann Arbor, or any of our own large universities. It had seen centuries roll by even before the oldest of these was born. It had "matered" American youths and sent them back to the Colonies before we had a conception of a university. And even when colleges were well advanced in our own country, it was thought more fitting by the rich Virginian to send his son to Oxford to the college of his father and his grandfather, than to trust him to the somewhat crude educational institutions of our early days. Even nowadays the American undergraduate at Oxford is not unknown, although most of its American students have already received a degree from some American college. One of the first things that the American student will encounter at Oxford is an invitation to eat turkey and "fixings" at the Oxford American Club on Thanksgiving. For three years this event has been carefully observed by the Americans at Oxford, and last year there were some fifty who attended.

It is impossible to give a true conception of Oxford by mere pen or camera. One may, in a sketch of this kind, only present a few features, a few vague characteristics, a few generalities, for the eye

of the possible future student of this oldest of all English seats of learning.

The city of Oxford, which numbers some fifty thousand inhabitants, is situated on the northeast bank of the Isis, which is a tributary of the Thames. The Isis is joined by the Cherwell a little above the city, thus making an admirable situation for boating, which is the chief sport of the university. The city occupies an undulating site in the midst of beautifully wooded meadows, and, as we look down upon it, a magnificent mélange of spires, battlements, lordly towers, and academic domes meets our eye.

To Oxford come the youths, mostly from Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester, crammed with six years of drill at syntax, prosody, and prose and verse-making, who will construe the classics and turn out better Greek and Latin prose and verse than our senior graduates. The newcomer first picks out his college, for Oxford is not a general university, as is Harvard or Yale, but is an aggregation of twenty-three colleges and four halls, each governed by its own dean and dons, and each having its separate history and peculiar traditions.

A man picks out his college for reasons peculiar to himself; perhaps because his father and grandfather went there before him, perhaps because of its intellectual fame, perhaps because of its athletic successes. The social set, the fast set, the nobodies even, all have colleges of their own. Thus is made up the personality of the whole university.

A study of one college will give us an idea of the general type. We find that most of them enclose a square called the quadrangle, or "quad," by the habitués. There is a chapel, the size and architecture of which leave no doubt of the original intention of the founders. A refectory discloses its fine roof of timber openwork, and its separate divisions for students and dons. Cloisters of beautiful stonework conduct us to the dormitories, the library, and the common rooms — each and all inaccessible save through the great gate which lets us in from the street. As we pass down High Street, quadrangle succeeds quadrangle, college succeeds college, all lining both sides of the way, varying marvelously in details and proportions, reflecting all stages of Gothic art and all degrees of elegance and wealth. Magdalen, Queen's, All Souls', and University Colleges, and St. Mary's and All Saints' Churches, here bewilder us with their imposing, ancient splendors. On Broad Street are situated Baliol, Trinity, and Exeter Colleges, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Rooms, the Seldonian Theatre (the university building for public ceremonials and conferring degrees), the Academical Schools, the Picture Gallery, and the Bodleian Library, one of the most celebrated libraries in the world. In a southerly direction from here we come upon the great Christchurch College. No one college probably presents so bewildering a succession of architectural achievements, and so many objects of interest and astonishment as does this. Near by is Merton, with its hideous gargoyles, quaint sun dial, and curious, unfinished carvings. Oriel, which is of the seventeenth century, and New College, one of the noblest structures of all this city of wonders, lie near by.

The entrance examinations for the some thirteen thousand students of Oxford are not as rigid as are those of the larger American universities. The applicant is examined in Greek, Latin, English, and Mathematics. If he shows special excellence in one of these studies, he is admitted though weak in the rest. Each man on entering is assigned to a professor, a master in his department of scholarship, who directs and supervises his work. Besides this, he usually employs a tutor who lectures and lays bare the best sources of supply. A man may apply either for a degree or for "honors." The great leaders in the House of Commons (for example, Gladstone) are "high honors" men. The undergraduate's day is somewhat different from that of the American student. He rises at eight, attends chapel, and breakfasts (most substantially), either in his own room or with some of his friends in their room, breakfast parties being one of the notable

MAGDALEN COLLEGE FROM THE RIVER.

features of the social life of the university. Then the morning is given to reading, interrupted by one or more lectures, and at one o'clock the Oxford man lunches. The lunch is usually a light one, generally consisting of bread, butter, cheese, and beer — the student having no restrictions as to drinking. Afternoons are given up to sports (which will be spoken of further on), and most of the men will be found on the river, although some prefer the cricket grounds or tennis courts, or choose to ramble about the parks of Worcester and St. John's.

At five o'clock many of the men drop in to the Union, or the different school clubs, for an hour's reading or billiards before dinner. Dinner or "hall," as it is called at Oxford, comes at six o'clock and is a picturesque meal. The hall is rich with stained glass windows, wooden carved wainscotings, and heavy rafters. There is a platform at one end, on which sit the dons, and below, at deal tables, are the undergraduates in their gowns — at one corner by themselves the men who are training for the boat races. Candles dimly illuminate the tables and there is a great rattle of silver mugs that bear the college arms, together with the clatter of tongues. After the dinner the dons are the first to leave. They file out in solemn procession. If you are a visitor and sit with the dons, you must take your napkin with you on leaving, for, after marching down stone stairways and through gloomy passages, you sit down to another table for your dessert. Here you sip your port and eat your sweets and fruit, and then go on to still another room where a third table is spread. There you enjoy your coffee and things to smoke. All of which might impress you with the fact that the English don enjoys the good things of life.

The way the evening is spent depends upon the individual. Some "read" from eight to ten, but many find that engagements of a more social nature demand their attention. The Oxford undergraduate will find himself encompassed with rules that are perplexing and amusing. For instance, no man is allowed to smoke after ten o'clock at night, under penalty of a fine, which is increased by twopence if the smoking is continued after eleven o'clock. A rule also fines the undergraduate or his friends if they pass the gates after nine. For instance, if you are calling on a friend and depart after nine, you will hear the man at the gate say, "You are charged to Mr. ———, sir." There are also various rules as to when and where a man shall appear in his cap and gown. A student's room is sacred — a reminder of the old monastic days. No master or proctor can insist on entering a student's room, no matter what

his suspicions are as to what is going on inside. The students are rigorously restrained from frequenting public-houses or saloons in the town — which would be a sad blow to the Yale or Harvard men who spend their evenings with great regularity at Hublein's or the Touraine. But, on the other hand, a youth is allowed to order as much wine or spirits from the college stores as he desires.

Infraction of the college rules is punishable under three heads: (1) by fines, at which the wealthy students smile; (2) by rustication for a short period; and (3) by expulsion. On the whole, the moral force at Oxford is the high standard of personal honor, sustained by fixed traditions and felt by every member of the university. As is true of every large student body, there are some who make their college days a period of wasteful, luxurious pleasure; some are unconscionable idlers; but most of these men are "plucked" pitilessly and inevitably. This class is probably smaller than at most American colleges, for the most thoughtless youth is apt to be sobered when he finds himself trusted by professors to his own sense of honor, and discovers that an Oxonian is supposed to be a gentleman.

Two notable features of college life — boating and debating — should have special mention. Boating is the great college sport and is a much more serious business than at Harvard or at Yale. Each of the twenty and more colleges places eight good men in its boat every term, and from them supplies a 'varsity eight as well. Besides this, every student owns a boat as a matter of course, and uses it too. The men who row on the 'varsity eight wear a broad blue ribbon, and you say a man has got his "Blue" the way you say "So-and-so has been elected President of the United States," only you say it with a great deal more awe. "Eight's Week" is the culmination of the liveliest college term. There are two races a day and, besides, entertainments, cricket matches, garden parties, college concerts, and evening fêtes without stint.

As to the debates. These are held at the Union before referred to. The floor or theatre is filled with undergraduates. The Speaker sits at an elevated table. The audience is in a gallery that runs around three sides of the room. Proceedings are conducted in a most parliamentary manner. The speeches, as a rule, without being too formal, have form and are remarkable for their happy arrangement and development of the views presented. The readiness and fluency of some of the speakers is surprising, and you cannot leave one of these meetings without carrying away the idea that at least some of the speakers will some day have seats in Parliament.

The Oxford man is fond of his joke and executes it, as he does everything else, with the utmost seriousness, and therein lies much of its charm. This kind of amusement is called "ragging," and may take any form of practical joke. The most generally known instance of "ragging" is during commemoration week, when not even the vice-chancellor is spared, but whose neatly prepared speech is frequently interrupted by such cries as, "Speak louder, sir!" "Rather too good to be original," and other kindly remarks.

Perhaps one of the first questions a visitor at Oxford will ask is, "How, in the presence of such architectural splendors, amid soft lawns and velvet turf, with rows upon rows of beautiful flowers set about your window, with the river crowded with boats and the tennis courts and cricket grounds calling, with social breakfasts and evening fêtes, — how can a man ever find time to study?" Well, perhaps it is just as well not to push this question too closely. Leaving it unanswered, we may say that, to pass three years in these halls, these courts, these quadrangles, amid the greens, the walks, and the meadows; to imbibe the spirit of these old traditions; and to leave behind an old tutor whose kindly advice and criticism you will always cherish, — all this must in itself be an education, if education means anything more than getting knowledge out of books.

ON A LONDON 'BUS IN THE STRAND.

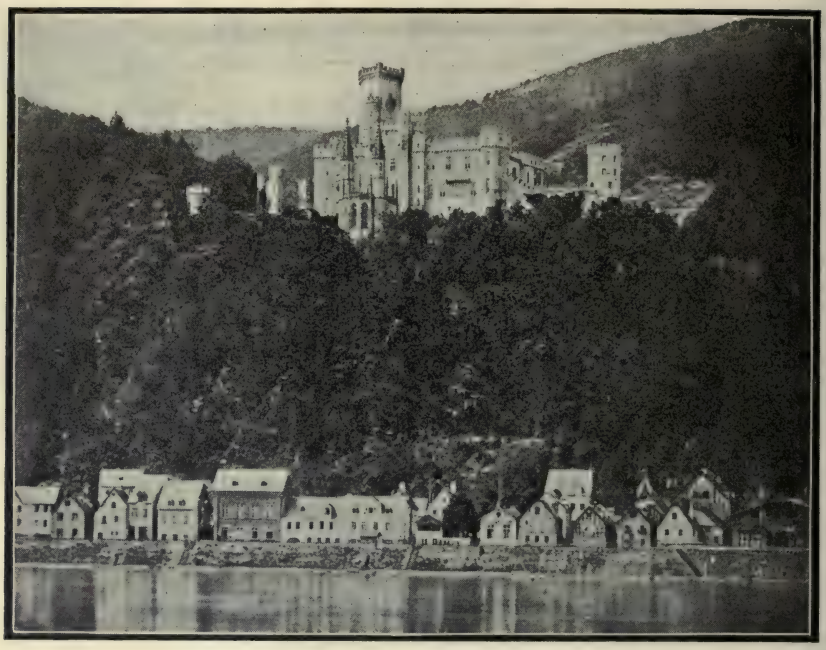
ECONOMY IN EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

In these days of easy and luxurious traveling by land and sea, it is possible for one possessed of the desire to see foreign countries to do so at a very limited expense, providing he can adapt himself to all circumstances with grace, and is willing to forego some of the luxuries, granting that he may always receive the comforts necessary to his existence.

Given a good constitution, adaptability, courtesy, a sense of humor, and $350, one may take a vacation trip through Europe that will be a revelation. By practising economy and protecting himself against the extortionate demands of the natives, with which the average traveler is assailed, he can see the Old World, its cathedrals and palaces, its historic spots and beautiful scenery, for even less than would be required for a trip across our own continent.

It is not so much a question of what to see, as to what not to see, where every corner is interesting and every rock has a history. The selection of the choicest spots, and of the most picturesque routes by which to reach them, is the first step, the next one being to familiarize oneself with the chief points of interest along the respective routes, so that the memories of a long tour may not be saddened by the reflection that, owing to lack of sufficient information at the right time, a number of interesting things have been passed by unseen, while perhaps literally within a stone's throw of the route taken.

One trip which I have in mind was taken by a teacher who gave to it her summer vacation and the savings of two years. She came back much refreshed in body and mind, with memories that will last her a lifetime, and a fund of information that was of great value to her in her arduous task of "teaching the young idea how to shoot."



CASTLE OF STOLZENFELS ON THE RHINE.

Photographs were expensive; so, wherever possible, she substituted the exquisite illustrated post-cards, most of which are to be found in colors, perhaps reproductions of water colors by celebrated artists; and she brought home a collection of these, covering her trip, that were a delight to her friends and pupils for months after. In the purchase of photographs, she confined herself to those of the works of some of the great masters, selecting only the choicest and those which are the most seldom seen in our own art stores.

She carried a mammoth scrap book, into which was pasted everything having the least bearing upon her travels. Beginning with the passenger list on board the steamer, everything went into this illustrated diary — *menus*, programs, 'bus tickets, itineraries, maps, time tables, everything, in short, that would be of any possible use afterward in explaining her travels and the customs of the various countries to her pupils, for this bright young woman meant to get everything possible from this which, while her first, was also likely to be her last trip to Europe.

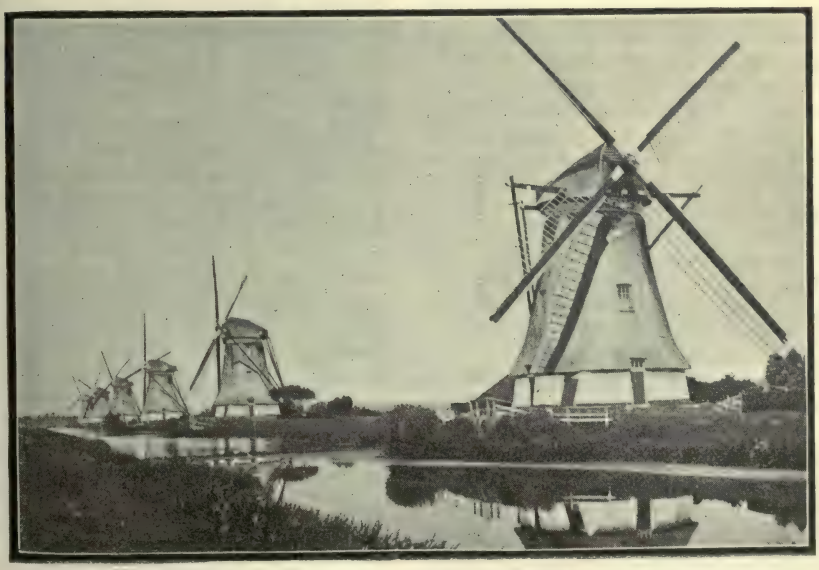
Having attained the pinnacle she sought to reach, the next thing was to impart her fund of information to those less fortunate. So she organized an evening class for a "Tour of Europe" at her home on one evening of each week, inviting her brightest boys and girls to listen to her graphic descriptions and to share her souvenirs and photographs. One country at a time was taken, and each member of the class was given a certain subject upon which to write a paper to be read at the weekly meeting, one perhaps being upon the religion of the country, another upon its art, and so on. But while the uses she made of her information and experience along this line are of interest, it is of greater import to learn how the trip was accomplished and the places visited.

Of her $350 she paid $72 for her passage to Liverpool and return on one of the steamship lines from Boston; for this wise young woman preferred to travel second class and forego a few

luxuries which were not absolutely necessary to her happiness, in order to have the more dollars for opportunities on *terra firma*. Another sensible resolve was to leave her steamer trunk in London, and travel with a convenient (though an ugly) English "hold-all" and an American dress-suit case of noble size. This minimized her expenses on the Continent greatly and relieved her of much anxiety. The remainer of her money, save two or three pounds in gold, had been put in a letter of credit drawn on a large banking house in London.

Four dollars covered the amount of her fees on the steamer, so that the passage each way, and board, between Boston to Liverpool, cost just $40. Arriving at Liverpool, she spent one day there in sight-seeing, in company with two ladies whom she had met on the voyage; in familiarizing herself with the English currency; and in adding to her vocabulary a few idioms which were necessary to making herself understood. Another day was spent in a visit to the beautiful old town of Chester, about seventeen miles south of Liverpool on the River Dee. Chester is unique in history, disposition, and architectural character. Very few towns in Europe can show Roman walls in so perfect a state of preservation. A drive to Hawarden Castle, the home of the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone was included.

London was the next point on her itinerary. There she spent a week, putting up at a very good boarding-house off Russell Square, paying for board and room at the rate of $6.25 the week. She included in her sight-seeing the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, the British and Kensington Museums, the National Gallery, the Albert Memorial, the Guildhall, the Mint, Buckingham and St. James' Palaces, excursions to Hampton Court, Windsor Castle, and the Crystal Palace, Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, and several of the churches. Many drives were also taken, it being her object to cover as much ground as possible, and so Park Lane and Petticoat Lane, Whitechapel and West End, Cheapside, Piccadilly, Holborn Viaduct, St. John's Gate, the Strand, Soho Square, Covent Garden, and many other localities were seen from the tops of the omnibuses — which is unmistakably the best way of seeing Greater London at a limited expense.



A TYPICAL LANDSCAPE IN HOLLAND.

She made up the rest of her route while in London, obtaining her tickets from a well known tourist agency in Ludgate Circus, and from the same agents purchasing hotel coupons which insured her three meals and a bed at small hotels in every country, at a cost of only 7s. 6d. per day, or $1.80. These relieved her of much worry, and in some places where English was not spoken they proved indispensable. The route chosen was as follows: London, via Dover to Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, The Hague, Delft, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Cologne, Bonn, Coblentz, Bingen, Mayence, Basle, Lucerne, over the St. Gothard railway to Milan, Florence, Venice, Rome, Pisa, Genoa, Monte Carlo, Nice, Marseilles, Lyons, Paris, Dieppe, London. The round trip, with second-class fare, cost but $90. The hotel coupons were purchased at the same time, cost $64.80, and allowed for thirty-six days. All this made, with the $80 for her passage and fees, and the allowance of $30 for board and expenses during the nine days in Liverpool, Chester, and London, the sum total of $264.80. There was left a balance of $86 for incidentals, including purchases of souvenirs of each place visited, post-cards and photographs, luncheons on railway trains and steamers, drives, and fees to servants; really a large margin provided one is not possessed of a desire to buy everything in sight.

The trip from London to Brussels was made by night, and one day was spent in each of the following places: Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, The Hague, Delft, Amsterdam, and Utrecht. Two days were devoted to Cologne, and one to Bonn, from which point the Rhine steamer was taken. The Rhine journey consumed two and one-half days, the journey being broken by a stop of one day at Coblentz and another at Bingen, while but a few hours were spent at Mayence or Mainz, where the train was taken for Basle, the first city over the Swiss frontier. One day was spent there, and two days in Lucerne.

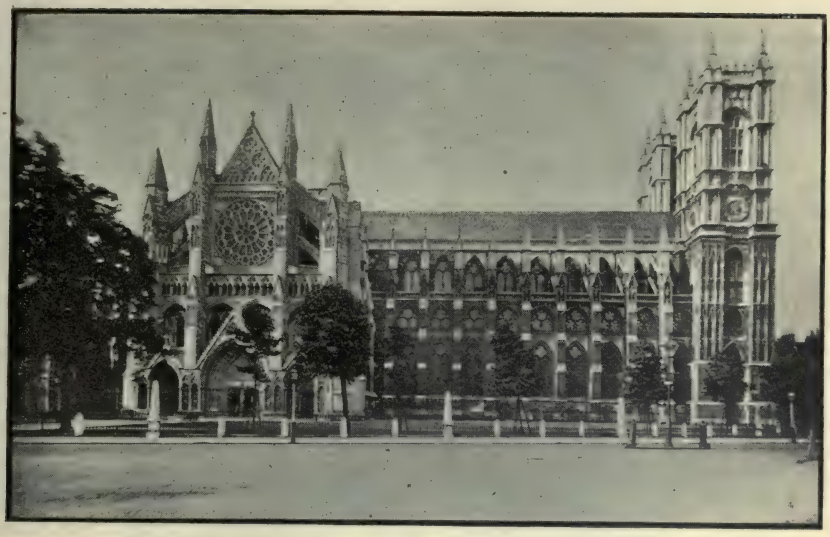
Milan, which is a day's journey from Lucerne, was the next point, and a day was spent here. Venice, Florence, and Rome received two days each. One day was given to Pisa, and another to Genoa. In France, Monte Carlo, Nice, Marseilles, and Lyons received each a day. Five days in Paris was a good allowance of time. The journey comprised thirty-six days' stay at the various cities, with an allowance of six days for travel between various points. Our tourist found that, in many cases, it was better to travel at night. She thus economized time and used the days for sight-seeing. One can really be very comfortable in one of the continental express trains at night, if provided with a traveling rug (without which one seldom travels in Europe) and a light luncheon in case the breakfast hour should be delayed.

When one has so little time, it is necessary to select the places one wishes most to see, and Cook's or Baedeker's guide books, however much amusement their perusal may provide others, are veritable mines of accurate and reliable information. No one who is not experienced in continental travel should think of starting on a journey without them. One's time may be employed to good advantage while traveling at night, or through monotonous stretches of country (and there are plenty of them) where the scenery happens to be uninteresting, by studying the guides and preparing for what is to follow.

Our New England "schoolma'am" was careful to arrange at the hotel at which she put up for a carriage, with an English-speaking driver, at a given price by the hour, to take her to the places, a list of which she had previously made out. This enabled him to make the most of time, and prevented her losing her way, although fortunately she was the happy possessor of a huge bump of locality.

The tourist is always sure to find someone who speaks English, and with a moderate knowledge of French, which is spoken everywhere, he need have no fear of not getting on well. The most important thing to remember is that courtesy begets courtesy.

AMY LYMAN PHILLIPS.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
IN WHICH ENGLAND'S CORONATION SERVICES OCCUR.

International Affairs.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

The Military Situation. — The negotiations concerning peace, whose indefinite and changing rumors pervaded the last week in March (pp. 209, 210), did not involve an armistice; and there were several sharp engagements on March 31 and during the first two weeks in April. In one of the earliest of these, in the southwestern Transvaal, 2,000 Boers attacking under Delarey and Kemp, were driven in retreat, acknowledging a loss of 137 killed and wounded. The British, under Cookson and Keir, also lost heavily. In the western Transvaal, April 11, Kekewich's column was attacked by a strong force of Boers under Kemp and Potgieter. The Boers were driven off and pursued 18 miles. Commandant Potgieter was killed. Three guns were captured, leaving Delarey with only one gun.

In the latter half of the month no important fights were reported.

The total Boer forces remaining in the field are estimated at 8,000 — some estimates, however, being 2,000 less.

Military Trials and Sentences. — An official statement from the war office in London, April 4, shows the result of the trial of officers of the Colonials, an irregular corps recruited in South Africa, accused of grave crimes against Boer prisoners. Pursuant to a court of inquiry, convened October 16, five officers were tried at Pietersburg (January, 1902,) and were found guilty as principals or accessories in twelve murders. Two lieutenants were found guilty of murder and were sentenced to death, which sentence was executed. One other lieutenant who was found guilty received the same sentence, which was commuted to imprisonment for life at penal servitude. Another

lieutenant was found guilty of manslaughter and cashiered. A major, found guilty of culpable neglect to report the crimes, was sent home in disgrace.

The trial of the Boer Commandant, Kritzinger, a British prisoner, on the charge of shooting natives, was resumed April 5. It ended in his acquittal on all four of the charges.

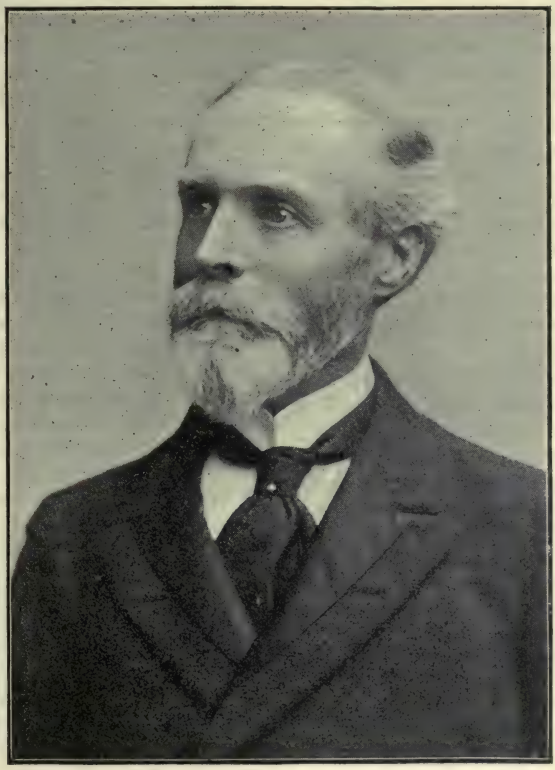
Cost of the War to Britain.— Official reports show the total cost thus far of the war to Great Britain to be about $715,000,000, and its monthly expense about $22,500,000. The total British loss of officers and men amounted, on January 1, 1902, to 24,299, which included 19,430 killed in action or by wounds or disease. Also, 64,330 men were invalided home. The Boer losses are not known. On September 1, 1901, more than 36,000 Boer soldiers were held prisoners by the British government. On April 11, 1902, the war had continued two years and six months.

Question of Neutrality. — Officers of the British army, not in uniform, have for months been buying horses and mules at Port Chalmette, near New Orleans, and starting them on the way to the army in South Africa. Inquiries have brought the answer that they were acting, not as officers in the army, but as purchasing agents. Governor Heard of Louisiana lodged complaint with the State Department at Washington, April 2, charging a British occupancy of Port Chalmette as an army post. On April 4 the matter was discussed by the Cabinet and was the subject of debate in the House. At Secretary Hay's request, Attorney-General Knox rendered an opinion on the law touching the case, in which he declared the facts submitted insufficient as basis for a precise legal decision, and that international law was diversely interpreted on the question of sales of war supplies by neutrals, though the weight of authority tended to affirm the rights of neutrals in such sales.

On April 22, the President laid before the Cabinet a report by Colonel Crowder of the Judge Advocate General's Department, who had been appointed to make an inquiry into conditions at Port Chalmette. In view of all that could be ascertained in the investigations made in the case, the President decided that evidence was not sufficient to show past or present violation of neutrality, and that therefore intervention by this government would be without warrant.

The Negotiations for Peace. — *The Conditions.* — April ended as did March, without authoritative statement of any terms of peace offered, or to be offered, by either side, and without any definite statement from either as to the lowest terms which it would accept. Probably neither side had definitely fixed the point at which its concessions would stop. There were signs that on more than one contested point the British government might cultivate a generous mood, but it was perfectly evident that it would never permit an independent Boer nationality in South Africa. While it would refuse to leave intact any nucleus of a hostile state and while it holds its offers and pledges in reserve, the imperial government has repeatedly intimated its view — first, that all interests will be best subserved by granting to the Boer colonies the utmost possible degree of self-government; and secondly, that its duty binds it to consider the claims and interests of the Cape loyalists, of the colonists, and of the uitlanders.

The Boer Delegates in Europe. — Some of these agents show readiness for peace negotiations. Others were holding their uncompromising position when April ended. Among these was Dr. Leyds, who alleged that the negotiations had failed. Among them was also Mr. Krüger, who, however, is no longer in any official position, and is reported as showing the inroads of age in a tendency to taciturnity, mental torpidity, and unmanageableness in pecuniary affairs, though among the Dutch he is still idealized as a martyr to British greed of power. He is said to be greatly disconcerted by the peace movement of his successor in the presidency, Mr. Schalkburger. Krüger's oldest son is one of the burghers who have taken the



HON. WHITELAW REID.

SPECIAL UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR AT THE CORONATION OF EDWARD VII.

oath of allegiance to King Edward. The Boer agents give signs of lacking their former abundant supply of money.

Steps in Negotiations. — On April 9, there were at Klerksdorp the Transvaal leaders, Schalkburger, Reitz, Lucas Meyer, Jacobs, and General Louis Botha. These were joined in conference, April 10, by six members of the Orange government, including Steyn, with Generals De Wet and Delarey. The Transvaal men were urging peace. Schalkburger, Botha, Meyer, Delarey, De Wet and Steyn, met Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner in conference at Pretoria, April 12. Milner and Kitchener while refusing to grant an armistice on military grounds, consented to give all facilities for the election and the meeting of representatives of the various Boer commands to consider the position, and the Boer leaders left Pretoria to carry out this plan, in regard to all which the action of the Boers was spontaneous.

The terms which were offered to them at this conference have not been made known. Meantime, the preparations in London for sending to South Africa

20,000 men as re-enforcement were going on.

The Prospect.—In the closing days of April the Boer leaders were visiting the commandoes in the field, each taking a separate district. After these conferences a general meeting is to be held at Vareeniging, Transvaal, May 15. It was evident that the Boer leaders left Pretoria in a mood of conciliation, as advocates of peace—even De Wet having been brought to see the fitness of such a course. The Transvaalers in all the camps are expected to accept the terms. The only doubt is as to the Orange Free State men. The one question threatening decisive disagreement is as to amnesty for the Cape rebels.

The British Mood.—This, as far as appears from organs of public opinion, is placable, generous, and politically wise. No slightest note of vindictiveness against the Boers is heard, notwithstanding the three-quarters of a thousand million dollars, with all the blood, which their war has cost the empire. The popular feeling in England is that if peace is to be permanent and secure, all white men must be placed on an equality—the Boer with the Englishman; while the black or weaker races must be protected and elevated. It is felt that local boundaries and institutions must be left untouched, and the individual life of the conquered peoples must not be interfered with.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

Reciprocity Treaties.—As a heritage from the McKinley administration several reciprocity treaties are pending in the United States Senate, having been negotiated two or three years ago with France, Argentina, Ecuador, Nicaragua, San Domingo, the Danish West Indies, and the British West Indies.

President McKinley was an ardent advocate of a reciprocity policy as the indispensable balance specially affixed by the Dingley Act to its protective tariff; and when the Congress delayed action on these treaties he quietly secured their extension (except as regards the island of Trinidad) to a later date, and began an appeal to the people at large as against various local influences by which he deemed the minds of some senators to be affected. He saw that manufactures had been stimulated almost to the line of over-production, and that the next step should be a widening of markets, and to the urging of this policy he devoted his last speech in Buffalo. President Roosevelt is understood to agree in this view with his honored predecessor.

The Senate's delay of action on these conventions is ascribed in some quarters to an embarrassing counterbalance of the interests of certain Eastern and Western States. The French and the Argentine treaties are cited in illustration. The French treaty is opposed by manufacturers of a certain class of goods in New England, while it is favored in the West. The Argentine treaty is opposed by many wool-growers in the mountain States of the far West, while it is favored by Eastern woollen manufacturers.

However, in the middle of March somewhat unexpectedly the treaties came up before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island made a formal argument against the ratification of the French treaty as securing for the United States only the low tariff rates of French law, which should be ours without a tariff since they are granted unconditionally to other countries. The committee took no action on any of the treaties. It merely defined the policy relative to the House of Representatives which had been decided on, which was to add to each reciprocity treaty the provision "that this treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress." This special requirement of action also by the House of Representatives on these treaties was declared as in no wise affecting the prerogative of the President and the Senate as the only treaty-making power.

On April 23 the Senate committee decided that all these treaties pending should be reported either favorably or adversely. On April 30 the committee

agreed to report favorably all except the treaty with Argentina, and the treaty with Great Britain concerning Jamaica.

The Diplomatic Service. — *Two New Embassies.* — The Austro-Hungarian Minister to this country is soon to be elevated to an ambassador, the seventh accredited to Washington. This will involve the raising of the United States mission at Vienna to an embassy — Mr. McCormick becoming an ambassador.

New Portuguese Minister. — The new Minister from Portugal to this country, Viscount d'Alte, arrived in Washington, April 24.

The increased attendance at Secretary Hay's weekly diplomatic reception at the Department of State shows the conspicuous position to which the United States has now arisen among the great Powers. A few years ago the attendance of as many as half a dozen foreign Ministers was unusual; now the representatives of twenty-five nations are often present.

International Tribunal in Egypt. — The vacancy on this tribunal has been filled by the President's appointment of Judge Bacheller, who is transferred from the court of first instance to the court of appeals. To take his place on the lower court Judge Van Horn of Utah has been appointed.

A Strange Episode. — It is reported that the government has definite information of recent surreptitious movements by a naval or military attaché of a foreign embassy at Washington which makes it difficult to avoid classing him as a spy. It is known, though not officially made public, that such an attaché several weeks ago at Fort Tampa, Fla., chartered a tugboat and cruised around the harbor, closely inspecting the fortifications, and then surveying outside the bar, marking on a coast-survey chart his findings. He ordered the boat on several courses twenty miles long, all radiating from the fort; and his courses, on which he marked the soundings, avoided the deep and winding ship channels and led straight in from the entrances. Through these courses, providing a depth sufficient for torpedo vessels drawing eight or ten feet, destruction might be visited on vessels at anchor, like those of General Shafter's army in 1898, which held 16,000 men and immense supplies. The authorities are said to have been thus far unable to discover any friendly or proper motive for such action.

The Consular Service. — A bill now before the United States Senate, introduced several weeks since by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, aims at a reform long known to be an urgent need of the consular service. This service has in recent years increased immensely in importance with the immense advance in the country's commercial interests in every quarter of the globe. The futility of protests against reforms on the ground of their probable increase of the expense of the service is shown by statements from official sources, of which this is a specimen: In 1899 the total expense of the consular service was $1,073,531.73; while the saving to the revenue on the items of St. Gall embroideries, laces, handkerchiefs, curtains, etc., by the action of the consul-general as sustained by the appraising department at New York, was more than $1,000,000. The proposed reform includes the following as prominent features:

1. All appointments and promotions to be according to a merit system, from a list of eligibles on a civil service examination.
2. Fixed tenure during good behavior, with promotion from grade to grade.
3. Permanent and sufficient salaries, graded according to amount and value of work, instead of the present usually inadequate, sometimes excessive, payment by fees — all fees to be turned into the treasury.
4. Systematic reorganization of all the consular offices — all the present commercial agencies to be merged in consulates.
5. Reclassification of all varieties of consuls into six grades of consuls and four grades of consuls-general.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Russia and Her Foes. — One of the directions in which the thought and feeling of public men in Russia is moving was evinced by an article a little

time since in the St. Petersburg *Svet*, the recognized organ of the Pan-Slav party. The journal, after asserting that on one hand "Great Britain has raised up a serious adversary to Russia in the Far East in the shape of Japan," declares that "on the other hand, Germany is endeavoring to surround Russia with enemies in the Near East by inducing Turkey and Rumania to join the triple alliance." Japan, however that nation may be "raised up," is indeed likely to be a serious adversary to any power that encroaches on her rights; but that Turkey and Rumania are to be brought by Germany into the Dreibund, is news. The *Svet* proceeds to open a dismal prospect if war break out: the greater part of Russia's fleet compelled to remain in the Pacific to withstand Japan, and thus the French fleet left to sustain single-handed the onset of Britain's superior naval force; also, the Russian Black Sea fleet confined to that sea to protect the Russian shore against a descent of Turkish forces; moreover, Russia unable to help France by land, inasmuch as Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Rumania would bar the way with overwhelming force.

Nothing seems to be known in Europe of such conspiracy against Russia. Japan is resolved to repel Russia's further incursion in Asia, but no European Power shows the slightest purpose of joining in that fight unless after France breaks the world's pacific equilibrium by casting herself into the scale.

The Triple Alliance. — A statement said to be on high authority was made public in Vienna, April 15, that the Dreibund, somewhat modified, would be signed soon, and would be officially announced, May 6.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Chinese Empire. — *A Veteran Educator.* — An experienced observer and trustworthy reporter of Chinese affairs, the Rev. Dr. W. A. F. Martin, ex-president of the Imperial University at Peking, arrived in New York, April 10. He went to South China in 1849; acted (1857-59) as interpreter to the United States Minister in arranging the treaty with China; and has been continuously in the service of the Chinese government more than forty years, making his home since 1863 in Peking. In that city he was president of the Imperial College, a sort of diplomatic school, and in 1898 was appointed president of the new Imperial University, his organizing of which was interrupted by the Boxer outbreak in which the chancellor of the University was put to death. Dr. Martin was one of the inmates of the British legation during the eight weeks' siege. His presidency was ended about two months ago, when the entire faculty was discharged — the alleged reason being that the disturbed conditions in the empire would for an indefinite period prevent students in the provinces from preparation for the university.

Dr. Martin, when at Shang-si about to embark for home, declined an invitation from the Governor of Shang-si to become president of a university about to be opened in his capital. Arriving at Vancouver he found an invitation from the great viceroy Chang Chi-tung to the presidency of a university in the capital of his two provinces coupled with the office of an adviser in international questions. This invitation he has accepted, agreeing to return to China in August.

An edict commands establishment of similar colleges for all the provinces. Yuan Shih-kai, before quitting Shantung for his high office at Peking, had begun the organization of such an institution for that province under the skilful and experienced Dr. Hayes as president. The Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Smith notes that practically all higher foreign education in China (except the naval and military, for which Japan is resorted to) is in the hands of Americans.

The Situation Hopeful. — Dr. Martin deems the prospect "decidedly hopeful," the leading men in all parts of the country now recognizing that an educational reform is indispensable. Colleges and graded schools are decreed in all the provinces, and the presses of the missionary societies are unable to supply

with sufficient rapidity the demand for scientific books. The Imperial government, which has long required as a test for appointments to offices and honors the composition of sonnets echoing the ancient sages, now requires some knowledge of Western science. The missionaries, who had prepared the way for the entrance of foreign knowledge, were for that reason made the first victims of the Boxer fury which had for its real cause the German seizure of territory in Shantung.

Dr. Martin considers China's situation with reference to other Powers much improved by recent occurrences. The foreign nations, having now a very large bill for war indemnity, desire to keep the *status quo* in China; they will be likely to view with disfavor the movements of any country to provoke a conflict.

A View Less Hopeful.—Some capable though less experienced observers mingle apprehensions with their hopes; yet even one of these reports his journeyings in parts of Eastern, Central, and Southern China, by day and by night and even among interior villages "with as complete security as would have attended a journey in England or America." "The spirit of the common people is genuinely friendly." His question is as to the permanence of peaceful conditions. No one expects any immediate trouble. The missionaries are not prophesying; but it is said that they would not be surprised if, ultimately, the hostile party still existent should renew disturbance. The policy of the more enlightened viceroys is at present fully controlling; yet there are some who doubt Chang Chi-tung's friendliness for the foreigner: they deem him to be sagaciously seeking to strengthen China by bringing in Western arts and methods, and by immense military preparation, with a view to an ultimate throwing off of all foreign pressure or constraint.

Relations with Japan.—Meanwhile the viceroys and many leading men are in favor of closer relations with Japan. The brilliantly rapid advance of their neighbor serves them as an object lesson. They are drawn far less to the strange nations of the West than to the kindred people at their side. In their eyes, moreover, and in the eyes of multitudes of Chinese, Japan supplies a higher ethical standard by the rigidly correct discipline to which her troops in China were held, in comparison with the systematic robbery and brutality which characterized the troops of more than one European nation. The Chinese, whose sacred emperor was a fugitive while their capital and its palaces were occupied by fierce men from the other side of the globe, were not, and probably are not yet, in the mood for careful ethical discriminations. They judged by what was abundantly in evidence on the surface through weary weeks — thousands of men under orders from countries where men professed worship and obedience to one named Jesus, and whose chief errand in China

COUNT MASAYOSHI MATSUKATA

Ex-Prime Minister of Japan, who was in the United States recently on a tour around the world. His countrymen regard him as one of the builders of the Japan of today. He planned and put into operation the present financial system, and it was largely through his effort that the country adopted the gold standard. He says: "The Japanese fully realize that it is to their best interests to foster the amicable relations existing with the United States."

appeared to be incursions into villages where they plundered and slaughtered like incarnate demons. It is not strange that Japan made the best moral impression. The Christian missionaries from Europe and America, however, with their patient self-sacrifice and their achievements on far-reaching educational lines, have won great influence with the leading minds of the empire.

The Manchurian Treaty. — This convention between China and Russia was signed, April 8, and is to be ratified three months later. Its provision for a gradual evacuation by Russia is deemed by some a result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance combined with the uncompromising demand of the United States for the "open door."

The treaty is long, and its terms are so involved with conditions that its actual bearings are difficult of definition in brief terms. The following represents one of several published abstracts: —

(1) Within six months Russian troops are to be withdrawn, except those needed to protect the Russian railway; and thereafter the withdrawal is to be completed in two successive periods of six months each; (2) The treaty port of Niuchwang is to be evacuated by Russia as soon as the city of Tientsin is evacuated by the foreign troops — now reported as being only the Germans waiting the fulfilment of Chinese promises regarding navigation on the Pei-ho; (3) Russia is to deliver to the Chinese the Shanhaikwan-Niuchwang railway on the delivery by the British to the Chinese of the Shanhaikwan-Peking railway; (4) Russia withdraws her former demands for exclusive mining, industrial, and banking privileges whether on her behalf or through the Russo-Chinese bank.

The substantive points in these concessions are deemed important; yet it is generally remarked that the concessions are so phrased — in the usual style of Russian diplomacy — as to be dependent upon various quite uncertain conditions. Significant, however, is Article 1, in which Russia "consents to the re-establishment of Chinese authority in Manchuria, which remains an integral part of the Chinese empire, and restores to China the right to exercise sovereign and administrative powers."

The Tientsin Occupancy. — The month ended without conclusive action by the foreign ministers in regard to the new conditions which the Chinese are required by the foreign military commanders to sign before the present provisional foreign governments in Tientsin will return the native city to the Chinese authorities.

American Fiscal Agency. — The dubious points in the indemnity scheme having been settled, the way is open for the full establishment at Shanghai of the United States fiscal agency (Vol. XI., pp. 643, 715; XII., p. 18). As the price of silver fluctuates, and the total indemnity (460,000,000 taels to be paid in thirty-nine years) could now be paid to the Powers at an actual cost of 6.4 cents less on every 72.4 (the last figures being the value of the silver tael when the protocol was concluded), it has now been decided that all payments to the United States government through the new international banking corporation are to be made at the market value of silver at the time of collection.

This new American banking corporation at Shanghai, with its immense capital and branches in various cities of the Far East, is expected to be of great benefit to American trade in all the most important trade centres of that part of the world.

Revision of the Chinese Tariff. — The revision of the tariff, which was ordered by the peace protocol, is reported as recently begun at Shanghai. The commission of Americans authorized to deal with this subject is headed by Minister Conger. To it will be submitted the tables of revised schedules prepared by Special Agent Sharratts of the United States Treasury Department, who was sent to China for this work. The results of this commission are expected to promote the general trade interests of the commercial world as well as those of China. Chinese native merchants show some opposition to the plan of tariff revision by Sir James L. Mackay, because of their thorough distrust of the Chinese government promises, and because of their fear that the British government

will not keep China strictly to her engagements.

The Northern Railway. — The London *Times*, April 30, gave report from Peking of an agreement, signed by the British Minister to China, Sir Ernest M. Satow, and by the Chinese officials, restoring on June 1 the Northern railway to the Chinese. To the Chinese directing force are to be added a British military co-director, and Japanese and German assistant directors.

Mining Concessions. — These as stated thus far will scarcely attract foreign capital. They seem practically prohibitory. Besides demanding 25 per cent of profits — which might be afforded in "rich" mines easily worked — they exact a share of the output ranging from 5 per cent on coal and iron to 25 per cent on precious stones, and add a requirement of the export and the internal duties.

Disturbances in Southern Pe-chili. — Near the end of March Chinese officials reported disturbances in southern Pe-chili occasioned by attempts of local officials to collect indemnities which had been arranged between the officials and the priests. The United Villagers Association, representing the Boxer element, offered a resistance which was much exaggerated in the first reports.

Edicts for Progress. — The State Department at Washington made public on April 3 two imperial edicts, copies of which had been sent by Minister Conger, who deems them indicative of a loosening of the tyrannous bonds of ancient custom. The first removed the prohibition of intermarriage between Manchus and Chinese, and has political significance as lessening the distinction between the Manchu rulers and the Chinese whom they govern. It also bids the officials and gentry to persuade Chinese women to discard the ancient custom of foot-binding as "an injury to the good order of creation."

The other edict aims at carrying out the policy previously declared of sending competent Chinese abroad to study Western methods.

The Rebellion in the South. — The revolt against the imperial authority (pp. 210, 211) continues in the three southern provinces (map, p. 243), and is evidently serious. Little, however, is definitely known of its extent. Its spread does not appear to have been so rapid as reports a month ago indicated, though several towns have been captured, and all trade beyond Nanning, in Kiang-si province is paralyzed. The total rebel force in mid-April was reported at 10,000 well armed men, which were holding General Ma in check. Yuan Shih-kai, "prime minister" at Peking, has since ordered foreign-drilled troops with artillery to the scene of trouble. Nanning, which has been reported as captured, was holding out at last accounts.

The latest advices, April 25, reported a bloody battle three days previously. The imperial army on their way to Nanning attacked the rebel encampment with Maxims and 12-pounders, finally scattering the rebels and capturing their leader, Hung Yung-seng, who was wounded.

The rebels are now showing a policy of friendliness toward foreigners and Christians, allowing the imperial post to enter rebel districts with mail for them. Hoping to avoid collision with troops of foreign powers, they announce their intention to avoid interfering with foreign trade. They are said to purpose the seizure of the three southern provinces and to establish an independent government.

AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Egypt. — Recurrent rumors of a Franco-Russian revival of the controversy of France with England concerning the British occupation of Egypt, are denied in Paris as often as they arise. Close observers of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's policy declare that it is steadily against such disturbance of peaceful relations — a tacit agreement seeming now to have been established for a general division of the African continent in its main bulk into two vast domains — the British to the east with South Africa, and the French to the west.

Abyssinia. — In this East African country, in which a French company is building an extensive railway, British interests appear to be in the advance. According to statements in a recent issue of the London *Times*, the English group which is interested in the financing of the Abyssinian railway has secured interests much more important than have been publicly known, inasmuch as it now holds legal contracts binding the railway company not to enter into any financial arrangements whatsoever without concurrence of the British capitalists who have enabled the company to complete the line about 130 miles to the point now reached. Also, under the monopoly concession granted by the government, the English company holds the sole rights for construction of all future extensions of the line in Abyssinia.

The Negus, Menelek, is reported to be watchfully preserving complete liberty of governmental action in the relations of Abyssinia with European Powers. He avoids alliances.

Morocco. — The North African problem, though not as immediately pressing as it has been at times, is drawing attention in Europe. Some English observers deem Morocco the probable centre of conflicting interests. That misgoverned land may be expected sooner or later to need or to provoke seizure by some great Power. Spain, which has for centuries deemed it her natural heritage, now finds herself powerless to enforce her ancient claim. Germany, newly awakened to her need of colonial footholds, is thought to be looking longingly toward a position near the narrow gate of the Mediterranean. France, which so easily secured Tunis, is tempted to a similar process with Morocco, fully counting on the acquiescence of her ally Russia, especially if also the Russian flag could be raised over some port not far from Gibraltar. England, whose mighty fortress frowning over the Straits has long asserted her control of the great intercontinental sea, sees that with Morocco in French hands Gibraltar would no longer be even the symbol of British supremacy in those waters.

An English writer has urged that, inasmuch as Great Britain is not now prepared to take Morocco, her prudent course would be to support Spain's historic claim and to secure for Spain a European mandate for control of Morocco similar to the tacit authorization of Britain's control of Egypt which has given that formerly forlorn country such marvelous advance. The *Temps* (Paris) suggests that the serious disorder at Tangier may give England an opportunity to land troops from Gibraltar, thirty-five miles away, and to take control of that port. To preclude this it urges prompt action by all the foreign representatives at Tangier to establish and maintain order.

Tripoli. — The London *Times*, April 26, has from its Rome correspondent a statement that, on Italy's initiative, there were negotiations in London near the end of last year concerning an eventual occupation by Italy of the North African Turkish vilayet of Tripoli (about 400,000 square miles; population estimated at 900,000), and that preparations for this movement are now being completed, though Italy has denied to Germany her intention of disturbing the equilibrium in the Mediterranean. The attitude of Great Britain in opposition to such a seizure of Turkish territory is supposed to have been changed.

The Kongo Free State. — For several months dismal accounts have been coming from the Kongo Free State. The plan for its government, which was adopted last year in view of its expected annexation to Belgium, confers on the King of Belgium an almost autocratic power, — all legislation being by royal decree, and the control of the civil and military services, with the administration of justice and of taxation, being in the hands of the King.

If American and British witnesses — two former employes of the government, and a missionary — are to be believed, the conditions prevailing are disgraceful and horrible (Vol. XI., p. 749). The natives are forced to work rubber at the muzzles of rifles, receiving two cents a

pound for what is sold at seventy-five cents in Antwerp. Cannibals are employed to massacre and to capture the unarmed natives who resist the brutal tyranny. One American witness states that Major Lothaire, commander of the Belgian troops, reported 900 natives killed in six weeks in one expedition after rubber. While charges of such atrocities are not to be fully accepted without more unquestionable and overwhelming proof than is yet produced, some denial or explanatory statement seems due from the Belgian government.

The Cape to Cairo Railway. — It was reported from London, April 25, that an important concession was signed by the King of the Belgians, April 14, by which an Anglo-Belgian company secured the right to build the Cape to Cairo railway, planned by the late Cecil Rhodes, through the Belgian Kongo. The line north of Rhodesia will thus be diverted from German East Africa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chinese Exclusion.—The near approach of the date for expiry of the laws restricting Chinese immigration to this country has brought the subject into consideration by Congress in a debate recurrent during the earlier weeks of April. Memorials were presented proposing or opposing restriction in various degrees — the former from numerous labor organizations in the East and in the West demanding extreme exclusion; the latter, few in number, from the combined foreign mission boards (Protestant) of the United States and Canada, unanimously voting, and from some bodies of churches, such as the Congregational Association of Northern California.

The exclusion bill as passed by the House met in great part the demand from the Pacific Coast for a law rigid and extreme. Practically, though not in set terms, it excluded, with Chinese laborers, nearly all of several classes (teachers, students, capitalists, etc.) which were exempted from exclusion by our treaty of 1894 as that treaty was interpreted by our government until 1898. The bill went beyond even the stringent interpretation which has been applied for the last four years; and it was, in the judgment of many, a violation of our treaty obligations with China in an extreme advocacy of American labor interests. (See pp. 296–298.)

On April 21 the United States Supreme Court rendered decision that the Act of Congress, 1892, requiring certificates from Chinese about to enter this country had not been abrogated by the treaty with China of 1894.

Concessions as Affected by Conquest. — The State and War Departments at Washington have been confronted with weighty problems arising from claims put forth by various concessionaires in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Cuba. Some of these, for vast amounts, are based on telegraph and railway franchises granted by the Spanish government before the Spanish-American war. Inasmuch as the most important concessions in the insular possessions of the United States and in Cuba are claimed by English corporations, the attitude of the British government on this class of claims, as set forth in a Blue Book, is very instructive.

This Blue Book is an exhaustive report of a commission on this subject appointed by the government. One of its declarations is: "It is clear that a state which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the state which has ceased to exist, and that no court of law has jurisdiction to enforce such contracts if the annexing state refuses to recognize them." The commission also asserts the right to "examine whether the rights which it is asked to recognize have in fact been duly acquired." It accepts the principle that the new government is justified in cancelling or modifying a concession when "the maintenance of the concession is injurious to the public interest.'

The Blue Book does not contain the British government's official enunciation of these principles as definitely adopted by it.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE.

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Fifty-seventh Congress. — *Senate.* — In the Senate, April 3, the oleomargarine bill was passed by a vote of 39 against 31. The bill differs in some points from that previously passed by the House of Representatives. It provides that any person who sells oleomargarine or furnishes it for the use of others than his own family, who shall give it an artificial coloring to make it look like butter, shall be held to be a manufacturer and subject to the tax provided by the existing law; oleomargarine so colored shall be taxed ten cents a pound, but uncolored oleomargarine one-fourth of a cent a pound. The bill also provides for a tax on adulterated butter, and on renovated butter, and on retail dealers in the same. The bill was adopted by both houses and sent to the President for signature April 28.

When the House bill for exclusion of the Chinese was before the Senate April 8, Senator Cullom (Rep., Ill.) protested strongly against its passage in its actual form. Senator Cullom would have Chinese laborers excluded absolutely; but the bill does more than that, and many of its provisions are inconsistent with our treaties with China. Senator Cullom would have the bill so passed that an honest student or an honest teacher (Chinese) could enter this country without liability to imprisonment or deportation. Let the present laws stand as they are till the treaty of 1894 expires; in the meantime a new treaty can be made which will abrogate any possible treaty stipulations against the absolute exclusion of Chinese laborers. If China should refuse such a treaty, then we might pass any law we chose on the subject of Chinese immigration.

The bill was again discussed April 14, when Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.) condemned its restrictive action and inimical spirit; it would kill American trade with China. Mr. Foraker (Rep., O.) favored the exclusion of all Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled; but the violation of treaty rights, as proposed in the bill, would do serious injury to the people

of this country, especially the wage-workers. Under the provisions of the bill Li Hung Chang would have been excluded, and China could reciprocally exclude our missionaries, engineers, and students. No harm could result from the admission of educated Chinese. In China is the greatest opportunity for commerce today. Under the masterly diplomacy of William McKinley our merchants had secured an "open door"; the pending measure would nullify that advantage.

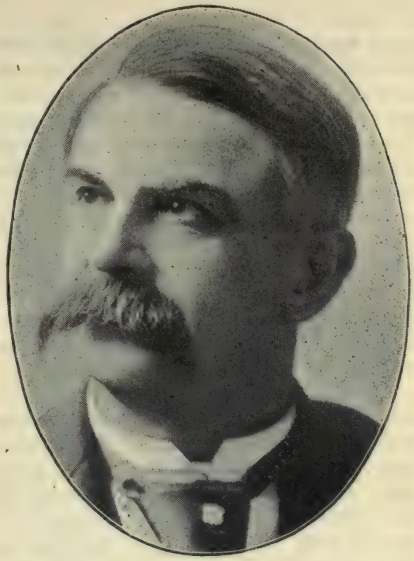
The bill came up for a vote April 16, when Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.) offered a substitute bill which was finally adopted by a vote that was all but unanimous, one senator only, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, voting no. In proposing the substitute bill, Senator Platt declared exclusion to be the fixed policy of the United States; but the bill before the Senate ought not to pass, being needlessly offensive to China at a time when we sought her good will; his substitute would insure the effectual exclusion of undesirable Chinese laborers. The motion to substitute Mr. Platt's bill was adopted by a vote of 48 against 33. Then a vote was taken on passing the substitute bill, with the result already stated. The bill provides: —

That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent into the United States, and the residence of such persons therein, be and the same are hereby extended and continued, including the act entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Coming of Chinese Laborers to the United States," approved September 13, 1888, so far as the same is not inconsistent with treaty obligations now existing, in full force and effect until the 7th day of December, 1904, and so long as the treaty between China and the United States, concluded on March 17, 1894, and proclaimed by the President on December 8, 1894, shall continue in force, and said laws shall apply to all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States and to all immigration of Chinese laborers from the islands to the mainland territory of the United States, or from one portion of the island territory of the United States to another portion of said island territory. Provided, however, that this shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another island of the same group or to any islands within the jurisdiction of any State, or of the district of Alaska.

Sec. 2. That in case said treaty be terminated as provided in Article VI. thereof, this act and the acts hereby extended and continued shall remain in force until there shall be concluded between the United States and China a new treaty respecting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and until appropriate laws shall be passed to carry into effect the provisions thereof.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to make and prescribe, and from time to time change, such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper to execute the provisions of this act and of the acts hereby extended and continued and of said treaty of December 8, 1894, and, with the approval of the President, to appoint such agents as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of said treaty and said acts.

The bill was afterward approved by a conference of Senate and House committees, and was finally adopted by both legislative bodies, and April 28 was sent to the President for signature.



COL. EUGENE F. WARE,
THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Mr. Ware (of Topeka, Kan.) served honorably in the Civil War and has since gained distinction at the bar. Under the nom de plume of "Ironquill" he has written considerable meritorious verse in which the purity of his political ideals is apparent. He has never been known as a professional politician.

House of Representatives. — The Chinese exclusion bill was passed by the House, April 7. It is a measure of extreme thoroughness. All Chinese are excluded, even those of mixed blood. The employment of Chinese sailors on American ships is prohibited. This provision was adopted by a vote of 100 to 74. The bill practically re-enacts all the provisions of the existing laws. Further, the action of the exclusion laws is extended to the Philippines and all other possessions of the United States. Chinese laborers in those dependencies are not permitted to enter this country.

On April 18 a combination of Republican members opposed to reciprocity with Cuba and especially to the admission of Cuban sugar at a reduced tariff rate, with the Democratic minority of the House, succeeded in carrying an amendment to the Cuban reciprocity bill, by which, if the bill becomes law, the differential on refined sugar will be abolished. The vote for the amendment was 199 against 105. The refusal of the friends of the beet-sugar interest to obey the dictation of the leaders of their party was a surprise. It was the first exhibition in the present Congress of open dissatisfaction with the rule of the Speaker and the most powerful of the chairmen of committees. There were sixty-four "insurgent" Republican representatives. The House then voted to disagree with the Senate bill for exclusion of Chinese, and a committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate upon the subject. "There is no concealing the fact," wrote the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "that the situation in the House is extremely important from the point of view of the House leaders. They have been ridden down and overruled in a way which is most emphatic and significant. It brings to the front immediately the question of what shall be done to preserve the prestige of the leaders in order to carry out the policies of the party and the adminstration for the remainder of this Congress."

Mr. Jamas H. Post, of New York, president of the National Sugar Refining Company, estimates the loss to American refiners, should the bill as passed in the House become law, at $6,000,000 a year.

Connecticut. — *The Economic League.* Ignatius A. Sullivan, president of the Central Labor Union of Hartford, was elected Mayor of that city April 7, by a vote of 6,639 against 6,134 votes cast for the nominees of the Republican party. The cities of Bridgeport and Ansonia had previously chosen Labor-unionist mayors. The labor unions throughout the State were planning to win political control in all municipalities wherever they possess sufficient voting strength. In pursuance of this intention the trade unions of the State have combined to form a new political party, and they propose to elect their candidates for the Governorship and the Legislature. The party is known as the Economic League. The League will not attempt to capture either the Democratic or the Republican State Convention.

Michigan. — *Sugar from Corn.* — The organization, by C. W. Post, of a company with $3,000,000 capital, for the manufacture of sugar, glucose, grape-sugar, and syrup from corn, was reported from Battle Creek, Mich., April 19. The company proposes to establish a great plant in the corn belt of the West with capacity to use daily 20,000 bushels of corn. Among the stockholders are Edwin Gould and George W. Ballou of New York. The company is organized under the laws of New York State.

New Jersey. — *Great Fire at Atlantic City.* — A fire which totally destroyed eleven hotels, together with many cottages and business houses, broke out in Atlantic City, in the forenoon of April 3, and caused a property loss of about three-quarters of a million dollars, about one-fifth covered by insurance. The fire raged during five hours and for a while the destruction of the whole city seemed inevitable. The buildings destroyed were mostly of wood. The very day of the fire the Governor of New Jersey affixed his signature to a new charter of the city,

in which provision is made that buildings hereafter to be erected in the city, or at least on its ocean front, the favorite site for hotels, shall be made fireproof.

New York. — *Anti-Anarchist Law.* — Governor Odell (April 3) signed the bill for the repression of anarchism. The law imposes a penalty of not more than two years' imprisonment, or a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, on persons who advocate anarchistic doctrines by speech, writing or otherwise. It is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than $2,000, or by imprisonment for not over two years, or by both, to publish books, newspapers, or serials advocating anarchy; and the same penalty is provided for owners, agents or occupants of houses harboring avowed anarchists.

To Celebrate the Discovery of the Hudson. — Hudson discovered in 1609 the river which bears his name, and it is proposed to celebrate in 1909 the ter-centenary of that discovery. A meeting of citizens of New York was held early in April at which a temporary organization was effected and a board of governors chosen. In the seven years intervening between 1902 and 1909 plans can be formed and well matured for a worthy commemoration of an event whose sequel cannot yet be duly estimated.

Cuba. — *Home-Coming of the President-Elect.* — T. Estrada Palma arrived at Gibara, April 20, after an exile of twenty years in the United States. His welcome at his point of landing was most enthusiastic. Thirty years before he had been taken away from that port a prisoner of war on a Spanish ship.

In a speech he counseled the people to abandon politics and give their attention to the betterment and reconstruction of their country. It was his ambition to bring the various elements together, so they might all work to one end, the building up of Cuba. Señor de Quesada followed with a speech in which he congratulated the Cubans and the Spaniards in his audience upon the happy union now existing between the two people.

At every point in his progress through the island, General Palma was received with lively demonstrations of affection and confidence. At Holguin, where twenty-five years ago he was a prisoner held on charge of treason and rebellion, the whole population of the town and neighboring district did him honor. At Bayamo, his native town, he was met by many of his old companions in arms, among them Rabi, Lora, Salcedo, and Capole. At Bayamo, to an inquiry from the *Union Espanola*, a representative Spanish paper of Havana, whether at his public reception in the capital he would be pleased to see the Spanish and the Cuban flags together, he replied that it would please him very much; but as he was not advised as to the local feeling in Havana, he preferred not to express a definite opinion.

General Palma's mother was buried thirty-two years ago at Bayamo. On April 26 the body was taken out of the grave and with great solemnity deposited in a vault in the cemetery. The four Cuban veterans, Robi, Lora, Capole, and Salcedo were the pallbearers. The procession to the cemetery was made up of some two thousand persons. At Manzanillo, General Bartolome Maso, General Palma's competitor for the office of President, paid his respects to the President-elect and pledged to him his support.

Reeves Pardoned. — W. H. Reeves, recently convicted of fraud in the Insular Postoffice department and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,516, was pardoned, April 22, by Governor Wood and immediately set at liberty. Reeves had given testimony which led to the conviction of Estes G. Rathbone, his partner in guilt. For this service the government had promised him a pardon. On the trial of Rathbone counsel for the defense alleged this understanding between the government and Reeves, but the allegation was emphatically contradicted at the time.

Porto Rico. — *Iglesias Judgment Reversed.* — The judgment of the court which last December found Santiago Iglesias, President of the Porto Rico Federation of Labor, guilty of conspiring to raise the price of labor in the island, was reversed April 15 by a decision of the Insular Supreme Court, and Iglesias was ordered to be discharged from prison after serving four months of the three years' term to which he was sentenced. But the fine of $25, imposed by the lower tribunal in punishment of Iglesias' contempt of court in not obeying a summons, was allowed to stand.

Trade with the United States. — Commerce between the United States and the island has grown enormously, especially since the removal of all tariff restrictions in July of last year. The United States imports from the island about three times as much as in the last five years of Spanish rule; and the exports from Porto Rico to this country have increased fivefold. The receipts of merchandise from Porto Rico at United States ports amount to between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 a year; and the shipments to the island, which last year were $7,000,000, promise this year to be $10,000,000.

Public Schools. — In an address to the American Social Science Association at Washington, April 24, Professor M. G. Brumbaugh gave an account of the progress of public school instruction in Porto Rico since American occupation.

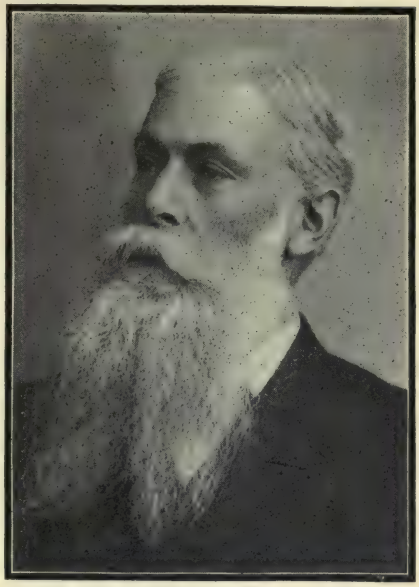
Spain, in four hundred years, had not erected one schoolhouse. During the term of military rule in the island, 612 schools were opened and 23,000 pupils were enrolled. In the first year of civil government, 800 schools, with 36,000 pupils, were maintained, at a cost of $400,000. In the second year the appropriation was over half a million dollars. There are now a thousand schools, with 50,000 pupils; and the demand for schools is steadily rising.

The average month's attendance in the year 1901-2 was seventy-five per cent — one per cent less than in Massachusetts. The lack of teachers retards progress, but relief will soon be afforded by the Normal School which has been opened at Rio Pedras. On the opening day it had 806 pupils. At the end of ten weeks the young men and women asked the commissioner to set half the questions for a teacher's certificate in the English language. Everywhere the knowledge of English is diffused; everywhere the children speak it.

Of buildings erected especially for schools there are forty-six, and they are "first-class American schoolhouses." They stand usually in an acre lot of ground, and the agricultural scholars cultivate the soil one-half of each school day. More than 1,200 pupils are receiving systematic instruction in agriculture. In the little coast town of Loiza the laborers in the cane fields attend a night school. The average salary of teachers is over $40 a month.

Hawaii. — *Governor Dole Vindicated.* — After conferences with Governor Dole at the White House, President Roosevelt

decided to ignore the charges that have been brought against him and to appoint him to another term of the Governorship of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Secretary of State, Henry E. Cooper, is also to be reappointed. At the close of the conferences this semi-official announcement was made of the result. The President, after most careful investigation and hearing as many men as possible and hearing from others, has come to the conclusion that Governor Dole's course has been such as to warrant his continuance as Governor of Hawaii and entitle him to the respect and hearty support of the administration.



GOVERNOR DOLE OF HAWAII.

The Philippines. — *Major Gardener's Report.* — When Governor Taft was before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, he presented to the committee copies of reports from governors of twenty-three organized provinces. Later it appeared that Governor Taft had received a report from Major Cornelius Gardener, Civil Governor of the Province of Tayabas, dated December 16, 1901. That document was not among the reports submitted to the Senate committee. As Major Gardener's report was believed by members of the committee to be essential to the investigation they were making, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate it to them. This the Secretary did, and with the report sent to the committee a letter from Governor Taft in which he says that the document came into his hands on the eve of his leaving Manila for home, hence he had no opportunity to refer the report to General Chaffee at Manila. On his arrival at Washington, he handed the report to the Secretary of War for transmission to General Chaffee. He explained his withholding this report from the Senate committee, when he submitted the reports of the governors of the twenty-three organized provinces, by saying that he had "expressly limited them to those in which there was no insurrection," but Tayabas was not of that category.

Governor Gardener, in his report, suggests the concentration of the United States troops in one or two garrisons in the province, if it is desired to conserve and encourage the good-will and loyalty of the people. Possessing intimate acquaintance with the natives, Major Gardener declares that formerly the people were very kindly disposed toward the United States; but of late, by reason of the conduct of the troops in laying the country waste, burning the barrios, torturing the natives by the so-called water-cure to elicit information, and treating every native as an insurrecto at heart, that friendly disposition is being fast destroyed and a deep hatred against us engendered. If these things are to be done, he would have them done by native troops, not by the army of the United States. He believes that the policy now in vogue in Batangas, Laguna, and Samar, is "sowing the seeds of a revolution against us hereafter whenever a good opportunity offers." He declares that the attitude of the army is decidedly hostile to the provincial and municipal governments throughout the islands. Army officers

ridicule the system of provincial governments, even in presence of the natives. Outrages committed by officers and soldiers are seldom punished. Major Gardener has found that "just and kind treatment, uniform and continued, is the only way by which the people can be made permanently our friends and satisfied with the United States government. In conclusion the Governor of Tayabas appeals to his record as an officer in the regular army of the United States and as a civil administrator: —

> Having been stationed six years on the Rio Grande, I am well acquainted with the natives of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and while stationed in the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, I visited every town in that province, and was able to observe the intelligence and education there. I believe that the people of Tayabas province are in every way superior in education, intelligence, morals and civilization to the people of Tamaulipas or Santa Clara. As an officer of the army, I regret that my duty as Civil Governor of this province impels me to state the attitude of the majority of my fellow-officers toward civil government in these islands, and its effect upon the people, but I feel that the interests of the government involved and the future of these people, for whose welfare we are responsible, are of such vast importance that I ought to report things as I see and know them, in order that my civil superiors may be able intelligently to order what the situation demands.

The "Water Cure." — The committee continued to take testimony to the end of the month, and the investigation was still to continue. At the session of April 14, the testimony of Charles S. Riley and William L. Smith was taken regarding the use of the "water cure." Mr. Riley, a resident of Northampton, Mass., was a sergeant in the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Philippines about eighteen months, ending March, 1901. On November 27, 1900, the "water cure" was applied to the presidente of Igbaras, Iloilo, to compel him to give information regarding the movements of insurgents. The presidente, stripped to the waist and his hands tied behind, was laid under a large tank of water, with his mouth held open under the faucet through which the water was allowed to run. Captain Glenn and Lieutenant Conger, of the regular army, and Dr. Lyons, a contract surgeon, stood near, also many soldiers. When the man at last promised to tell all he knew he was released, but not allowed to escape. He was taken again, as he was about to mount a horse, and was again treated with the "cure" under another form. He now agreed to answer questions. William L. Smith, of Athol, Mass., a private in the Twenty-sixth Volunteers, had seen two policemen tortured at Igbaras. The "cure" was in these instances administered by men of the Eighteenth Infantry. Smith further testified that he had assisted in the burning of the town of Igbaras. The natives generally escaped only with the clothes they wore. Igbaras had, he supposed, a population of 10,000. All these acts were done under the direction of Captain Glenn, judge-advocate of the Visayas department.

The day after Riley and Smith had given this testimony, the Secretary of War sent a long cable dispatch to General Chaffee, directing him to order Major Glenn to San Francisco with a view to his trial by court-martial. General Chaffee was also directed to secure witnesses for the prosecution or defense and to forward them to San Francisco. Lieutenant Conger and Surgeon Lyon had already returned to the United States.

The dispatch to General Chaffee dealt not only with the charges against those officers but also with the allegations contained in the report of Major Gardener, Governor of Tayabas, with the care of Major Waller, and with the alleged orders of General Jacob H. Smith, to slay and burn, to take no prisoners, and to kill "everything over ten." General Chaffee must spare no effort to uncover every care of alleged inhumanity and to bring the offenders to justice. "The President," says the dispatch, "desires to know in the fullest manner all the facts, nothing being concealed, and no man being for any reason favored or shielded. . . . Great as has been the provocation in dealing with foes who habitually resort to treachery, murder and torture against our men, nothing can

justify, or will be held to justify, the use of torture or inhuman conduct of any kind on the part of the American army."

Waller Court-Martial.— The trial of Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, on charge of putting to death without trial several Samar natives, was concluded April 12. On April 11, Major Waller addressed the court in his own defense.

He recalled his conduct in the naval fight at Santiago, and his humanity to the defeated Spaniards on that occasion. His kindness to the Spanish prisoners had been acknowledged by them in many letters. He would cite precedents to show that his action in Samar was not contrary to the usages of civilized warfare. In 1882 he was with the British army in Egypt. There the Arabs captured pickets of the Bengal cavalry, decapitated the prisoners and stuck their heads on poles. In retaliation, all Arabs caught were summarily shot to death. Again, in the Chinese commotion, the Boxers multilated the dead and tortured the wounded to death. In return, every Boxer that was captured was executed straightway. Such was the practice of all the military forces engaged in that campaign. Such was his practice during the three weeks of his exercise of command. Such, too, was it afterward. No protest was made then or later. Now, the natives of Samar are by nature treacherous; they revel in blood and in wantonly dishonoring the human body. "I shot them. I honestly thought then that I was right, and I believe so now. Neither my people nor the world will believe me to be a murderer."

The next day, April 12, the Judge Advocate, Major Henry P. Kingsbury, in summing up for the prosecution, contended that there was nothing in the conduct of the men who were shot that deserved capital punishment. He blamed Major Waller for the disasters that befell the marines, and accused Major Waller of abandoning ten helpless comrades "whose bones are now bleaching on the banks of the Lanang," to die of hunger. The natives "were lined up for the raffle of death at the sole will and pleasure of Private Davis, a marine, who was judge and prosecutor." The natives, according to the evidence, had in many instances acted in a highly commendable manner, and their faithfulness, not their treachery, had been disclosed before the court.

The judgment of the court was rendered April 13. Major Waller was acquitted, the court standing eleven for that verdict and two for a verdict of guilty.

Court-Martial Trial of General Smith.—In the trial of Major Waller the claim was made for the defense that Waller acted under General Smith's orders when he ordered the killing of unarmed Filipinos. That led President Roosevelt to order a court-martial to try General Smith on the charge of "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline."

The court met at Manila April 25, General Wheaton presiding. Colonel Charles A. Woodruff, counsel for the defense, said that to simplify the proceedings he would admit that General Jacob H. Smith did give instructions to Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar "a howling wilderness"; that he wanted killed everybody capable of bearing arms; and that he did specify all over ten years of age, as the Samar boys of that age are as dangerous as their elders. Two witnesses only were examined, Captain David D. Porter and Lieutenant H. A. Day. Their testimony was not important.

At the next session of the court Major Waller testified as to orders he had received from General Smith to "kill and burn" and to make Samar "a howling wilderness." He and other officers testified regarding the part taken by boys of less than fifteen years in active hostilities; others told of atrocities committed by insurgents.

Malvar Surrenders.— The surrender of the insurgent, General Malvar, to General J. Franklin Bell, at Lipa, Batangas Province, was announced from Manila April 16.

With Malvar the entire insurgent force of the provinces of Laguna and Batan-

gas made submission to the United States government. General Bell can now easily quell the insurrectionary movements in Tayabas and Cavite provinces. General Wheaton gives General Bell great credit for his indefatigable conduct of the campaign. Malvar has ordered all the insurgents formerly under his command to surrender to the Americans.

Trouble with the Moros. — A dispatch of April 15, from General Chaffee to the Secretary of War, announced the forming of an expeditionary force of 1200 men, cavalry and artillery, under Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, which was to march April 27 for Lake Lano, Mindanao, to enforce the surrender of the assassins of American soldiers. Every precaution would be taken, wrote General Chaffee, not to bring on a general engagement with the Moros; but he held it important to assert authority. He had written the Dattos informing them of the friendly disposition of the American government. His purpose was simply to inflict punishment on the assassins; and the American government claimed the right to explore the country between Ilana and Ilimar bays.

A telegram from Manila of April 22 reports two engagements of American troops with Moros in the previous twenty-four hours. In a skirmish with a party of Moros seven of them were killed. The Moro villages were flying red flags, which signified that they intended to fight to the uttermost. Sultan Pualo and a force of natives were repulsed in an attempt to recover the ground lost in the first encounter. General Davis, in command at Zamboanga, Mindanao, had received President Roosevelt's instructions to withdraw troops, with which, of course, he would promptly comply; but he telegraphed to General Chaffee that the withdrawal would result in the total loss of American prestige among the Moros. The order of withdrawal had not reached Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, who was beyond reach of the telegraph.

Cholera. — In the three or four months previous to April 13, there were in Manila 245 cases of cholera, of which 192 had a fatal termination. In the provinces the cases numbered 418, deaths 318.

Military Protection Desired. — The merchants of Lagonoy, South Camarines Province, April 13, petitioned General Chaffee not to withdraw the troops from their town. They feared for their lives and property were they to be left without protection by the military. If the troops were withdrawn the enemy would cut off the food supply of the place. The local police are insufficient to insure order.

Labor Interests. — *Government by Injunction.* — A manifesto of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, issued April 19, recommends that all organized workers, in national, State, central, or local unions, shall at their public celebrations on May 1, July 4, and September 1 (Labor Day), 1902, concentrate their attention on discussion of injunctions in labor disputes; and that they shall pass resolutions demanding at the hands of Congress and State Legislatures the enactment of laws to that end. "The American workmen," says the executive committee, "are law-abiding, faithful, and loyal citizens. They have no desire for immunity from the laws governing other citizens, but they most emphatically resent and protest against the actions of courts convicting them and sentencing them to prison for acts which they have the legal right to perform; and condemned, too, without proper opportunity for defense and trial before a jury of their peers."

Miscellaneous. — *Steamship Companies Combined.* — Six steamship companies — the White Star, Dominion, Leyland, Atlantic Transport, American, and Red Star — announced about April 20 that they had effected a combination to fix and regulate passenger and freight charges and put an end to ruinous competition. There will be a company formed on the plan of the United States Steel Corporation, which will bring together under a central control all the companies, without prejudice to their individual states. The ships of the sev-

eral lines will sail under the same flags as now, and will receive the same subsidies as before consolidation. In case of war the subsidizing government will have the same right as now to draft the ships into the auxiliary, naval, or transport service. "The control of the company," said Mr. George W. Perkins, representing J. P. Morgan, who brought the combination about, "will be entirely American, and will be exercised from America."

It is understood that nearly all the great financial concerns of the United States, among them the Standard Oil interests, are united in the syndicate. But it is not supposed that the syndicate will be required to furnish a very large sum of money to finance the enterprise. The shares of the steamship companies, it is expected, will be exchanged for the new corporation's securities, as was the case when the United States Steel Corporation was formed. Other companies besides those already in the combination will doubtless enter it.

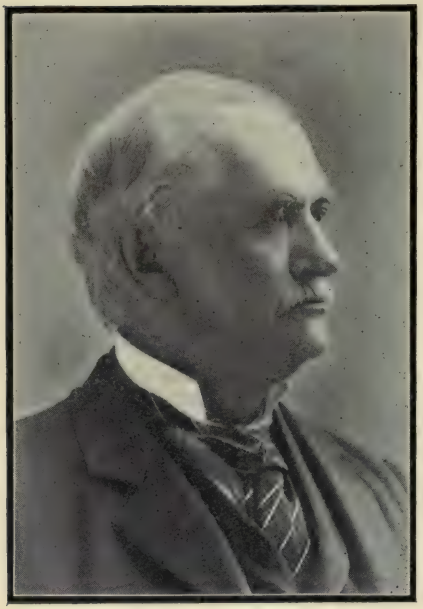
In the fleets already controlled, or soon to be controlled by the new company, are 114 steamships, having a combined tonnage of 840,077. Most of those steamships are modern, and among them are some of the largest steamships afloat.

The announcement of the combination was received in England as portending grave danger to British shipping interests and British supremacy on the seas. Such was the feeling at first, but soon more hopeful views were entertained. The *Westminster Gazette* takes comfort from the thought that if the law of Congress forbidding foreign-built ships to fly the American flag be repealed, "the British, as shipbuilders, stand to gain what they will lose as ship owners." The *Spectator* sees in this combination an inevitable natural development. All that can be done is "to allow natural forces to operate freely in buying and selling, but vigilantly to protect unwilling sellers from any attempt to coerce them into parting with their holdings." The *Saturday Review* foresees the passing of all the British vessels in the combination to the American flag, and says: "The nation will now be compelled to step in and save its very existence."

To Restrain the Beef Trust. — The great and rapid advance in prices of meats throughout the country, having called forth in the press and in the meetings of public bodies loud complaints against the great meat-packing companies of Chicago and the West, Attorney-General Knox (April 24) directed an examination to be made conjointly by W. A. Day of Washington, as special assistant to the Attorney-General, and Mr. Bethea, United States District Attorney at Chicago, with a view to instituting legal proceedings against the packers' combination. On April 24 the Attorney-General made public a statement in which he says that there was then in hand evidence sufficient on which to frame bills in equity for an injunction by which the combination can be restrained from further proceedings under their private agreements, which are in restraint of trade and therefore illegal. He therefore had directed the District Attorney at Chicago to prepare such bill for an injunction "against all the corporations and persons who are parties to the combinations mentioned."

A New American Island. — A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Honolulu, March 22, tells of an island in the Pacific Ocean acquired by the United States three years ago by title, not of conquest, not of treaty cession, but of discovery. It is situated about 800 miles southeast of Yokohama, and about the same distance north-northeast of Guam. It lies about 2,800 miles west of Honolulu. The island was discovered — at least the claim of discovery is made — by Captain Andrew Rosehill, June 29, 1889. He formally took possession in the name of the United States. The island has valuable guano deposits.

Captain Rosehill made applications immediately to the State Department for recognition of his rights in the island; but not till March of this year was definite action taken. He was then informed that upon giving bond of $50,000 he



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN,
OF ALABAMA.
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, and leading advocate of the Nicaragua route.

would be allowed to take possession. The United States still exercises sovereignty, and reserves the right of eminent domain.

The government of Japan will probably deny the validity of the United States' title. It is said that a Japanese settlement has been made on the island within the last year or two.

Production and Consumption of Sugar. — Statistics compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the sugar consumed in the United States has increased from 1,272,426,342 pounds in 1870 to 5,313,937,840 pounds in 1901. In 1870 the yearly consumption per capita was 33 pounds, but in 1901 it was 68 pounds. In 1901, of the 5,313,937,840 pounds consumed, a little more than one-sixth was produced at home and an equal amount in the insular possessions of the United States. Of the sugar we imported from foreign countries, amounting to 3,712,210,968 pounds, there came from Cuba 1,302,860,514 pounds. Of the domestic production of sugar, about one-third was from the beet, two-thirds from cane.

The Nicaragua Canal Route. — Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made a five-hours' speech in the Senate, April 17, in advocacy of the Nicaragua route for the isthmian canal. Investigation, he said, has developed every fact that needs to be ascertained with regard to the problem of constructing the canal. The only question that remains to be decided is which of the two routes is to be preferred — the Panama or the Nicaragua. In making the choice we have only to decide which route will best serve the ends of commerce and the needs of the government. A difference of $50,000,000 in cost between two routes, if such difference should exist, must not be decisive of the choice of route. The cost of constructing the Nicaragua canal is a matter as nearly within the limits of exact calculation as that of any public work of like magnitude. If on the Nicaragua route a dam at Conchuda or Boca San Carlos, or at Ochoa, or at Tamborgrunde, or any other point on the San Juan river should fail, that would involve only the loss of that structure, to be replaced on a better location if a lake level canal is preferred. But on the Panama route, should the dam at Bohio fail, there would be an end to that canal forever. The balance of mischance on the Panama route is at least ten to one on the Nicaragua; and that balance would deter the boldest gambler from venturing $80,000,000 for a profit which, in the event of success, could not exceed $6,000,000. But in fact the loss of a dam at Bohio would be not less than $144,233,358.

The Decline in Exports. — To quiet any apprehensions that might exist of a serious decline of our export trade, because in the nine months ending with March exports were $59,000,000 less than in the corresponding months last year, the chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the decline is due to abnormal and temporary condi-

tions, and hence does not portend any reduction of the foreign demand for American products. The chief reduction in our exports is due to the short corn crop of last year, caused by drought. That caused a reduced export of corn and also of beef and pork, or "corn in the condensed form." In the last four years the export of corn was about 200,000,000 bushels annually. In the present fiscal year it will not be one-fifth as large. In the nine months ending with March, 1902, we exported only 24,000,000 bushels. The previous year it was, in the same months, 145,000,000. Shortage of corn compelled farmers to resort to oats as feed for their cattle. Consequently the export of oats and oatmeal was reduced by about 50 per cent. The value of exports of corn and oats fell $57,000,000, which is within two millions of the total decline in exports. Though the export of cotton was very much greater than in 1901, — 3,074,568,421 pounds against 2,740,568,107 pounds, — the value was $13,000,000 less because of decline in the market price.

But with a decline of exports there was in the nine months under review an increase of imports to the amount of $79,000,000. This increase of imports gives no cause for anxiety, says the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Austin; on the contrary, it is evidence of prosperity. The increase is chiefly in the import of manufacturers' raw materials. In the eight months ending with February the increase in those materials imported was $57,000,000, while the total increase of imports was but $71,000,000. "So long," he says, "as the increase in importations is chiefly in articles which we cannot produce at home and indicates a growth in manufacturing, the increase will be welcomed by all. . . . Even in this apparently adverse year, we are still to have a favorable balance of between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000."

CANADA.

Canada's Future. — A Canadian writer says that until recently Canadians were wont to discuss, "on occasion, some four alternatives, any one of which might become the destiny of Canada": (1) remaining as it is, (2) annexation to the United States, (3) independence, (4) membership in a new British Empire. The discussion is said to have largely ceased. "Canada thinks she has found her destiny, and Imperialism is the word." The declaration is strongly made that this "is not a passing enthusiasm, no mere momentary warming of the heart by the sound and splendor of a pageant; it is deep and permanent." Canada is to be "an independent and willing partner in the doings and destiny of a great, free family." This expression is in interesting contrast with others equally recent (see p. 228), but that it represents the prevailing sentiment among English Canadians at this hour is scarcely to be questioned. In an address in Boston, on April 9, Hon. J. P. Longley, for sixteen years Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, said: —

> The trend of events during the last eight or ten years in Canada has been unquestionably in the direction of imperialism; in other words, in the direction of throwing all the power and force of the Canadian people into the maintenance and upholding of the great empire to which we belong.

Relations with the United States. — That the present relations between Canada and the United States are not what they should be, considering their geographical contiguity and their commercial and social interests, appears evident to the Boston *Transcript* which declares these relations to be "as glaring an exhibition of international friction and folly as exists between such near neighbors in any part of the world."

The trouble is not with Canada. The dominant Liberal party has stood for better relations with the United States. The French element of Canada, twenty-five per cent of the population, is largely Liberal and is strongly desirous of the removal of artificial barriers between the two countries. The annexation sentiment of Canada is in the Liberal ranks. The overtures made to the United States by the Dominion several years ago were as undoubtedly friendly as they were practical and mutually ad-

vantageous. These advances, however, were repelled and the drastic economic legislation which followed in the United States was injurious to the general interests of both countries. It certainly was a bitter disappointment to the Canadian Liberals, as it was a source of undisguised joy to the Conservatives — "the party of high protection and retaliatory legislation." It is not surprising that the Liberals themselves have since felt that nothing was left but to direct into other channels what they had to give in the conduct of a mutually beneficent commerce. The policy of the United States government toward Canada is producing natural results. The example set by our prohibitory tariff on Canadian lumber, which broke up close relations on both sides the line and hurt American as well as Canadian industries, is being followed by Canadians in a harmful system of retaliation. Just as American capital seeks profitable investment in Canadian railroads, the Dominion proposes to shut out Americans from building in her territory. She is not going to issue franchises for lines competing with her own railroad enterprises. And there is threatened a raising of Canada's protective tariff against the products of the United States.

But more potent influences are also at work than greed and pique. It is a significant fact of the hour that large numbers of Americans are migrating to Central and Western Canada. Ten thousand are said to have crossed the line this spring. The migration from Eastern Canada into the States is constantly large. While it is true that monopolists are mighty and prejudices die slowly it may be safely assumed that the masses of populations that are fast interblending will in time sweep aside the policies that in the interest of the comparatively few tend to keep them organically apart. It is confidently affirmed that at the present rate of emigration from the Northwest to Central and Western Canada, two million Americans will be in the Dominion at the end of twenty years. Consider this an overstatement; nevertheless, the migration, in view of the attractions offered to settlers, is sure to be very large, and politicians, business men, and newspapers in the Northwest have much speculation as to the effect of it upon the future political relations of the United States and Canada. It is not easy to doubt that this population movement makes for friendly relations and liberal international commercial policies.

Dominion Matters. — *The British Budget.* — That part of the British budget which imposes new duties on grain and flour has caused much disappointment in Canadian business circles. Some weeks ago the intimation that such duties were intended led the Boards of Trade throughout Canada to call upon the Dominion government to remind the British ministry of what Canada had done, in the matter of preference to British products and to urge a like consideration in return. But nothing was done and the provisions of the British budget are declared to be a poor recompense for Canada's contribution to the imperial cause in South Africa and for the preferential tariff granted to the mother country by the ministry of Sir Wilfred Laurier. The impost on flour will stimulate milling in Great Britain, it is said, but it will injure the Canadian export business. At a special meeting of a committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association the following resolution was adopted: —

> That the executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association be notified by this board of its great disappointment at the action of the British government in not giving a preference to the colonies in the new tariff imposed on breadstuffs.

In the Canadian Commons, on April 16, an attack was made on the government for not having secured a preferential treatment for Canada. It was assumed that in all probability the imperial government would, under the new budget, have accorded Canada a preference for her wheat and flour in the British market had the Dominion government been at all active to that end, or had it refrained from offering opposition to the policy of closer British union.

HALIFAX—THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY DEPOT.

Though it was a Laurier government that gave preferential duties to Great Britain, the Premier himself has never been personally in favor of preferential trade, and latterly his halting position on the question of imperial defense (p. 231) has given serious offense to many. In reply to the above-mentioned attack (April 16), Mr. Laurier said that the time was not opportune for obtaining such a preference and that the tax was one caused by the necessities of the South African war. The matter of trade relations between Great Britain and the colonies would be considered after the coronation.

The question of the commercial relaions of Great Britain to her colonies is not yet settled. It is intimated that Secretary Chamberlain has simply secured an advantageous ground for the discussion of commercial and tariff questions at the conference of colonial premiers and ministers after the coronation. Cables, shipping subsides, and postal service will also be considered at the conference, but the main topics will be imperial defense and trade. It is probable that some basis for financial contributions from the colonies for the imperial defense may be reached if some form of preferential tariff for imports from the colonies be adopted by the home government.

The Fourth War Contingent. — Canada has sent three contingents to the war in South Africa and is about to send another. Respecting popular interest in the war, Justice W. P. R. Street, of Toronto, said in New York on April 10 :—

> The people, rich and poor, high and low, — yes, French and English — are unanimous in favoring the prosecution of the conflict to an entirely successful issue. Of course, the French are not interested to the same degree. Though animated by the most fervent patriotism and the most loyal of subjects they do not feel the same fervor as does the Anglo-Saxon, for this is essentially an Anglo-Saxon struggle. But the French have volunteered in large numbers and discharged themselves with the highest credit.

Presumably what is said of the French population refers principally to the French residing in upper Canada.

Peace Proposal Voted Down. — The sentiments of the anti-imperialists of the Canadian Liberal party were represented in Parliament during April by

the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Charlton: —

This House is of the opinion that British supremacy should be maintained and firmly established in South Africa, to which end Canada has cheerfully contributed men and money. Having in view the effect of a policy of magnanimity and mercy at the cession of Canada, and at the close of the Civil War in the United States, and for other reasons, this House is also of the opinion that in the interest of peace and of future tranquillity, harmony and homogeneity in South Africa, the broadest policy of magnanimity and mercy may be extended to a brave foe, now opposing the British arms, upon condition of submission to British control. And upon this opinion humbly presented with the prayerful hope that it may aid in securing a favorable and honorable settlement of South African difficulties, this House invokes the considerate judgment of His Gracious Majesty, the King.

The resolution was voted down without discussion. It is said that its only supporters were Messrs. Henri Bourassa and Dominique Monet. Sir Wilfred Laurier pointed out that a resolution advising a universal amnesty would probably rather hinder the conclusion of peace than forward it, and that it was unwise to tender any advice as to what should be done in the matter of a settlement while negotiations between the British and Boers were in progress.

Racial Differences. — A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, writing from Montreal early in April, said that the differences between the British and the French population are steadily widening. The British are more British than the people of Great Britain, while the French are seeking to establish themselves as the dominant race. Everything possible, he continues, is being done to keep the British and French elements apart, socially, politically, and commercially. The French language is more exclusively used wherever under the conditions of the Capitulation Act it can be enforced. In Montreal the Catholic religious authorities insist upon a complete separation of their people from the Protestants, in social organizations, hospitals, and even amusements; and throughout the country, but especially in the Province of Quebec, the same thing is in progress. Migration of French to Western Canada goes forward systematically, and everything possible is done to prevent their assimilation with the other nationalities. The following expression is interesting, though conflicting somewhat with those of other observers: "Imperialism has overreached itself in Canada, and there is no longer the same enthusiasm that there was, even among its more ardent adherents. The British population of the country increases but slowly compared with the French, and only the British volunteer for South Africa. The religious feuds of Ontario, the racial struggle in Quebec, and the general narrow-mindedness in the Maritime Provinces are all responsible for a state of things that gravely threatens Canadian progress."

Dominion Finances. — The financial statement issued at Ottawa, April 5, shows that, for the nine months ending March 31, the Dominion revenue was $41,351,818, an increase of $3,433,801 over last year. The ordinary expenditure was $30,914,135, an increase of $2,286,522. On capital account there was expended $8,836,457, an increase of over one million dollars as compared with last year.

Religious Statistics. — According to a recent census bulletin, the totals for Canada of the membership of eighteen religious denominations for 1891 and 1901 are: —

	1901	1891
Adventists	8,064	6,354
Anglicans	680,346	646,095
Baptists	292,485	257,449
Brethren	8,071	11,637
Baptists (free will)	24,229	45,116
Congregationalists	28,283	27,157
Disciples of Christ	14,872	12,763
Friends (Quakers)	4,087	4,650
Jews	16,432	6,414
Lutherans	92,394	63,982
Methodists	916,862	847,765
Presbyterians	842,301	755,326
Protestants	11,607	12,253
Roman Catholics	2,228,997	1,992,017
Salvation Army	10,307	13,949
Tunkers	1,531	1,274
Unitarians	1,934	1,777
Universalists	2,589	3,186
Unspecified	44,186	89,355
Various sects	141,474	33,776
Total	5,371,051	4,833,239

There are said to be in Canada 1,579 persons styling themselves agnostics, 211 atheists, 5,060 Confucians, 78 Deists, 3 free worshipers, 1,006 free thinkers, 241 infidels, 47 Mohammedans, 14,466 pagans.

Quebec. — The Quebec Act of 1774 gave Quebec absolute civil and religious freedom and made the province loyal to England during the American Revolution and ever since. But the habitant of today takes little interest in the "imperial" idea. The spirit of political independence exists nowhere on earth more pronouncedly than it does in Quebec. It survives unquenchably from the days of Montcalm. There has been but little interest in Quebec in "contingents for South Africa," and Premier Laurier is "only popular there to the degree that he respects the French Canadian desire for neutrality." And Quebec cares little about the France beyond the seas. Moreover, there exists little or no desire to be annexed to the United States. It would be difficult to find on earth a million and a half of people more content to be just what they are than are to be found in Quebec. The population of old Canada occupies a unique position among the commonwealths of the earth.

Manitoba. — The official figures for the total vote on the Liquor Act referendum (p. 231) are 38,006. Of these, 15,647 voted "yes" and 22,359 voted "no," making a majority of 6,712 against the Liquor Act The total number of persons entitled to vote on the referendum, as closely as can be estimated, was 70,902.

As to the precise significance of the vote there is much uncertainty. On previous occasions, when prohibition pure and simple was the issue, Manitoba has given great majorities for the abstract principle. The provincial plebiscite elicited a majority of 10,922 for prohibition, and the Federal plebiscite brought out a favorable majority of 9,291. That in a few years there should be such a changed opinion as to convert these substantial majorities into a minority of five or six thousand is (says the Toronto *Mail and Empire*) not at all likely. The explanation may be found partly in the influx of population and partly in the nature of the proposition submitted to the province. By a large portion of the people of Manitoba it was held that the question is too important and too far-reaching to be shifted from the responsible government to the unorganized electorate. Many kept away from the polls in consequence of disgust with the course of the government. They chose to retreat rather than to attempt a victory which they considered, if accomplished, would be empty and valueless. Another branch of the temperance army held aloof because they foresaw that under the conditions of the referendum it was impossible to score a victory for such a law.

"The liquor interest," says the Montreal *Witness*, "has undertaken to rule Canada." The prohibitionists have no holiday season before them if they mean to prevent this.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Federation. — What is the real situation as to the sentiment in the island in favor of joining the Canadian federation (Vol. XI., p. 611)? Hon. A. M. Mackay, one of the four members of the opposition in the colonial Legislature, in an interview in Halifax March 26 said, as reported: —

> In 1869, when federation was a live question, the people of Newfoundland felt that if they entered the confederation they would be a subordinate colony and the loss of their autonomy and self-government would lessen their importance as a colony. That probably is the opinion today in a lesser degree. It is, of course, the sentimental aspect, but that is the view that weighs with the mass of the people. It is not a party question.

MEXICO.

Congress. — President Diaz opened the spring session of the Mexican Congress on the evening of April 1. His message covered the entire scope of legislative activity during the past six months. He said regarding the late Pan-American Congress that its effects as far as Mexico are concerned are favorable to promoting good relations with all participating republics. The arbitration agreement

adopted by the majority of the republics through their delegates will be sent to the Senate for its approval. Much space was given in the message to educational matters. The mining industry, the President said, continues to make notable progress, the railways have a total extent of 14,700 kilometers, and postal progress has been remarkable. Regarding the government's policy toward monopolists of grain, the President said it will be the purpose of the government to buy corn abroad in times of real or artificial scarcity, in order to help the poor people. Military matters were reviewed. It is the policy of the government that Mexico manufacture for herself all munitions of war. The economical situation is favorable, and the general condition of the country is prosperous.

Mr. Mealy Vindicated. — The Mexican Supreme Court of Appeals has handed down a decision in the case of Mr. Mealy (Vol. XI., p. 679), who was imprisoned at Monterey last year on a charge of contempt of court. He was summoned to give evidence in a mining investigation being made by the court at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. Sickness prevented his attendance at the time, but he sent his attorney to explain to the court. The court refused to accept his explanation, and ordered him to be arrested and sent forcibly to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. He was imprisoned in Monterey four days and in Ciudad Porfirio Diaz six days, in spite of protests of the American consuls. At the end of this time the charges of perjury and robbery were added to that of contempt of court. After urgent protests bail was allowed in the sum of $3,500, which Mealy had to furnish in cash of a certain issue. The decision above referred to states that the imprisonment of Mr. Mealy by the Federal District Court at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz was irregular and arbitrary. It is declared that Mr. Mealy was not in contempt of court and was not guilty of perjury.

GUATEMALA.

Earthquakes. — Friday night, April 18, a series of earthquakes began which

Map to show the location of the recent earthquakes in Guatemala.

continued intermittently for several days and caused much loss of life and destruction of property for a distance of about one hundred miles along the western part of the country. At Quezaltenango, in the hill country, five hundred persons are reported to have been killed or injured out of a population of possibly forty thousand. Amatitlan, ap lace of 10,000 inhabitants, is among the towns said to be partly reduced to ruins. Guatemala City was badly shaken. Quezaltenango was, next to Guatemala City, the prettiest town of Guatemala, while Amatitlan was one of the most attractive in the republic. Both towns were nestled in the main Cordillera about fifty miles from the Pacific seaboard. The consulate was destroyed at Quezaltenango. One American is reported as having been killed (Mrs. Clara Kildare). Death and damage to property are also reported to have resulted in the cities of San Marcos, San Pedro, San Juan Ostancalco, Tacana, Mazatenango, and Cuyotenango. These cities have from two thousand to five thousand inhabitants each. Much damage was done on the coffee plantations and at the ports of Ocos and Champerico, on the Pacific.

There are about six active volcanoes in Guatemala, the most noted being the Volcan de Agua, or Water Volcano,

which destroyed the city of Old Guatemala by a deluge of water in 1541.

Izalco, the burning mountain in Salvador, has been extinct for ten months, and during that time there have been frequent earthquakes and tidal waves along the coast.

Relations with Salvador. — The proposal to re-establish the Central American Confederacy of 1836-1839 raises perplexing problems. In 1885, General Rufino Barrios, then President of Guatemala, wanted to force the Republic of Salvador into accepting the idea of a new Central American Confederacy, with Guatemala at its head. He was killed in a battle with the Salvadoreans. It is said that President Cabrera is not likely to repeat that mistake, although there have been rumors of late of his placing a strong army between Jutiapa and the Salvadorean frontier. The *Republica*, of Costa Rica, says that the relations between the Republics of Salvador and Guatemala have become "extremely delicate," on acount of the conference at Corinto (p. 145), at which Guatemala was not represented.

HAYTI.

Revolution. — The revolutionary symptoms discernible in March (p. 233) were followed (April 5) by an attack upon, and capture of, Jacmel, a town on the south coast about thirty miles from Port au Prince, by a number of revolutionists under General Nicholas Baptiste. They held the place for twenty-four hours, released the persons who had been imprisoned there, and then retired to the hills, taking with them all the arms and ammunition they could obtain. The government was hastening re-inforcements and supplies to the place. Scores of suspected conspirators were being compelled to leave the island. Rumors were afloat of a bargain between President Sam and a syndicate of German capitalists by which the latter were to gain important advantages and were to uphold Sam in the presidency.

The twenty-third Legislature opened on the 14th.

On the 22d the government executed one Leon Gabriel for resisting the chief of police with firearms. The French Minister at Port au Prince, acting on the claim that Gabriel was a French citizen, sent a request to Paris for a man-of-war.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Revolution. — A new revolution was reported at the end of April, centering at Santiago and directed by Vice-President Horatio Vasquez. Dispatches following reported also an uprising in the South. The government appeared to be in a critical situation.

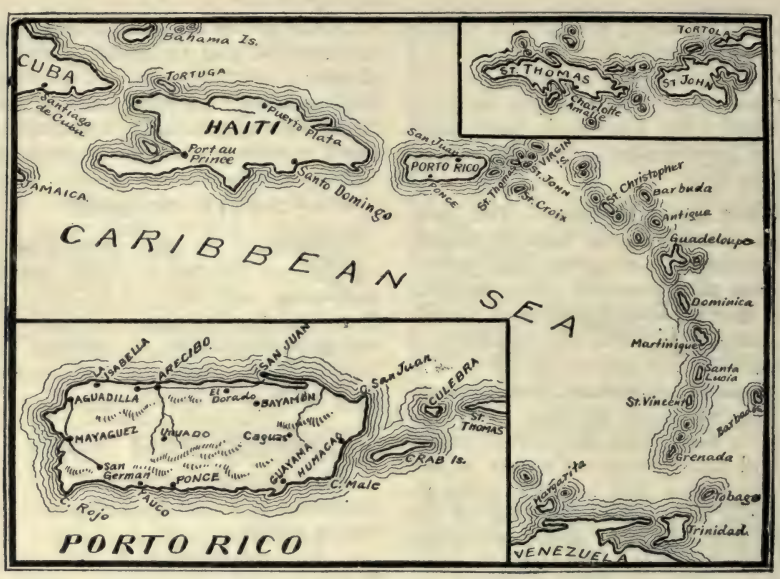
BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Jamaica. — The straitened condition of affairs (p. 146) developed rioting during April.

It was announced from Kingston, on March 30, that the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a memorial from the elected members of the Legislature, had said that, with all good-will toward the people of Jamaica and their representatives, he could not consent to any new constitution until the existing conditions have been given a fair and adequate trial, and, by common consent, have been found wanting. General disappointment was expressed over this reply.

On April 15, dispatches stated that with the object of facilitating the development of Kingston as a port of call for the contemplated isthmian canal, the local government had asked the British Admiralty to provide a naval dock of which merchant vessels can avail themselves.

The rioting above referred to was due to dissatisfaction with increased taxes imposed by the British government. Prosecutions for non-payment of taxes have been growing numerous. One of the riots reported occurred on the 19th at Annotto Bay on the northeast coast. It was confined chiefly to a conflict between the police and coolies employed on an estate. Police reinforcements, which were immediately sent from Port Antonio, put an end to the fighting.



MAP TO SHOW THE LOCATION OF THE ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

Many persons were injured and numerous arrests were made.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

At the close of April advices received from the Danish Island of St. Thomas announced an alarming activity of the volcano of Mont Pelee, on the French Island of Martinique. The volcano had been inactive since 1851. On Thursday, May 1, it belched forth smoke, ashes and flames. The town of St. Pierre was reported covered with ashes to the depth of a quarter of an inch, and as appearing to be enveloped in a fog.

COLOMBIA.

The Revolution. — It was reported at Panama from Bogota on April 3, by dispatches from President Marroquin, that the government forces had been victorious in two decisive engagements: General Valencia had destroyed the insurgent forces under Generals Soto and McAllister, and General Perdamo had defeated General Uribe Uribe in the department of Boyaca (situated between Bogota and the Venezuelan bounoary). Near the close of the month, however, heavy fighting was reported within fifty miles of Bogota, the reports having it that Uribe Uribe was still getting "the worst of it."

It appears that early in the month additional government troops were sent to the Isthmus against General Herrera who had been threatening Panama. The revolutionists were in strength at Bocas del Toro (west of Colon) where the United States gunboat *Machias* was guarding American interests. On the 18th a thousand government troops reached Colon from Barranquilla. Fighting was soon renewed near Panama and at Bocas del Toro. From the latter place the insurgents were compelled to retire. It is impossible to construct from the reports any clear statement of the situation; still less to predict the final outcome. If the insurgents have been suffering in the interior, as reported, and if it is true that the revolutionist general, Marin, has expressed a desire to lay down his arms if his life and the lives of his troops be guaranteed by the government, it would seem to be

but a question of a little time when the revolution will be ended — or temporarily suspended.

VENEZUELA.

The Rebellion. — Whether Colombia's rebellion is, or is not, waning, that of Venezuela appeared, during April, to be waxing. Perhaps as reliable a general statement as has been made is that of a gentleman (C. A. Hardy) recently returned from Venezuela, who represents (as reported in the New York *Tribune*), the rebel cause as growing and as in a fair way to win. He says: —

General Matos, the rebel leader, has invaded Maturin, Coro, Cumana, and Portuguesa. General Riera, of the rebels, has just fought several battles in Coro, and so far has not been defeated. The people of Venezuela are pretty much against the government, it seems, and Castro's rule is not popular. The latest news is that two battles have been fought, and in one of them the government chief, Higuera, was captured. The industries of the country are completely paralyzed; it will be a blessing to the country to have the rebellion settled one way or the other.

The government general, Castillo, met his death on the 22d in an attack on the revolutionists (under Generals Penaloza, Ducharme, and Rolando) among the mountains east of Barcelona. A panic was prevailing in Barcelona and Carupano, while the revolutionists took possession of Cumana (southwest of Carupano) on the 25th. Dispatches dated at Willemstad, Island of Curaçoa, May 3, stated that government troops under General Gomez, Vice-President of the Republic, had left Coro to join forces with General Velutini and General Velasquez, at Barcelona, and enter upon a new campaign against the revolutionists. The latter have a new steamer operating along the coast, named the *Guzman Blanco.*

The Asphalt Dispute. — Advices from Washington (April 8) state that beyond instructions to Minister Bowen to protect the interests of the New York and Bermudez Company, as far as consistent with its rights, the State Department has made no change in its policy in the Venezuelan asphalt dispute (p. 45). The

department received a dispatch from Mr. Bowen several weeks ago that the Warner-Quinlan syndicate was arranging to take possession of the asphalt lakes. The minister was directed to report the facts and try to maintain the *status quo* until the courts had settled the ownership of the lakes.

Relations with France. — In the protocol for the renewal of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela (p. 149) it is agreed that immediately after the ratification both countries shall appoint ministers and also nominate one arbitrator each to form a tribunal to sit at Caracas for the examination of the French claims against Venezuela arising out of the revolution there in 1892. In case of disagreement between the arbitrators Marquis del Muni, the Spanish Ambassador to France, is to act as umpire. The arbitrators and the umpire are to give a decision within a year from the ratification of the protocol. All other French claims up to May 22, 1899, will be settled by the same tribunal. The convention of 1895 between the two countries remains in force, providing that the French government will recognize the validity of Venezuelan tribunals and not interfere by diplomatic action except in case of a denial of justice. Venezuela will grant to France a commercial tariff on the most favored nation basis. The French claims against Venezuela amount to some $4,000,000.

Rights of Foreigners. — The following is the chief part of the text of the new law bearing on the rights of foreigners, submitted to the Venezuelan Congress by President Castro in March: —

Article 1. Foreigners within the territory of Venezuela shall enjoy the same civil rights as Venezuelans, as determined by the constitution of the republic.

Article 2. Foreigners within the territory shall be considered either as domiciled or as in transit.

Article 3. Domiciled foreigners shall be subject to the same obligations, as regards both their persons and property, as Venezuelans; but are not subject to military service nor to the payment of forced and extraordinary war contributions.

Article 6. Foreigners, whether domiciled or in transit, shall not mix in the public affairs of the republic nor in anything relating thereto.

Article 8. Foreigners who violate any of the provisions of Article 6 shall lose their condition of foreigners and shall, *ipso facto*, be subject to the responsibilities, burdens and obligations which any political contingency may attach to nationals.

Article 9. Foreigners in transit who violate any of the prescriptions of Article 6 shall be immediately expelled from the territory of the republic.

Article 11. Neither domiciled foreigners nor those in transit have any right to resort to the diplomatic channel, except when, having exhausted all legal means before the competent authorities, it clearly appears that there is a denial of justice or notorious injustice.

Article 12. Foreigners, like Venezuelans, have the right to claim from the government of the United States of Venezuela, by way of indemnization, all losses or damage which might be occasioned to them in time of war by legitimately constituted authorities.

ECUADOR.

Mr. De Leon's Case. — The trouble between American contractors and Ecuadorian officials has led to the retirement of United States Consul De Leon (at Guyaquil) who had actively engaged in the matter. He seems to have received the praise of Americans at Guyaquil but to have become *non grata* to the Ecuadorian government. He left Ecuador, as he himself is reported to have said, "never to return." His successor (Mr. Nast) was nominated at Washington May 1.

Honored by Spain. — The Queen Regent of Spain has conferred the grand cross for military merit upon President Leonidas Plaza. The only other Latin-American presidents holding this order are Presidents Diaz of Mexico and Roca of Argentine.

CHILE.

The Argentine Boundary. — The work of the British commissioner, Colonel Holdich, representing the "tribunal of arbitration" on the boundary question between Chile and the Argentine Republic (p. 236), appeared to be progressing favorably in the middle of April. Both nations were reported as on the

point of cancelling recent orders for warships and reaching a solution of the long-standing controversy. Later dispatches, however, were less assuring. Chile's military engineers were continuing the construction of strategic roads in the disputed territory, the building of which occasioned the present strain as being a violation of the previous agreement that the contested zone should remain, until the arbitrator's decision, absolutely untouched by either of the contestants (see Vol. XI., p. 682); and a dispatch to the London *Times* from Buenos Ayres (April 29) stated that difficulties in reaching an agreement limiting armaments would probably render negotiations unsuccessful. The following utterance by the Buenos Ayres *Standard* is significant: —

> When all is said and done, the gist of the question is not the boundary, but the desire to dominate. We are not so closely packed in this quarter of the world that we have to jog our neighbors, harm his fences or trespass on his lands. . . We venture to doubt the efficacy of Colonel Holdich's mission in resolving positions.

The New York *Tribune* has held constantly that the hegemony question — that of the predominance of Argentina or Chili over all South America, less Brazil — is the real and only one at the bottom of the alleged boundary quarrel.

Gold Payments. — Under a law of 1898 the Chilean government was to redeem its paper in gold on the first of January, 1902. But the treasury is not strong enough to safely guaranty gold payments yet, and a law has been passed postponing "resumption" till January 1, 1905.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Debt and Revenue. — The total funded external debt of the Argentine Republic, for which provision was made in the budget for 1901, is $386,004,118 in gold. Deducting from this (1) a proportion representing securities held by the nation itself, and (2) payments made by the national government for account of individual provinces with funds provided by the latter, and there remains as the total funded indebtedness weighing upon the national revenues the sum of $300,203,982 gold. These figures are presented in the *North American Review* (May) by Señor A. B. Martinez who, in the course of his paper, investigates the historical circumstances under which this debt was contracted and the reasons which justified it, and shows in what ratio the debt affects the nation's resources, what is its quota per capita of population, and how it compares with the national debts of other countries. The total revenue of the Republic is given as $65,598,000. Of this $27,744,675 was required for the public debt. It is not surprising that the remaining $37,854,000 was hardly sufficient to meet current expenses of government and also provide the necessary funds for improvements and public works indispensable to the development of a country lacking in roads, ports, and other instruments of commercial organization and prosperity.

The Chubut Colony. — A Welsh colony was established at the mouth of the Chubut River (near the 43d parallel, s. lat.) in 1864. After some years a railway was built to connect the harbor, Puerto Madryn, with the township of Trelew, the populated nucleus of the settlement. The cultivation of wheat, which thrives wonderfully in that place, gave to the Welsh farmers good returns, and today the colony has an extent of 250,000 hectares, a little more than 500,000 acres, and a reserve for futrue extension of 500,000 hectares, or more than 1,000,000 acres in all. During the past two years floods have done much damage, but the Argentine government has done much to keep the colonists from suffering overmuch. A discontented commission of farmers who have not liked the compulsory military service established by the government, went to London not long ago to inquire about immigration to Canada or South Africa; but this commission (says M. Garcia Meron, the Argentine Minister at Washington, under date of Mareh 7) has been repudiated by the large majority of the Chubut population. Minister Meron says:

At present Chubut is enjoying prosperity on account of the establishment, under my own efforts as former Secretary of Agriculture, of a line of steamers run by the Hamburg-American Company, under the Argentine flag, and which is helping on a large scale the development of the magnificent regions of the southern part of the Argentine Republic.

British Papers. — The British Colony in Argentina is represented by several daily papers, to which has recently been added a new illustrated weekly (issued at Buenos Ayres) entitled the *Anglo-Argentine.*

The Italian Colony. — A large Italian colony is resident in Buenos Ayres. Its members, especially in the wealthy section, have been considerably excited by an article appearing in the Milan *Corriere della Sera.* The author, Signor Barzini, represented the great mass of Italian immigrants as in poverty and as regarded with indifference by their wealthy fellow-countrymen in Buenos Ayres. Moreover, these rich Italians are accused of dropping Italian speech and customs and becoming more Argentine than the Argentines themselves. Hence "a storm in a teacup." The significance of the revelation seems to be that immigrants from Europe to South America do not, in the long run, retain any strong attachment to "the effete" ideas and institutions of the Old World. Germans, Italians, etc., migrating to America become everywhere very strong Americans.

A Railroad Over the Andes. — Repeated efforts have been made to construct a railway through the southern passes of the Andes to connect the railways of Argentina and Chile. The Southern Railway, an Argentine corporation backed by English capital, running from Buenos Ayres through the southern part of Argentina, is, according to a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, preparing to renew the attempt. Mr. Anderson, manager of the Southern Railway, is reported as saying that his company will extend its line through the southern passes via Las Lajas to Victoria. The Chilean government is said to approve the scheme.

VIEW IN CHRISTIANSTED, ISLAND OF ST. CROIX, DANISH WEST INDIES.

LORD BERESFORD.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliament. — On April 7, following the Easter recess, the House of Commons entered upon the second stage of its sessions, the stage which should determine how much of the promise of the King's opening speech (p. 48) was to be fulfilled. Resumption of debate on the Procedure Rules discovered "ominous unrest" in the ordinarily disciplined ranks of the Ministerialists.

The Budget. — The British treasury closes its books on the 31st of March of each year, but this year it had to anticipate the operation by two days, one of which happened to be a Sunday, the other a legal holiday. One of the unwritten laws of the House of Commons provides for a financial statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer som time in April, showing the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made the expected budget

announcements on the 14th. He declared that while the past year had not been exceptionally prosperous, there was nothing in the situation to create discouragement. The revenue figures showed no diminution of business at home, while there was a satisfactory increase of foreign trade, and there was no reason for thinking that there had been any falling off in the consuming power of the people. There had been a heavy slump in the receipts from tobacco, spirits, and beer, but there was a great increase in the consumption of tea and cocoa. The decrease in the receipts from spirits and tobacco was due to the forestalment of the duty during the previous year. Proceeding to give figures the Chancellor showed a total ordinary expenditure for 1902–3 estimated at £129,159,000, with war charges amounting to £45,450,000, making a grand total of £174,609,000, which is £12,993,000 below the total for 1901–2. He estimated the revenue for this year, on the basis of the present taxation, at £147,785,000, not including the cost of gratuities at the end of the war, the transporting of troops home, etc. The total deficit for the year is estimated at £26,824,000. To the deficit must be added £16,000,000 to £17,000,000 additional war expenditure. The revenue from the new taxation is expected to be £5,160,000. After borrowing £32,000,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make up the deficit by draft on the Exchequer. The national debt now stands at £747,806,000, the funded debt showing an increase of £58,000,000. The cost of the South African war during three years has been £165,034,000. Following are the chief provisions of the budget:—

A duty of threepence per hundredweight is imposed on all imported grain.

A duty of fivepence per hundredweight is imposed on flour and meal.

The income tax is increased a penny in the pound sterling.

A penny tax is imposed on dividend warrants, and twopenny stamps must be placed on checks, instead of one penny as heretofore.

The duties on wine, beer, tobacco and tea are not changed.

There is no increase in the duty on sugar.

The sinking fund is to be suspended.

The Loan.—The loan proposed by the budget was easily effected. Half of it was taken promptly by a syndicate of bankers. The other half, offered to the general public was, with equal promptness, subscribed for many times over, $25,000,000 of it coming to America. The loan was offered at some discount (93 1-2 on the 100, with 2 3-4 per cent interest) but the new bonds were speedily at a premium of 1 per cent. It seems that the whole loan might have been easily placed at par. The entire transaction is an ample vindication of the financial credit of the British government.

The New Taxes.—The proposal to tax grain and flour to increase the revenue created a great sensation and precipitated a sharp debate. The Cobden Club (bearing the name of the great free-trader who in 1846 secured the repeal of the English corn tax laws) was promptly out in a manifesto warning Englishmen against the new grain duties as the first move toward a protective policy. The cry of "A tax on bread!" was raised in the streets of London. In Parliament strong opposition to the tax was expressed by Sir William Vernon Harcourt (who declared it the most objectionable proposal made for many years), by John E. Redmond (who objected to it from the Irish view-point as a war tax), and by John Burns (who denounced it as "a cowardly budget for a bully's war"). The London Conservative press in general received the proposal as a thing to be approved in view of all the circumstances. The Liberal press vigorously condemned it. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in defense of the measure, argued that the tax was not really a violation of free-trade doctrines, that it was only a return to the "registration tax" which ought not to have been abolished by Gladstone and Lowe in 1868, and that it was absurd to say that the working classes are unable to pay the slight increase, considering their increased consumption of alcohol.

On the evening of the 22 the corn duty was carried by a vote of 283 to 197. The majority aroused considerable Opposition cheers, it being in striking contrast to the majority vote on the income tax resolution, which was carried by a vote of 297 to 67. The corn tax is generally regarded as evidence that the Chancellor had yielded to pressure from Secretary Chamberlain who has been "determined to have duties on foodstuffs ordered before assembling an imperial conference when the colonial premiers arrive in London for the coronation, so that there could be some basis for the preferential treatment of Canada and other colonies." The corn duty puts a tax upon the second largest item of the export trade of the United States to Great Britain.

Lord Beresford and Naval Efficiency.— Rear-Admiral Charles Beresford is the most popular officer in the British Navy. He shares with Lord Roberts the popularity which the "man-in-the-street" awards to what he considers the typical men of the Army and Navy. Recently, Lord Beresford has spoken "strenuously" in public and private for increased efficiency in national defense, particularly as relates to the Navy. He has insisted that while England is not in danger as respects the strength of the fleet, she is in danger as respects its organization and preparedness for war. He has pointedly criticised Parliament as "moribund" on the subject and the Cabinet as oblivious of the anxiety of the country in general respecting it. He has now been returned to Parliament as a part of the movement to strengthen the navy and is expected to "make things warm" for Secretary Brodrick and the Earl of Selborne.

Scotland. — One of the interesting reports afloat during April was that in Scotland some 50,000 people had signed a protest against King Edward VII. assuming that title at the coming coronation. The protestors declare that "to allow such a title to be assumed without protest is practically to indorse the claim of lordship over Scotland, which the English Edwards set up to represent Scotland as a conquered country, and her history only a part of 'English history.'"

Yet the Scots are, in general, strong Unionists. The Liberal Unionist sentiment in Scotland is everywhere. Mistrust of Toryism survives, and the average Scotsman will not vote for a Tory candidate. Neither will he vote for an anti-imperialist. It is instructive to be told that Mr. Chamberlain is very much admired in Scotland. He is regarded as standing for what was best in the Liberal party before 1886 and also for a happy leaven in the Conservative party of today. Scotsmen are said to regard Mr. Balfour with much affection, but Mr. Chamberlain with the greater admiration.

The Scottish census for 1901 makes the total population of what Sidney Smith called "that garret of the earth" 2,173,755 males, 2,298,348 females, total 4,472,103 — an increase of nearly one-ninth during the preceding decade. This increase is said to be as notable in the counties as it is in the towns. The Gaelic tongue still maintains a vigorous existence in the Highlands, not less than upwards of two hundred thousand Scots still speaking it.

Ireland. — Some £25,000 has been raised in Ireland during the past year and a half toward supporting renewed agitation for Home Rule, and money has also been secured in the United States; but it is not certain that the masses of the Irish people are likely to be again roused as they were in the days of Repeal and the Land League. "On the surface of affairs in Ireland, there is apparent little of that attitude we are accustomed to associate with a people profoundly dissatisfied with the institutions under which they live. Emigration has drained off that half of the population in which the seeds of discontent found most congenial soil. The gospel of trades-unionism rather than political belief has taken firm hold on the artisan class. Grievances in many directions have been removed, and disestablishment of the Church, instead of inclining Protestants toward Irish ideas, appears to have attached them more firmly than ever to the English interest."

And yet a considerable gale is blowing. The United Irish League has established itself in counties where it had no foothold two years ago, and the records of the assizes as well as the reports in the newspapers show that the terrorist propaganda has been making headway steadily. Mr. John E. Redmond has been of late organizing many American branches of the League. Its suppression in Ireland has been under consideration by the British government. Secretary Wyndham's new land bill is an intricate document but promises nothing drastic. Some prosecutions occurred near the end of April under a proclamation issued by Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, putting in force three sections of the Crimes Act in many districts of Ireland.

Miscellaneous. — *The Ocean Merger.* — A good deal of excitement has been caused in London by a combination of six of the transatlantic steamship lines by J. P. Morgan & Company. The event was regarded as a menace to British prestige. One of the sanest utterances on the subject is that of the *Spectator*, which, in its issue of May 3, deprecated the prevailing alarm and indignation in England as causeless, and concluded that precipitate legislation to prevent the formation of the trust ought not to be attempted. In Germany and France, as well as in England, were at first heard loud outcries against the "Morganizing" of the ocean steamship lines.

Coronation Items. — An interesting official document was issued, on May 3, in London, entitled "The Form and Order of Service and Ceremonies at the Coronation of Their Majesties, Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, June 26."

At a meeting of Catholic peers held in London, April 11, it was decided that during coronation year it would not be fitting to consider any action respecting the royal declaration affecting the Catholic Church in the coronation oath.

When an English sovereign is crowned the famous old coronation chair, containing under the seat the old stone on which, it is said, Jacob pillowed his head at Bethel, and which was borne to Ireland five hundred years before Christ's time, is covered with a robe of ermine and cloth of gold and placed before the altar. The stone went from Ireland to Scotland, and was taken to London in the time of Edward I., who built the old oaken chair that now holds it. (See p, 342.)

FRANCE.

The Elections. — The national elections occurred April 27. The returns, as announced on the 29th, were as follows: Ministerialists — 89 Republicans, 92 Radicals, 41 Radical Socialists, and 21 Socialists — a total of 243 government supporters in the Chamber. Anti-Ministerialists — 31 Nationalists, 60 Republicans, 65 Conservatives, and 2 Dissident Socialists, making a total of 158 Opposition deputies. The second ballots for the undecided constituencies were yet to be taken. The majority of M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was 11,080, compared with 2,000 in 1898. These figures are subject to revision. The government is sustained, though beaten in Paris (as is usually the case with any government, the capital being proverbially "unstable as water"). Paris did not elect a single Ministerialist to the Chamber of Deputies. Eight Nationalists, six anti-Ministerialist Socialists, four anti-Ministerialist Republicans, and three Conservatives were returned. The reactionaries and revolutionists have lost ground. Anti-Semitism was defeated almost everywhere. The Bonapartists and Royalists seem like parties effaced from the memories of the new generation. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, in an interview published on the 30th, expressed satisfaction with the general results. "Notwithstanding intense agitation, local influences and anti-ministerial coalitions," he said, "it was found impossible to create a hostile current in the broad masses of the electorate." The second elections (a fortnight after the first) will decide the fate of the present ministry. Following the general

elections, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, the Chamber of Deputies falls into three groups — the ministerial majority; the Melinists, or progressives, who will probably vote with the Cabinet when the republic is at stake, and against it when there is an opportunity to upset the ministry; and finally, all the other groups combined for opposition.

RUSSIA.

Russia is a seething sea. No one can predict what it will cast up next. The spirit of modern individualism strives against the barriers of autocratic tyranny and will continue to do so till Russia becomes greater than she is today. To understand Russia one must remember the history of the progress of freedom in the past three hundred years. The empire of the Czar is undergoing transformation. Once, at least, the people were near the grant of a constitution. The constitution is coming. It would come the quicker were the present Czar not hedged about by falsehood and force.

Assassinations and Uprisings. — On the afternoon of April 15 the Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguine, was shot in the lobby of the ministerial offices. He died at 2 P. M. Subsequently the secretary of the government at Minsk was shot by a university student. Report has it that eighteen thousand peasants in Poltavia and Kharkoff, grown weary of famine and fever, have sacked eighty estates.

BELGIUM.

Revolution Threatened. — On the afternoon of April 9, King Leopold was mobbed by Socialists in the streets of Brussels. Socialist meetings and agitations followed. A difficulty experienced by the government in attempting to suppress such demonstrations is due to the fact that the military is largely in sympathy with the agitators. The threatening voice of the Socialist was heard even in the Chamber of Deputies. On the 12th the rioting increased in violence and bloodshed. Strikes were spreading in the central coal districts. By the 16th, however, the tumults had subsided and the galleries of the Chamber of Deputies were crowded to listen to the debate on the proposed revision of the Constitution so as to provide for "one man, one vote." On the 18th the proposed revision was rejected by a vote of 84 to 64. No further outbreak followed this action. It was announced from Brussels on the 22d that there was a general resumption of work in the factories and coal mines of Liege.

DENMARK.

The West India Islands. — During April three reports were submitted to the Landsthing on the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West India Islands. The Right, constituting the majority, favored deferring the ratification of the treaty until after a vote, in which only electors and members of the Colonial Council of the islands should take part. The second, minority (or Ministerial), report favored the unconditional ratification of the treaty. The third report, that of the Independents, numbering ten members, favored the ratification of the treaty being made dependent upon following a plebiscite of all the inhabitants of the islands. On the 23d, the Landsthing adopted the majority's report in a session of intense excitement, by a vote of 34 to 30. The next day the Landsthing passed the second reading by a majority of 32. Twenty-eight members abstained from voting. The treaty, as amended, then went again to the Folksthing (p. 239). In that body, on the 29th, the majority submitted the following proposal (which was adopted by a vote of 98 to 7): "The Rigsdag (both houses) approves the cession on condition that the inhabitants of the islands declare in favor thereof by a plebiscite, similar to the one taken in 1867." The government accepted this and the treaty was returned to the Landsthing.

From the *National Geographic Magazine.*

A TYPICAL CHINESE VILLAGE.

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Pacific Islands Question.—One of the problems engaging the attention of Australian statesmen is that of the relations in which the neighboring Pacific islands are to stand to the Commonwealth. Great Britain may be indifferent as to the control of these islands, but not so Australia and New Zealand. The colonists forced Great Britain into assuming control of part of New Guinea. Fiji has been colonized by them and they desire to hold it. Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, has openly denounced the cession of Samoa and has attacked the "autocratic" administration of Fiji. The Australians dislike the use of New Caledonia as a French convict settlement and "declare that a proper control of the neighboring groups of the Pacific is necessary to the peace and welfare of their Commonwealth."

Special interest attaches at present to the New Hebrides. They lie directly between Fiji and Northern Australia and are under a joint protectorate of France and Great Britain. The Australians greatly desire to prevent the extension of French or German dominion in their neighborhood; and when a suggestion was made recently that Great Britain should surrender her interest to France in consideration for the settlement of the Newfoundland shore difficulty, Mr. Barton, the Australian Premier, cabled to Mr. Chamberlain that the Commonwealth government had the gravest objections to any weakening of the British hold over the islands; and even though this proposal may not be seriously considered, the New Hebrides question is likely to become a burning one. So says Mr. Archibald R. Colquhon, the author of "The Mastery of the Pacific," in a recent article.

The position in the New Hebrides is regulated by the Anglo-French conven-

tion of November 16, 1887, supplemented by the agreement of January 26, 1888. This was a sort of compromise. The Australians desisted from agitation in favor of annexation, and the French withdrew the two naval stations that they had established in the archipelago. The protection of persons and property was entrusted to a joint naval commission composed of two English and two French officers, and a president who, in alternate months, was to be the French or English commanding officer on the station. Two radical defects in the arrangement, which the London *Times* says is probably the sole cause of the existing tension, is the fact that the acquisition of land and the importation of arms, ammunition, and alcohol were not dealt with by the convention.

The British and French settlers in the islands are said to be about equal in number. Owing, however, to the energy of the Baptist and Presbyterian missionaries there are far more Protestants among the native converts than Roman Catholics, and it is declared that the French have the reputation of not treating native labor as well as the British. It may be said that the interests of the two races about balance. Australian opinion has become exasperated because, in the face of this equality of interest, the French are considered to have adopted a course of continuous encroachment that must, if unchecked, make the New Hebrides a French possession.

The great difficulty is said to be the continued importation of "the three A's," arms, ammunition, and alcohol into the islands by the French. "Representations" by the British government have been unheeded. British statesmen appear somewhat indifferent, but not so those of Australia. The increasing irritation of Australians over this matter is an important fact. Sir Andrew Clarke wrote, in a dispatch in 1886, when he

was representing Australian views, about the New Hebrides: "The colonies can and will protect themselves," and their measures "may unhappily involve great danger to the friendly relations which it is their most sincere desire to cherish with the French people." Those words are more true today than when written, inasmuch as Australia is now united and full of the consciousness of power.

Earthquake in the New Hebrides. — Advices from Australia during April stated that on March 10 the New Hebrides Islands were shaken by an earthquake. The shocks subsided next day somewhat, but at intervals were renewed throughout

the week. Six hours after the first trembling the Albeim, Lopevi and Tingea volcanoes burst into action, the last named blowing out a new throat into the sea and sending a great waterspout over the land.

The Solomon Islands. — The report of the resident commissioner of the British Solomon Islands for the past official year gives the white population of the archipelago on March 31 last as 76, of whom 50 were British. Forty-eight were engaged in trading, prospecting, and pearl-shell diving, 13 were members of the French Marist mission, and most of the remainder were in government service or were women and children. The revenue has steadily increased from £957 in 1897–98 to £1,903 last year. Trade also has increased. The exports last year amounted to £28,260. There is now regular steam communication with Sydney.

CHINA.

The World's Kaleidoscope. — The proverb of the Romans concerning Africa, "There is always something new from Africa,"—*ex Africa semper aliquid novi*—is now applied to China. The Flowery Kingdom is the world's kaleidoscope into which the curious never tire of looking. The rebellion in progress in the Southern provinces is chronicled in our "International" department. In the North, quiet now prevails, but the thunderclouds are not out of the horizon. On April 9, the *Echo* of Paris published an interview with Colonel Marchand, who was one of the commanders of the French forces in China, in which he says that disturbances are to be expected in China for the next four or five years. The dowager empress has not lost her hatred of foreigners and has not ceased dreaming of a bloody revenge, for which she is undoubtedly preparing. The Chinese will easily be dragged into hostilities when the moment is opportune. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who, at the end of February, resigned the principalship of the Imperial College at Peking (p. 242), and arrived at Victoria, B. C., on April 1, says that no one can predict how long the present placidity will continue. He says that in his opinion Russian troops will not withdraw from Manchuria and that Russia will ultimately have sole possession of Manchuria and Mongolia. Ten thousand fresh troops reached Port Arthur the first of April.

INDIA.

Revenue. — Statements by Lord Curzon quoted in the London *Times* show that the revenue from the sources which indicate the general prosperity of the people, is steadily increasing.

The Plague. — Advices received in London in the middle of April reported light rains in parts of the Punjab and Deccan, benefiting the crops. Number of sufferers receiving relief in Bombay, Bombay Native States, Baroda, Rajputana, Punjab, Ajmer Merwara, and Central India, 359,000.

Miscellaneous.—The government troops are engaged in the Afridi troubles on the Northwest frontier and the subjugating and pacifying of different tribes.

Affairs were reported as quiet at Kabul during April. The most friendly relations continue between the British government and the Ameer.

A dispatch from Bombay dated April 12 stated that another revolt against Portuguese authority had broken out at Goa, on the West coast.

An Electrical Railroad—It is likely that American capital will build and operate the first electrical railroad in China. Prominent banking houses in New York are interested in putting such a road into Shanghai. So also, it is said, are London capitalists. The city of Shanghai is of nearly the same latitude as Mobile, Alabama, Morocco, and Alexandria, Egypt, and in climate and luxuriance of plant life much resembles these western cities. The town lies at the southeastern end of a wide plain, the Kiangsu province, which has often been described as "the garden of China." In the variety and wealth of its fruits and vegetables it is not unlike Southern California.

VIEW OF TANGIER, MOROCCO.

Affairs in Africa.

BRITISH AFRICA.

The British possessions in Africa comprise, in general, Egypt, a part of Somaliland, British East Africa, British Central Africa, British South Africa, the Niger Territories, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia.

American Engines in Egypt. — The use of American engines on British railways, especially upon those in Egypt, is discussed in a report by the Earl of Cromer, the British Consul-General in Cairo, a copy of which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The report states that American manufacturers are able to furnish engines of their standard types at lower prices and in less time than British manufacturers, but that for specially manufactured engines upon orders, differing in detail from American types, the prices of British manufacturers are slightly below those of the United States, and that tests of American and British engines in actual service have shown that the American engines consume from 25 to 50 per cent more coal than those manufactured in England. Two offers from American and British manufacturers for specially made engines according to specifications issued by the Egyptian Railway Board are quoted. In one of these the British price is 2,240 pounds sterling, and the American price 2,700 pounds sterling; and in the other case the British price is 3,250 pounds sterling, and the American price 3,575 pounds sterling. To this, however, Lord Cromer adds: —

On the other hand, the American firm (Messrs. Burnham, Williams & Co., whose plant is known as the "Baldwin" works) offered to supply engines differing in certain particulars from the Egyptian designs and specifications, but which they hold to be of equal power and equally suitable to the work which had to be performed. Under these conditions, the American prices fell respectively to 1,855 and 2,475 pounds sterling, that is to say, 19 per cent below the British. The reason for this fall in price is obvious; it is thus explained by Mr. Trevithick: The American firm, he says, were able to introduce their stock standards, and to advance work continuously without being hampered by, to them, unknown and unnecessary conditions, an advantage which, in my opinion,

quite accounts for the difference in the cost and time of delivery between the two makes of engines.

Somaliland. — After the repression of the rising under the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah last year, a question arose whether Burao should be permanently occupied by a mobile force in order to protect the friendly Ishak tribes and to watch any threatening movements on the part of the Mullah against the country of the Dolbohanti. The British government decided not to occupy. Since then, however, the movements of the Mullah have necessitated further operations by British troops, details of which are not yet given.

Central Africa. — The London *Times* says that the work of delimiting the British and German boundaries to the west of Lake Victoria will be entered upon at an early date. The frontier to be fixed runs from the western shore of the Victoria Nyanza for a distance of about one hundred and forty miles west to the Kongo Free State boundary, which it strikes about thirty miles to the south of the Albert Edward Nyanza. The line which is now definitely to be marked out will constitute the boundary between that portion of the Uganda Protectorate lying to the west of the Victoria Nyanza and German East Africa.

Nigeria. — The site of the new capital has been chosen in Northern Nigeria at Dunguru. Dr. Craster, who has recently returned to England, says that the work is proceeding "most satisfactorily." Dunguru is in a very favorable position now that the government railway has been completed, as there is perfect water transport to Wushishi, and thence the railway, twelve miles in length, runs right up to the new capital. Speaking of the slave trade, Dr. Craster said that owing to the exertions of the British the traffic in slaves had practically been reduced to a minimum. In a very short time no such thing would exist. Owing to the energy and diplomacy of Sir Frederick Lugard, the whole of Nigeria would soon be under entirely peaceful conditions.

The London *Times* of April 11 stated that the campaign against the Aros (p. 247) had been finished.

The Gold Coast. — On March 4 a punitive expedition left Gambaga, N. T., to operate against the Tianses, an important people inhabiting the country about five days' march to the northwest, who, though nominally under the British flag, have never been brought to acknowledge British rule.

FRENCH AFRICA.

The French possessions in Africa comprise, in general, Algeria, the French Sudan, Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the French Kongo, Madagascar, and the Somali Coast Protectorate including Obock.

The Kongo.—Word was received in Paris, on April 11, of a revolt of natives in the Sangha district. The Paris manager of the Sangha company, in an interview, attributed the outbreak to the fact that the fanaticism of the natives had been aroused by human sacrifices which were extensively made recently. Additional troops were at once ordered to proceed to the district.

MOROCCO.

A Gibraltar dispatch, under date of April 16, stated that considerable excitement had been caused throughout Morocco by the arrival of the combined French and Russian fleets at Tangier.

The troops of the Sultan which had been sent on a punitive expedition against the tribes guilty of kidnaping two Spaniards and of other acts of rebellion, encountered the warriors of the Beni-Mestana tribe early in the month and defeated them with great slaughter.

The Sultan, Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, succeeded to the throne of his father in 1894. He is represented as of great intelligence and as desirous to see reforms introduced into every branch of his government. The London *Spectator* thinks that there is no reason why he should not develop into a great ruler save what exists in the base and refractory character of his subjects.

Science and Invention.

LORD KELVIN.

America's Latest Guest. — After the visit of Prince Henry, came to these shores, on April 19, the first scientist of the world, Lord Kelvin, a man whose contributions to the advancement of human knowledge outweigh in importance all the deeds of all the princes of the earth. Lord Kelvin is not unknown this side the water, even though it was possible for the usually well-informed editor of the *Outlook* to refer to him as formerly "Sir William Hamilton" instead of Thomson.

Born in Belfast, his home has been in Glasgow since he was eight years of age. The strong bent which his mind early showed for mathematics was, no doubt, derived from his father, who was a professor of mathematical sciences. It was in this field that he won the honor of second wrangler at Cambridge in 1845. Through mathematics he carried on his researches into the most abstruse problems of physics — the nature of energy, the correlation of forces, the dissipation of energy by the sun, the age of the earth, the precise amount of mechanical power that is the equivalent of a given quantity of heat. In this department of science his greatest original contribution was the vortex theory of atoms, which may fairly be compared with Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation as an achievement of pure reason. His contributions to practical science are better known when his inventive genius enabled him to overcome the greatest obstacle to long distance submarine telegraphy, to supply the means of measuring electrical currents with precision, to fashion a machine for predicting tides, to improve the mariner's compass and methods of deep sea sounding, etc.

For fifty-three years he occupied the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. He was first knighted and then raised to the peerage for his eminent services, and in 1896 the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment to this professorship was celebrated by demonstrations of respect and homage from scientists all over the world.

This is his third visit to America, and the reception tendered him by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was the most significant feature of the celebration which Columbia University had prepared for its new president.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The April meeting of the National Academy of Sciences held in Washington, although it recorded no epoch-making discoveries and produced no really great papers, was of more than usual scientific interest. Of the five papers on astronomy, that contributed by Professor Pickering on the planet Eros was of the most general interest, and the same astronomer's account of the present state of research into the distribution of stars of different magnitude dealt with a subject of vast importance to our future knowledge of the form and constitution of the great star cluster in which our solar system is but a grain of sand.

There were five papers also relating to chemistry, and of these, the one contributed by Professor Richards on changes in atomic value, though highly speculative, was of unusual interest, dealing with the nature of chemical compounds and with the forces that hold them together. The new president of the academy, Mr. Alexander Agassiz, gave two of the three papers on geology, both of which related to the formation of coral reefs. His account of the peculiar features of the Maldive atolls was of remarkable interest and was destructive of Darwin's well-known theory relative to the formation of coral islands. Three

papers were devoted to biology, two each to psychology, and logic, and one to metrics, the last prepared by Mr. William Sellers, who showed in a very graphic way the inconveniences that would result from the passage by Congress of the pending bill which is being urgently pushed by General Comstock. Every plan in the Navy Department would be rendered worthless by it, it would be impossible to repair the engines of any ship, and the pre-eminence which America now maintains in mechanics would be utterly sacrificed by it.

Wednesday was devoted to social functions, the Academy being received by President Roosevelt in the morning and by its new presiding officer, Mr. Agassiz, in the evening.

THE STEAM TURBINE.

A stationary engine of the turbine variety has recently been established at Hartford, Conn., in connection with an electric light station. Careful experiments with this engine show a remarkable economy of fuel consumption, the turbine developing a horse-power for each one and one-fourth pounds of coal burned, which is better by a quarter of a pound than the best results of the cylinder engine. This discovery will add to the popularity of the Parsons' invention already much in favor for small steam craft where high power and speed were sought from small displacement. The contracts have just been let for ten seven thousand horse-power turbines for the power plant of Mr. Yerkes' underground railway in London. The success of this experiment will be revolutionary, for if it works well on so large a scale we shall expect to see it in use on ocean liners at an early date. High power, economy of space, and economy of fuel are three very important advantages for the turbine.

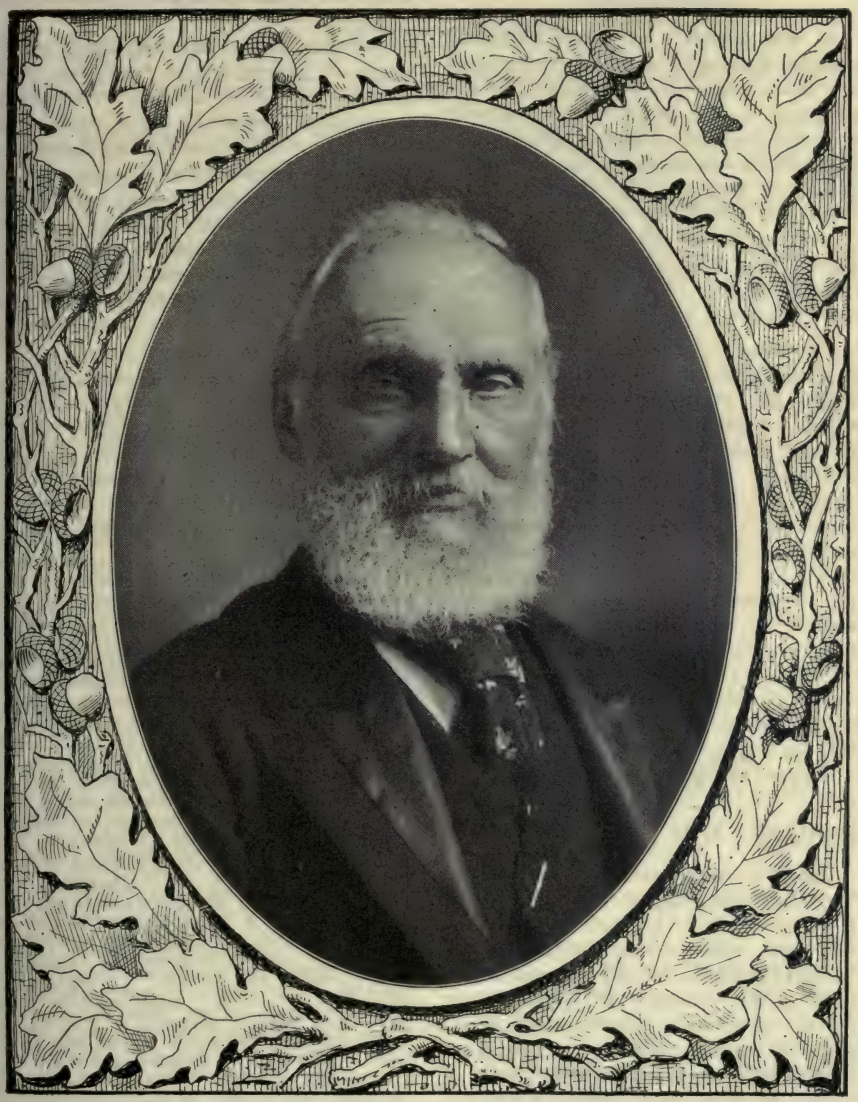
A LOCOMOTIVE CAB SIGNAL.

The defects of the ordinary system of track signals in use on the principal trunk lines have been emphasized by many serious accidents. The difficulty of seeing those signals in a fog, or the heedlessness of engineers, has rendered the best systems now in vogue valueless at many critical emergencies. Mr. Robert J. Shuhy, who has been for thirty years engaged on a device for an automatic cab signal that will arouse even a sleeping engineer in case of danger, and will keep him constantly aware of the condition of the track ahead of him, has at last succeeded in perfecting his invention, and waits only for its adoption by an enterprising railroad manager to prove the needlessness of many of the accidents which now cost annually hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of property. We quote a description of the invention from the *Electrical World and Engineer*: —

In the operation of the track signal system, track batteries along the road are entirely dispensed with, all of the necessary current for the signals being supplied by a storage battery carried on the motor-car or locomotive. The system is operated on the closed circuit principle, and in the event of any abnormal condition along the line, cautionary or danger signals are set in the cab, where the engineer can see them at once. There is thus no danger of running by such signals; they are ever present so long as the danger on the line exists.

The track is divided into insulated sections of any desired length, each section overlapping the one behind by means of an angle-bar or contact-rail, placed parallel to the service-rail, but raised above it. A contact-making device, carried on the locomotive, rolls over the contact-rail, thus disconnecting the signaling apparatus from the section immediately beneath the locomotive or car, and connecting it with the section ahead. At the farther end of each section the two rails are bridged by a high resistance, which, under normal conditions, reduces the current to such a degree that the signal in the cab remains inactive. Any obstruction on the section ahead, however, such as a car, short circuits the resistance, and the consequent increase in current causes a green signal lamp in the cab to glow. A broken rail, or an open switch or drawbridge breaks the circuit completely and causes a red lamp to flash — a broken connection anywhere in the circuit is signalized by the red lamp.

In addition to these visible signals an audible signal — a gong — is provided. The audible signal indicates, by the number of strokes, the nature of the trouble — whether the section ahead is still occupied by a train, or whether there is an open switch or drawbridge.



LORD KELVIN.

It is evident from this brief description that under normal working conditions no signals will be displayed or sounded, but the moment a train enters a section that is not clear the fact is indicated at once on either the green or red signal, and by the gong, according to the nature of the obstruction. In connection with the signal system is used a recording device, which makes a record of every signal made during the run and the time of each. In the development of this system it is stated that every contingency that is ordinarily met with in railway practice has been provided for by the inventor.

ASTRONOMY.

A New Comet. — On April 16, Dr. William R. Brooks, of Smith Observatory and Hobart College, announced the discovery of a new comet in the constellation of Pegasus; right ascension, 23 hours, 8 minutes, 10 seconds; declination north, 27 degrees, 25 minutes. The comet has a daily motion of about three degrees southeasterly toward the sun. Dr. Brooks had previously discovered twenty-two new comets; so this is not a rare experience for him.

The Moon's Atmosphere. — Recent discoveries by Professor Pickering of Harvard and Professor Charbonneau of Melun, France, tend to confirm the growing belief among astronomers that the moon really has an atmosphere though of no great density. Professor Pickering, who has been making careful surveys of the moon from Jamaica, believes that he has discovered both snow and vegetation as well as clouds on the surface of the moon, while Professor Charbonneau lately announced the discovery of smoke rising from one of the lunar volcanoes. Professor Pickering's discoveries were made with the camera, another triumph for that most serviceable astronomical instrument.

DISEASE AND THERAPEUTICS.

Cancer. — War on cancer seems to have been determined on by the whole civilized world. In our own country numerous commissions and individuals, backed by almost unlimited funds, are at work on this disease. In England, the Royal College of Surgeons have united in sanctioning a plan for the systematic investigation of the disease by means of a special laboratory costing $500,000, under the charge of leading medical scientists. In Germany, despite some half a dozen "discoveries" of the specific germ, the government is about to establish two institutions in Berlin for the treatment of the disease, and it is reported that $375,000 has been contributed by private individuals as an annual appropriation for investigations to be carried out under Professor Ehrlich, of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

In regard to the parasitic theory of the origin of cancer, which theory has been pushed forward by various investigators at recurring intervals for a number of years, and which came into special prominence recently owing to the reporting of the discovery of the specific parasite by Sanfelice and Plimmer (Paris), the report of the Cancer Committee to the Surgical Department of Harvard Medical School is of interest. Dr. Nichols summarizes the work done by the committee as follows: —

It has been claimed by the adherents of the theory of the parasitic origin of cancer that (1) a proliferation of epithelial cells analogous to the lesions seen in cancerous tumors can be produced by certain well known protozoa (nodules caused by the coccidium oviforme); (2) certain skin lesions characterized by epithelial cell proliferation are due to the action of a so called protozoon (molluscum contagiosum); (3) blastomycetes are constantly present in human cancers and are the cause of the lesion; (4) by experimental inoculations of animals with "blastomycetes" true epithelial or cancerous nodules can be produced; (5) finally, the well-known endo-cellular bodies seen in the protoplasm of cancer cells have a definite morphology, are "parasites" and the cause of cancer.

The investigations made by the Cancer Committee to the Surgical Department of the Harvard Medical School show that (1) the lesion produced by the coccidium oviforme is essentially a process of chronic inflammation and is not analogous to the lesion seen in cancer; (2) the lesion in molluscum contagiosum is characterized by certain changes in the epidermis, is not due to the action of a protozoon, and is not analogous to cancer; (3) the so-called "blastomycetes" (saccharomycetes) of Sanfelice and Plimmer are tortulæ; (4) the lesions produced by these "blastomycetes" are essentially nodules of peculiar granulation tissue, are not cancerous, nor in any sense true "tumors"; (5) blastomycetes are not constantly present in human cancers; (6) the peculiar bodies seen in the protoplasm of cancer cells are not parasites, nor the cause of the lesions, but probably are in part at least atypical stages of the process of secretion by glandular epithelium.

The Medical Record states that Guatemala has the highest death rate of any country in the world. Its death rate is 41 per 1,000. In New Zealand the mortality is only 11 in the 1,000.

Education.

THE WILL OF CECIL RHODES.

The purpose of the late Cecil Rhodes in bequeathing $10,000,000 to Oxford University for the foundation of American, German, and Colonial scholarships at that institution was only in the broadest sense of the word educational, and yet the will must have important results of a strictly educational kind. By the terms of the will the scholarships are to amount to $1,500 per year for a term of three years, and were to be apportioned, two to each State or Territory of the United States, five to Germany, and two to each of the many wholly or partially self-governing colonies of the British Empire.

The method of electing students to scholarships is an original one, and does credit to Mr. Rhodes' inventive genius and general practical sense, although its novelty may impress the professional teacher unfavorably. The paragraphs of his will referring to it are as follows:—

In the election of a student to a scholarship, regard should be had to:—

First, his literary and scholastic attainments.

Second, his fondness for or success in manly outdoor sports, such as cricket, football and the like.

Third, his qualities of manhood, such as truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindliness, unselfishness and fellowship.

Fourth, his exhibition during schooldays of moral force of character and instincts to lead and take interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will likely, in after life, guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim.

Marks for those qualifications should be awarded somewhat in the following proportions: 4-10 for the first, 1-10 for the second, 3-10 for the third and 2-10 for the fourth.

Marks for the several qualifications should be awarded independently as follows:—

That is to say, marks for the first qualification by examination, for the second and third qualifications, respectively, by the ballot of fellow-students of the candidates, and for the fourth qualification by the head masters of the schools, and the result of the awards, that is to say, the marks obtained by each candidate for each qualification should be added together and the successful student be the one who receives the greatest number of marks giving him the highest all-round qualifications.

Comment on the will has revealed many diverse opinions. Professor Goldwin Smith is prominent among the critics of the scholarships, which he considers were founded in the hope of realizing an "impossible dream." From the educational standpoint he regards it as undesirable that either Canadians or Americans should be sent abroad in the formative undergraduate period. Post-graduate work at foreign universities he of course approves, but believes that a young man should receive his formative training in his own country. In this view Professor Albert Harkness of Brown University concurs. The Springfield *Republican* avers that Mr. Rhodes' scheme "sets on foot a sort of missionary propaganda in this country for the aristocratic, monarchical principle, which is best expressed today in the English-speaking world at Oxford." Professors Parker and Shaler of Harvard University both see dangers in the plan, although approving of its general purpose, and Professor Münsterberg is of opinion that European training for Americans should be post-graduate. On the other hand, such eminent educators as Presidents Eliot of Harvard, Patton of Princeton, Harper of Chicago, Angell of Michigan, and Wheeler of California speak in commendation of the legacy, and the press of the country indulges, as a rule, only in superlatives of praise.

Viewed simply with regard to its influence upon American educational ideals, it must, however, awaken some concern in thoughtful minds. When it is remembered that the German university has been for some years the strongest external influence upon American educational standards and ideals, this diversion

of a hundred American students each year to Oxford must have an appreciable counter-influence upon college life in America. Will the pendulum swing backwards towards the classical ideals of learning and the general type of scholarliness still in vogue in England, or will the scientific and specializing influence of German scholarship continue in full force? The question is an interesting one, but not to be answered off-hand.

As a step towards the practical realization of Cecil Rhodes' dream of Anglo-Saxon unity and peaceful domination of the earth, the legacy must be regarded with interest but without profound conviction of its utility. There is already in this country a large class of young men who endeavor in their feeble way to imitate the manners of English society, and who import their ideas from London. If the effect of the scholarships should be to reinforce this class, its influence upon international amity will not be noticeable. If, on the other hand, it should produce once in a generation a man of the Cecil Rhodes type, its influence may be profound and not altogether wholesome. The formation of character and the development of personality are the chief results of college training, and Americans will note with interest the character and personality of the first hundred youths who will take advantage of this bequest.

THE INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT BUTLER.

The increasing ceremony of public life in America was exhibited once more in the installation of Professor Nicholas Murray Butler (Vol. XI., p. 719; portrait, p. 73), as president of Columbia University. There are old-fashioned Americans who still cling to the simple ways of their forefathers; but to such men the preparation of the formal program was not entrusted. The presidents of the leading universities of the country and the President of the United States were present as official guests. A troop of cavalry and a body of mounted police escorted the latter to the university. The procession to the gymnasium was very impressive. The college colors of great universities mingled with the brilliant uniforms of military and diplomatic officers to produce a magnificent spectacle, and the cheers of thousands of students welcomed both President Butler and President Roosevelt.

The keynote of the addresses which were delivered at the installation was the service of the university to the city and the State. President Butler said: "What the future development of the great universities is to be perhaps no one can foresee. But this much is certain. Every city which, because of its size or wealth or position, aims to be a centre of enlightenment and a true world-capital, must be the home of a great university. * * * * The city, not in its corporate capacity, but as a spiritual entity, will be the main support of the university, and the university in turn will be the chief servant of the city's higher life. * * * * Every legitimate demand for guidance, for leadership, for expert knowledge, for trained skill, for personal service, it is the bounden duty of the university to meet."

President Eliot, President Hadley, President Patton, and President Harper, all made addresses of similar tenor, and in the evening President Roosevelt gave, at the alumni dinner, one of his familiar presentations of the need and advantages of the "strenuous life" both in college and in politics. Courage, honesty, and common-sense were the three cardinal virtues which he extolled, and with these virtues he urged that the colleges should fit their graduates in order to prepare them for public service. There was much that was uplifting and encouraging in all these addresses, since they tended to the building up of useful, practical citizens in a stirring world of affairs; but there was a curious absence of the note of pure scholarship — the love of learning for learning's sake, which it is, after all, a legitimate aim of the true university life to foster.

Europe has less than a hundred recognized universities; the United States claims four hundred.

Religion.

CHRISTIANITY AND JUDAISM.

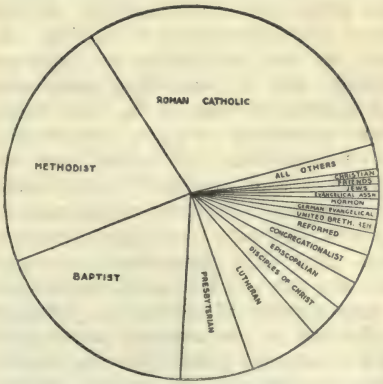
Respecting religion in its structural aspects there is no more interesting question than the one discussed in the April *Arena* by Mr. Theodore F. Seward, viz., the relations between Christianity and Judaism. The affirmation that ideal Christianity and ideal Judaism are one, that the two sets of principles represented are, "in their essence, identical and sympathetic," has attracted some attention. The "persistent division and mutual misunderstanding" which have so long kept the barriers up between the two great masses of people who hold the same fundamental religious principles, — "one God, one humanity, and one law of life, which is the eternal law of love," — are regarded by Mr. Seward as "the most astounding facts in history." The spirit of the times is such that it is not surprising that many, among both Jews and Christians, take a like view of the subject. The sharply discriminating opposition finds expression to some extent in the *Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia) which declares that the writer quoted "completely ignores the great and fundamental disagreements in the forms of religion, as those disagreements are manifested in the doctrines and dogmas of the denominations which amongst Jews and Christians are numerically the largest and the most important. No Jew can accept the divinity of Jesus and remain a Jew, and no Christian can deny that divinity and remain a Christian."

AGNOSTICISM TODAY.

The latest and strongest word that extreme agnosticism has spoken is, according to the *Outlook*, the Oxford prize essay for 1899 upon "The Reciprocal Relations between Ethics and Metaphysics." It is published by the Macmillan Company under the title of "The Problem of Conduct."

The reviewer, in the above-mentioned magazine, says that the word is Kantian so far as this, that it recognizes that the torch of "pure reason," as held by Mr. Taylor, "shows nowhere any solid ground of certainty; no supreme, irrefragable principle either in ethics or in religion. His analysis reveals to him at the heart of each an irremediable incoherence and an insoluble contradiction. From this he can find no relief except in taking, like Kant, a practical view, yet far different from Kant's, which sees a Moral Lawgiver enthroned above all the antinomies of reason. The only practical solution which he finds of the irrational situation is to act well one's part in fidelity to the duties of one's station, trusting more in good impulses than in sound logic. 'The last word of practical life,' says Mr. Taylor, 'is given us by religion in its worship of the perfect system as its "adequate object."' But even this avails only for those in whom 'a vein of ardent natural emotion' is 'unchecked and unsophisticated by philosophical reflection upon the ultimate constitution of things.'"

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF RELIGIOUS SECTS



A CIRCLE SHOWING THE RELATIVE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE RELIGIOUS SECTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

"THE NEXT STEP."

The most important contribution made during the month of April to the ever-increasing, ever-broadening, ever-deepening discussion of social conditions in America was the illuminating article entitled "The Next Step: A Benevolent Feudalism," by W. J. Ghent, published in the New York *Independent* of April 3d. An editorial note says of Mr. Ghent that he has been identified with movements for social reform in New York of late years, and at one time had editorial charge of *The American Fabian*. He was also literary manager for Mayor Jones of Toledo, in his late gubernatorial campaign. A summary of the article follows:

After glancing at the prophecies of various schools of thinkers, — anarchists, communists, orthodox economists, and socialists, — Mr. Ghent dismisses them all with the statement that the coming status, of which the contributing forces are now energetically at work and of which the first phases are already plainly observable, will be something in the nature of a Benevolent Feudalism. In spite of the persistence of small-unit farming and of small-shop production and distribution and of the wide distribution of shares in many corporations, the concentration of capital and the increase of individual holdings of wealth will continue. The petty tradesmen and producers are an economically dependent class; and their dependence increases with the years. The small shareholder in a corporation is absolutely subordinate to the will of the majority stockholder, who, in America especially, is an absolute ruler, dictating not only policies but also the *personnel* of the board of directors.

The tendencies thus make towards the centralization of power in the hands of a few men, — the "morganization" of industry, as it were, — and toward a vast increase in the numbers of those who compose the economically dependent classes. The feudalism thus established is less a personal than a class feudalism. The homage paid to men of wealth is well-nigh universal and we add to the economic power which they possess by electing them to the Senate and permitting them to name our administrators and judiciary.

The class feudalism thus created is, however, qualified and restricted by two agencies: by the forms of democracy which we cling to tenaciously, though sacrificing its spirit, and by the principle of the trusteeship of great wealth which is spreading among its possessors. The limitation which democracy puts upon feudalism is the limit of popular patience. The autocrats of today study this feeling and temper their exertions to an endurable limit while their enormous benefactions satisfy public opinion and justify the title of a Benevolent Feudalism.

Unlike the old feudalism it is not confined to the country, indeed, its strongholds are in the cities. Bondage to the land was the basis of villeinage in the old *regime*; bondage to the job will be the basis of villeinage in the new. The gradations of rank will depend on the relative degree of comfort which each class is able to contribute to the barons, who, as the real possessors of power will head the list. We quote his tables of ranks in full: —

I. The barons, graded on the basis of possessions.

II. The courtiers and court-agents. This class will include the editors of "respectable" and "safe" newspapers, the pastors of "conservative" and "wealthy" churches, the professors and teachers in endowed

colleges and schools, lawyers generally, and most judges and politicians.

III. The workers in pure and applied science, artists and physicians. The new feudalism, like most autocracies, will foster not only the arts, but also certain kinds of learning — particularly the kinds which are unlikely to disturb the minds of the multitude.

IV. The *entrepreneurs*, the managers of the great industries, transformed into a salaried class.

V. The foremen and superintendents. This class has heretofore been recruited largely from the skilled workers, but with the growth of technical education in schools and colleges and the development of fixed caste, it is likely to become entirely differentiated.

VI. The villeins of the cities and towns, more or less regularly employed, who do skilled work and are partially protected by organization.

VII. The villeins of the cities and towns who do unskilled work and are unprotected by organization. They will comprise the laborers, domestics and clerks.

VIII. The villeins of the manorial estates, of the great farms, the mines, and the forests.

IX. The small-unit farmers (land owning), the petty tradesmen, and manufacturers.

X. The sub-tenants on the manorial estates and great farms (corresponding to the class of "free tenants" in the old feudalism).

XI. The cotters, living in isolated places and on the margin of cultivation.

XII. The tramps, the occasionally employed, the unemployed — the wastrels of city and country.

Through all the various activities of these populous classes (except the last) our Benevolent Feudalism will carry on the nation's work. Its operations will begin with the land whence it extracts the raw material of commerce. The cotters will be pushed further back into isolation and the sub-tenants will be confined to the grubbing away at their ill-recompensed labors. The ancient ceremony of homage is transformed into that of beseeching the foreman for work, the wage system being applied to the villeins of farm and wood and mine.

In its general aspects shop industry will be carried on much as now. Practically all industry will be regulated in terms of wages, and the opportunities for advancement being lessened, class distinctions will become more and more fixed. The sons of clerks and mechanics and day laborers will tend to accept their environment of birth and training and abide by it — in feudal America as in the older countries of Europe.

The outlines of the present state loom rather feebly through the intricate network of the new system. All power will be in the hands of the nobles. From petty constable to Supreme Court Justice the officials will understand, or be made to understand, the golden mean of their duties; and they will be faithful and obey, although the forms of democracy will be observed as now. On all sides will be observed a greater respect for power; and the former tendency toward rash and bitter criticism of the upper classes will subside.

The arts, too, will be modified. Literature will take on the hues and tones of the good-natured days of Charles II. Fiction will replace poetry and the literary darling of the renascence will be an Edmund Waller of fiction. A lineal descendant of the famous Lely, who

> * * * * * "on animated canvas stole
> The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul,"

will be the laureled chief of our painters; and sculpture, architecture, and the lesser arts will undergo a like transformation. Peace and stability will be the defensive arguments of the Benevolent Feudalism, and peace and stability it will probably bring. But tranquil or unquiet, its triumph is assured, and existing forces are carrying us toward it with an ever-accelerating speed. One power alone might prevent it — the collective popular will that it shall not be. But of this there is no fear on the part of the barons, and but little expectation on the part of the underlings.

The editor of the *Independent* gives unstinted praise to this picture of the present conditions and realities of social and industrial life in America under the guise of mediæval institutions; but he points out a few flaws in the picture and thinks that Mr. Ghent has painted too strongly the subserviency of the professional classes to the industrial barons. He predicts that the scientific mind will ultimately control the new feudalism and

will guide democracy into a new and greater freedom.

Democracy, it must be observed, has not fully grasped the present situation, and when it does comprehend it there may be reason to doubt its acceptance of a feudalism whose benevolence finds expression in great benefactions to a few favored institutions, while the economic pressure which results from its exactions is felt by tens of thousands. Recent advances in the price of food products under the apparent manipulation of the market by a combination of meat packers indicate a channel in which a slight excess of zeal might easily precipitate a war on the "morganized" industries that would be dangerous to the "barons."

THE STEAMSHIP TRUST.

On April 19 the announcement was made that a combination of transatlantic steamship lines had been formed, including the White Star, the Dominion, the Leyland, the Atlantic Transport, the American, and the Red Star. This announcement had been preceded by a statement from the managing director of the Holland-America line in which the participation of his company in the arrangement was given out, and the hearty co-operation of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Company was assured. A capitalization of $170,000,000 for the new company has been agreed upon, of which $120,000,000 will be in stock and $50,000,000 in debenture bonds. The president of the Atlantic Transport Company stated that his company would exchange its stock for that of the new corporation at the rate of one share for four, showing that the usual method of trust organization has been pursued, including over-capitalization on fictitious values. The new company has been organized to ensure community of interest but not as an operating company, and the separate register and distinguishing flags of the individual companies will not be disturbed. Nevertheless, the press of the various countries interested has expressed much chagrin and anxiety at this first extension of the American trust system to international commerce, and there is reason to expect some opposition to its consummation on the part of foreign governments. Jealousy of American control has no doubt inspired much of this discussion; but there is also some well-grounded fear that the trust is destined to become a world-wide factor in industrial and commercial development. The international trust is an institution that deserves careful study and scrutiny before it is admitted to the fellowship of the nations. The extension of the American system to foreign lands will not make its evils less apparent or its dangers less threatening; and it would be well for the people to test the machinery of government in the regulation of the trusts we have at home before they become intrenched in world-wide combinations "in restraint of trade."

THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of this Association was held in Washington during the week beginning April 21. Papers of unusual interest were read at this meeting which was well attended. President Oscar S. Straus read a thoughtful paper on "Diplomacy and the Consular Service" that was well received. A. Maurice Low gave a detailed account of the British Workman's Compensation Act and offered the suggestion that a fixed percentage of the workman's earnings should be retained and paid into a fund for his benefit, the employer and the State each to contribute in like proportion in order to provide for his day of retirement. This suggestion was opposed by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor who urged that trades unionism offered more security than government devices for retirement of the superannuated.

The paper read on Wednesday by ex-Assistant Attorney General E. B. Whitney of New York on the legal aspects of the Northern Securities case disposed of a good many sophistries which have befogged that important action.

Art, Music, and the Drama.

ART.

The Paris Salon. — The opening of the Old Salon in Paris, on April 29, was made the occasion of a six-column cable dispatch to the New York *Herald* giving a multitude of hasty impressions, jaunty comments, random gibes, and an occasional word of appreciation from the *Herald's* correspondent, Pierre Véber. We wish it were possible to give our readers a faithful account of the most important artistic event of the year from this singular exhibition of newspaper enterprise; but we must leave that attempt for a later number, recording here only a few general impressions.

The overcrowding of the line by pictures which are "hors concours" makes the fresher work of the younger artists inconspicuous and, according to M. Véber, gives the display an air of senility. The disappearance of the large canvases known as "Salon pictures" he regards as a disquieting symptom, for while canvas of average dimensions prevails it no longer represents anything but a very restricted effort. Portraits and landscapes are both overdone and contribute to the general dullness of the exhibition. Coldness, poverty, dryness, lack of research, meager distinction, haste, etc., are the chief reproaches which he would apply to nearly all the artists — and "greatest of all, assuredly, that even in mediocrity they do not differ." M. Véber does not forget the audience he is addressing when he points French painters to the American school which "is beginning to free itself from the yoke of imitation, and patiently, but surely, conquering a national art," or when he refers to Mr. Chartran's portrait of Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, which "will make a sensation." Among American pictures exhibited at the Salon are Bridgman's "Brunehilde," McEwen's "Une Jeune Egire," George Hitchcock's "Effect of Sunlight" and "The Lilies," Ridgway Knight's "Causerie," Charles Sprague Pearce's "Suzanne," Tanner's "La Musique," two portraits by Seymour Thomas, two landscapes by Ashton Knight, a portrait by Parker Lawton, and Edwin Lord Weeks' "Buddha."

The Luxembourg. — The Paris Salon is the gateway to the Luxembourg, which in its turn is the "official recruiting ground for the immortal glories of the Louvre." The Luxembourg Gallery, which is the National Art Museum, receives each year the fifty or sixty pictures or statues purchased by the Minister of Fine Arts at the annual salons and these additions make necessary a re-arrangement of the entire collection, for the wall space is very limited, and these changes indicate in some measure the shifting of public taste. Bougereaux and Detaille have both suffered at the hands of the hanging committee this year, while the works of Charles Cottet, Lucien Simon, Etienne Dinet, Carolus Duran, Jules Lefebvre, Fantin-Latour, Jean Weber, Levy Dhurmes, Paul Leroy, Morian-Nélaton, Morisset, François Guignet, and Réné Ménard have been given prominence on the line.

Among foreign painters the Americans have a lion's share of the honors. Whistler's portrait of his mother dominates the foreign section and is diagonally opposite Mr. Sargent's "Carmencita," Daunat's "Woman in Red," MacEwen's "Dutch Maiden," Walter Gay's "Factory Girls," Henry Mosler's "Death of the Briton Peasant Woman," Alexander Harrison's "Arcadia," and Winslow Homer's "Summer Night" are prominent among the American works in the National Museum of the Luxembourg. It is a noteworthy fact that the number of American works purchased for the Luxembourg is equal to that of all other foreign paintings combined.

Decorative Art. — If the canvases of the Old Salon do not represent either

healthy growth or vigorous achievement, there is one field in which the work of the nineteenth century artist will bear comparison with that of periods more renowned for artistic excellence — the field of decorative art. In *Scribner's Magazine* for May, Mr. Will H. Low makes a comparison between the decorative paintings of Galland, Baudry, and Puvis de Chavannes, and recalls the really great achievements of the last-named artist whose fame is the chief glory of recent French art. It is not to the Luxembourg or the Louvre that students will go for the best specimens of later nineteenth century art, but to the Pantheon, the Sorbonne, and the Hôtel de Ville. It is in these great decorative works that the modern artist finds his worthiest inspiration in historical and semi-historical subjects, and the dilettantism which is the vice of most living painters is here least observable.

In American art the influence of the decorators has been strongly felt. Setting aside Whistler and Sargeant, whose work, methods, and reputation are international rather than American, none of our painters have shown such seriousness of purpose and fullness of achievement as the group of men who have patiently worked out the problems of decorative art in this country. Earliest of these was John La Farge, whose mural paintings in Trinity Church, Boston, and in the Church of the Ascension, New York, although among the first produced in America, are still among the best. Edwin Blashfield has been almost constantly employed in this field of work since the Chicago exhibition of 1893. Mr. Simmons, Mr. Blum, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Walker, Will H. Low, Kenyon Cox, and E. A. Abbey, Mr. Baise and John W. Alexander have all done work of real significance as mural painters, and there is no question that the dignity of subject and treatment which is demanded in decorative art has reacted favorably on all the work that has come from the brushes of these artists.

The Turin Exhibition. — During the coming summer an Exhibition of Decorative Art is to be held at Turin, Italy, at which it is hoped that American mural painters and sculptors will both be well represented. Committees have been appointed by the Architectural League of New York, the National Mural Painters' Society, the Municipal Art Society of New York, the Arts and Crafts Club of Boston, the National Arts Club of New York, the Park and Outdoor Association of America and kindred societies to arrange for participation. If suitable legislation can be had from Congress there is no reason why a complete display of American progress in the decorative and applied arts, together with recent and projected developments in civic and municipal æsthetics, should not be made at Turin.

In the opinion of the American Commission the Turin Exposition will be the first international concourse and display of decorative art where there is a *raison d'etre* or principle indicated in the demand of the participants, and a careful analysis of the program will show that all the elements which may properly be considered as in the lines of industrial and applied art are comprehended. Such an exposition would without doubt have a beneficent influence on the arts and crafts of many countries; for this reason those whose works are eligible should contribute and co-operate in making the United States section representative and notable.

The Vienna Academy of Art. — The exhibition of the Vienna Academy of Art was opened on April 8 with appropriate exercises, the Emperor lending dignity to the occasion by his presence. The display of works by native and foreign artists is the largest that Vienna has seen since the Exposition. American art was well represented by some forty canvases from sixteen exhibiting artists, including Hitchcock, Bridgman, Bisbing, Daunat, Stewart, and Vail.

The Rubens "Holy Family." — The purchase by Mr. James Henry Smith of a "Holy Family" by Peter Paul Rubens, which has long been in the possession of the late F. O. Matthiessen, and the presentation of the painting to the Metropolitan Art Museum was an event of some importance. The price paid for the picture was $50,000, less by $10,000 than the amount originally paid for it by

Mr. Matthiessen. The bidding between Mr. Smith and Mr. Blow, one of the Matthiessen family connection, was spirited and the picture was finally knocked down to Mr. Blow; but on learning of Mr. Smith's intention to present the painting to the Museum Mr. Blow surrendered the painting to him, and the New York public gained what might otherwise have gone to a Western gallery, for Mr. Blow is a Western man.

Art Study Abroad. — The problem of educating our young men and women who have artistic ambitions in the line of music, painting, sculpture, and the kindred arts, from the frequency of the tales of tragedy and suffering that have come to us concerning the American art students in Paris, Milan, and other European cities, has led to a consideration of this question by some of our most famous musicians and artists.

The statement that Paris, instead of being an aid to American art, has of late years become the graveyard of American art ambition, seems to be only too true. Every day the cable tells us of young men and young women of good American families actually dying of starvation and broken hearts in garrets in the Latin Quarter.

Walter Damrosch, Frederick Dielman, J. Q. A. Ward, and other noted musicians, painters, and sculptors, have recently discussed the solution of this problem, and the following is a summary of their attitude towards the study of art abroad: —

Going abroad to study art should be considered a most serious matter and every young person should think twice before taking this step. The unbiased advice of the best musical and artistic authorities should be sought, to find whether one has extraordinary talent. There is so much false stimulation towards the study of art that people are engaging in it without any natural talent. Our art-loving, well-meaning Americans who think they do a good deed by helping some unknown supposed talent with money should stop and consider the responsibility they take upon themselves by sending abroad a young girl, in most cases just at the age when her character is forming and when she needs all the support and refining influence of home.

A person should remember that we have in this country some of the most excellent teachers in all departments of art that the world possesses and that in no other place in the world is it possible to hear so many operatic celebrities at one time as in the Metropolitan Opera House of New York. In order to economize time and be in a proper condition to benefit by the advantage of the course abroad, one should certainly have a good training in the primary course of their profession and in the mastering of technicalities, all of which can be obtained in this country as well as anywhere else.

One must consider that the cost of living abroad is practically as great, if not greater, than in this country, and no one should recklessly hurl themselves into the European cities without having ample means for at least a year's maintenance. A few months of study in a Paris atelier will not make your paintings sell. It takes a long time for even a genius to be discovered and a man without methods will be a long time disposing of his work.

It is true that Europe has the greatest collection of master works in painting and sculpture, and that the young sculptor and painter should have the advantage of seeing these. Travel also broadens the mind, and new scenes and new surroundings leave their trace in the artistic temperament. But one should make sure that he is one of the very few who are born with the true talent which is absolutely necessary to success before embarking on his career. If one has this talent and sufficient funds to enable him to live comfortably, developing to its fullest extent his artistic instinct, and willing and able to wait for years, if necessary, for his success to come to him, then he may venture abroad after a thorough grounding here. If he lack all or either of these things it is much better that he should give up all ideas of foreign study

and turn what training and talent he may have to the bettering of some of our industrial arts.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Passion Play. — In this country there has always been a strong feeling against producing on the stage anything in the nature of a play dealing with the life and sufferings of our Saviour. The production of the Passion Play, illustrating the life and crucifixion of Jesus, in the French theatre at Montreal, has revived discussion as to the propriety of plays dealing with this sacred subject.

Although the Montreal play has proved a financial and dramatic success, it has met with the disapproval of the Diocese of Montreal, and Archbishop Bruchesi has forbidden Catholics in his diocese to attend the performances.

As to the reproduction of the Passion Play in New York, the mere suggestion of duplicating it calls forth a storm of protest from the press.

The Theatre in America. — The veteran dramatic critic, Mr. Harry Austin Clapp, in a recent address before one of Boston's prominent clubs takes a depressing view of the stage as it is today. Mr. Clapp calls attention to the fact that the "play" is the only fine art that has no patrons. Formerly drama was controlled by the aristocratic classes, but now it is controlled merely by the box office. "This," he goes on to say, "accounts in part for the fact that we have long ceased to have any dramatic literature, anything that will live. For a play must read well to live. If it doesn't read well, no matter how good it is for acting, its death is decreed."

Mr. Clapp concedes to Howard and Gillette the best plays that America has produced. These plays are considered good of their class, but the hopeless outlook is that we have nothing of a higher class. The fact that America has not one powerful tragic actor is also mentioned and the reason given for this is that there is no public demand for tragedy.

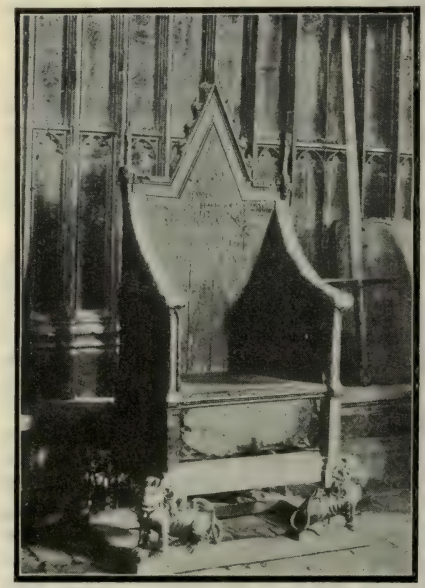
The remedy that Mr. Clapp suggests for all this is an endowed theatre and he prophesies that such a theatre will come within a few years.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Roman Forum. — It has now been about three years since Signor Giacomo Boni, for the Italian government, opened the era of a new discovery in the Roman Forum. The most picturesque discovery of 1901, the one which appeals most strongly to the imagination, is that of the subterranean galleries running north and south and east and west under the heart of the Forum, in the space between the Black Stone and the Basilica Giulia, immediately in front of the Rostra.

It was announced in April that Signor Boni made another discovery of unusual interest. He has unearthed a prehistoric tomb, believed to date approximately from the eighth century B. C., containing a large urn, or *dolium*, of black ware full of calcined bones, and other relics.

In some respects this discovery is the most important yet made in the Forum.



THE BRITISH CORONATION CHAIR
[see page 322]

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

Following the line of argument advanced by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, that the time is coming when libraries will be obliged in self-defense to make a year-line, or even a two-year-line, in their purchases of novels, President Eliot suggests the necessity of separating all books into two great classes — the quick and the dead. With the tremendous multiplication of modern literature, the question of shelf-room is urgent. Even in pretty roomy private libraries we see books accumulating so rapidly that they are piled up on the floor or relegated to closets. And there are few public libraries where the "stack" is not threatening to become inhospitable for lack of room.

President Eliot suggests a storage house for "dead" books. There are certain volumes in every library that stand for years unopened and are only perfunctorily dusted. It is hard, however, to decide whether a book is dead or only sleeping. There is no pulse to test it by. Who can tell when some scholar may not suddenly appear and ask of its silence the oracular question which may start a whole series of living books? Most of us, I imagine, have had the experience of trying to weed out our libraries. Perhaps we put the apparently superfluous volumes into a box and store it. Nine chances out of ten, the book you need in the greatest possible haste is at the very bottom of the probably inaccessible case. The storage-library must, therefore, be within easy reach, but there is no reason why, in the library of the future, the living books should not be separated from those that probably belong in the Valley of Dry Bones.

"THE EMPIRE OF BUSINESS."

Mr. Carnegie is never weary of iterating the blessings of poverty. He considers that a young man can have no greater misfortune than to be born into hereditary wealth. He is now a wealthy man, but he began life as humbly as a person well could, and has risen to be one of the oligarchy which are at the head of what he calls "The Empire of Business." Such is the title of a collection of his magazine and newspaper articles and addresses which Doubleday, Page & Company have put into a royal octavo volume of 345 pages. There are sixteen chapters, some of them essentially unchanged from what they were when they first appeared, as, for instance, his paper on "Natural Oil and Gas Wells," reprinted from *Macmillan's* of 1885. "The Three-Legged Stool" was a part of an address delivered at the opening of the Library and Workingmen's Club at Homestead and printed in the New York *Journal* in 1900. It is a sort of parable of the indispensable interrelations of capital, brains and labor.

What Mr. Carnegie says is eagerly heard. No words from a throne could have greater significance; and though, of course, business success does not necessarily make sophistries truths or straighten out heresies, such success as this man has had gives imperious weight to his words of wisdom. What could be better for a boy's creed than this summary of "The Road to Business Success": "Aim for the highest; never enter a bar-room; do not touch liquor or, if at all, only at meals; never speculate; never indorse beyond your surplus cash fund; make the firm's interest yours; break orders always to save owners; concentrate; put all your eggs in one basket and watch that basket; expenditure always within revenue; lastly, be not impatient."

Joel Chandler Harris

Mr. Carnegie believes that the college graduate who enters into a business career is greatly handicapped. He acknowledges that what he secures from his college course is worth many times what money alone brings, but he would not have a youth graduate from college unless he were of exceptional quality, with great staying power. He points rather proudly to the fact that the heads of most of the great industrial establishments had no such advantages, but began at the very bottom round of the ladder. The average college graduate who goes into business is found, he says, doing subordinate work even if in positions of trust. Still less does he take stock in the broadening influences of art. "I have learned," he says, "that the artistic career is most narrowing, and produces such petty jealousies, unbounded vanities, and spitefulness, as to furnish me with a great contrast to that which I have found in men of affairs. Music, painting, sculpture, one would think, should prove most powerful in their beneficent effects upon those who labor with them as their daily vocation. Experience, however, is against this."

Mr. Carnegie's arguments in favor of an honest dollar read at present like truisms. When they were first launched

in the columns of the *North American Review*, almost a dozen years ago, they must have had their effect in establishing many of the weak-kneed. Now the idea of a double standard seems as antediluvian as the statue of the calf-headed Anubis. After all, the most interesting thing about the noble-looking volume is the personality of the author shown in the capital likeness of him, in the autobiographic details which he gives here and there, notably in the first article,—an address given in Pittsburg in 1885,—and in the lofty ideal of a rich man's duties. The terse, direct style, the homely illustrations, the good, fatherly, sensible advice, are all wholesome reading.

A PROPHET OF INEVITABLE CHANGES.

Mr. H. G. Wells in his new book of prophecy, "Anticipations," published by Harper & Brothers, confesses that his book is written to provoke. Would Isaiah or Jeremiah have confessed as much? We are mostly inclined to accept the prophecies of the Hebrews as the "anticipations" of a Divinely guided inspiration. Mr. Wells' prophecies are based on scientific observation, and the prospect of their fulfilment is at least as likely as that Scriptural ones based on common sense and feeling became payable at maturity.

There is no doubt that the theories here expounded are well calculated to provoke argument and discussion. They are too keen-edged not to cut; they are the results of observed facts which only color-blindness or mental astygmatism allow us to regard without a tremor. In the first place, the man's cleverness is phenomenal. His wit is intense, his sarcasm biting, his audacity of imagination what the Germans call *Kolossal*. The chapters, or, as he often calls them, the papers, are so full of citable paragraphs that one could make a book of them alone. On almost every page, and particularly in the foot-notes, there are sentences that tempt one to reproduce them.

A few samples will give a hint at what richness the book contains. Of book-publishing: "Such a business as book-publishing, for example, has no unbreakable bonds to keep it in the region of high rent and congested streets. The days when the financial fortunes of books depended upon the colloquial support of influential people in a small society are past; neither publishers nor authors have any relation to society at all, and actual access to newspaper offices is necessary to the ranker forms of literary imposture. That personal intercourse between publishers and the miscellaneous race of authors which once justified the central position has, I am told, long since ceased." He thus pays his attention to the owners of what he calls irresponsible property: "It is a class with scarcely any specific characteristics beyond its defining one, of the possession of property and all the potentialities property entails, with a total lack of function with regard to that property. It is not even collected into a distinct mass. It graduates insensibly into every other class, it permeates society as threads and veins of gold permeate quartz. It includes the millionaire snob, the political-minded plutocrat, the wealthy sensualist, open-handed religious fanatics, the 'charitable', the smart, the magnificently dull, the great army of timid creatures who tremble through life on a safe bare sufficiency, travellers, hunters, minor poets, sporting enthusiasts, many of the officers of the British army and all sorts and conditions of amateurs. Previously in the world's history, saving a few quite exceptional aspects, the possession and retention of property was conditional upon activities of some sort, honest or dishonest, work, force, or fraud. But the share-holding ingredient of our new society, so far as its share-holding goes, has no need of strength or wisdom; the countless untraceable owner of the modern world presents in a multitudinous form the image of a Merovingian king. The share-holder owns the world *de jure*, by the common recognition of the rights of property; and the incumbency of knowledge, management, and toil fall (*sic*) entirely to others. He

toils not, neither does he spin; he is mechanically released from the penalty of the Fall; he reaps in a still sinful world all the practical benefits of a millennium — without any of its moral limitations."

Modern democracy and affairs: "The modern democracy, or democratic quasi-monarchy, conducts its affairs as though there was no such thing as special knowledge or practical education. The utmost recognition it affords to the man who has taken the pains to know, and specifically to do, is occasionally to consult him upon specific points and override his counsels in its ampler wisdom, or to intrust to him some otherwise impossible duty under circumstances of extreme limitation. The man of special equipment is treated always as if he were some sort of curious performing animal. The gunnery specialist, for example, may move and let off guns, but he may not say where they are to be let off — some one, a little ignorant of rangé and trajectory, does that; the engineer may move the ship and fire the battery, but only with some man who does not perfectly understand, shouting instructions down a tube at him."

In this book of 343 pages there are nine chapters. One treats of the coming problems of locomotion and shows how narrow-minded and conservative was the plan that made a powerful pumping machine into the type of the locomotive drawing the model of a horse-carriage on narrow rails instead of spending the same money on a wide and splendid road with trains ten or fifteen feet wide and drawn by appropriate machines at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. He foresees the extension of the twentieth century city over a whole country, the telephone and free delivery making any central nucleus superfluous. His views of the development of social elements, the seeds of which he sees even now falling from the flower of our present civilization, and his prophecies regarding certain moral characteristics, especially the relation of the sexes, will perhaps be regarded as rather startling, but certainly not more so than the premises from which he starts, facility of divorce and a certain laxness of regarding practical polygamy being taken as symptoms. His severity of judgment on the so-called democracy of the present day is fortified by a plain but vivid relation of facts. He devotes a chapter to the future of war and he has some suggestive ideas regarding the conflict of languages.

Mr. Wells has very subversive ideas or ideals about the propagation of the future. For those afflicted with disease, for those who are criminal or insane the remedy is death. "The men of the new republic will not be squeamish either in facing or inflicting death, because they will have a fuller sense of the possibilities of life than we possess. They will have an ideal that will make killing worth the while; like Abraham they will have the faith to kill and they will have no superstitions about death."

Fully as subversive of conventionality is his plain teaching regarding sexual relations. Mr. Wells concludes: "The world has a purpose greater than happiness; our lives are to serve God's purpose, and that purpose aims not at man as an end, but works through him to greater issues. This, I believe, will be the distinctive quality of the new republican's belief. And for that reason, I have not even speculated whether he will hold any belief in human immortality or no. He will certainly not believe there is any *post-mortem* state of rewards and punishments because of his faith in the sanity of God, and I do not see how he will trace any reaction between this world and whatever world there may be of disembodied lives." One may not agree with Mr. Wells, but his book will set men to thinking.

FICTION.

"Roman Biznet." — It is not a rare occurrence for a new author to make a hit with a first book, but it is indeed rare for a new author to evolve a story so absorbing, so suggestive, so original, so witty, as Georgia Wood Pangorn's "Roman Biznet," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company. It is a novel

illustrating with marvelous feminine intuitiveness the mysterious blend of ancestral threads working into a given personality. In the soul of the hero are seen in mighty conflict elements emanating from a German of noble birth, an Indian chief, and a French marquis. Roman's father, with his genius for music and his exquisite fascination is nevertheless a double murderer, and Roman, through his fierce young existence, has a constant inner conflict to keep from following in his father's disreputable footsteps. The evolution of this character and the mysterious nightmare processes which go to form it are extraordinarily vivid. They excel in subtlety the psychological problem of Holmes' "Elsie Venner." The hero of the novel is only one of a stageful of clearly defined and admirably depicted personages. Best of all perhaps is Doctor Winthrop with his sympathetic wisdom, the confidant and guide of all the people of Cosmos. He has had his struggles; he has won serenity. He is a father confessor to poor Roman; you feel that he is the saving influence of the brilliant young genius. Miss Tracy, too, is admirably portrayed and the three younger women who exercise such a predominating influence over the youth are cleverly differentiated. The atmosphere of the little Canadian village is perfect. But it is the vivid, nervous style of the narration that gives it a peculiar distinction. Every description is made poetic and real by a master stroke of the pencil. One might cite pages. "Roman Biznet" is the story of a violin and the story of a 'cello and the end of the violin is tragic and the end of the 'cello is serenity, though bought at the expense of more than one tragedy.

A Story of Virginia. — Mr. George Cary Eggleston, genial master-of-ceremonies at the New York Authors' Club, is rapidly advancing in the line of promotion among the commissioned officers attached to the great army of novelists. His latest, "Dorothy South," just issued by the Lothrop Company, has for its heroine a girl as fresh and original as Natasha in "War and Peace." She has artistic instincts sternly repressed because of the wreck which in her father's opinion her mother's musical tendencies had brought about. The hero is a young doctor educated in the North but transplanted to Virginia to take possession of his inherited plantation. He becomes Dorothy's guardian and his breadth of view has an immense influence in the girl's development. The story is sweet and true; it has dramatic touches and is greatly enlivened by Dick, a darkey genius whose vivacious side-trackings of English polysyllables are worthy of Mrs. Malaprop. Aunt Polly, too, whose provincial limitations led her to disbelieve in the rotundity of the earth, but who is open to enlightenment, is a character worthy of George Eliot. It is a charming story from first page to last.

"Kate Bonnet." — Mr. Frank R. Stockton had an enviable reputation as a humorist. His view of life was through whimsical eyes. His last story, "Kate Bonnet," published by D. Appleton & Company, is apparently a serious attempt at serious fiction. But he cannot resist trifling with absurd situations, and the very notion of a hitherto staid planter and church-warden renouncing his respectability and becoming a pirate is to the last degree fantastical, even though it may have historic foundation. Indeed, its historical foundation may be said to militate against its success; it is too absurd to be serious and it is too serious to be funny. It is a comic opera libretto set to solemn music. This is not helped by the exasperating mock-turtle dialect of the Scotchman, Ben Greenway. The amateur pirate is brought into close relations with a genuine professional, Captain Blackbeard. There is enough bloodshed to furnish a genuine historical novel, but the wounds are like those in Dumas, for the most part mere temporary inconveniences. There are many vivid descriptions, but somehow throughout there is an atmosphere of unreality, if not of insincerity, about the story, which in spite of its many excellences is of flagging interest.

The Story of a Dog and a Horse. — About a year ago Mrs. Lucy Cleaver

McElroy published through the Crowells an exciting and realistic novel, the *motif* of which was "moonshining." It was remarkable that an invalid should have put so much of life and healthy movement into her work. She has since died and the same publishers have just brought out a posthumous novel entitled "The Silent Pioneer." Daniel Boone, a rather reticent character, but gifted, according to Mrs. McElroy, with a wonderfully picturesque polyfurcated dialect, is not the hero of the story, though he is the *deus e machina*. The honors are divided between Olaf, a white-breasted dumb stag-hound and Omarre, a pure-blooded Arabian mare, which traced his origin back "for more than five hundred years to the weanling colt out of Richard Cœur de Lion's Arab mare given him by Saladin after the Siege of Acre." So when John Armstrong's sweetheart, Esther Irvine, is carried off into the wilderness by his Shawnee rival, Brave Heart, the man, the dog, and the horse start in pursuit. The story relates the hairbreadth escapes from other roving bands of Indians. He is captured many times and now rescued by his dog, now by his horse, now by Daniel, now by his own agility. Not for him the deadly gauntlet or the torture by fire. And everywhere at exactly the right moment appears Daniel with his imperturbable coolness and his unique "Kaintuckee" dialect strangely perfected in a born Pennsylvanian! Indeed the story harks back to the marvelous epoch of "The Deerslayer," and it should not be less fascinating to children, providing always they are able to understand what Daniel says. But Daniel Boone is not the silent pioneer; it is only fair to let the story divulge that secret. The heroine of the story is seen only in vanishing glimpses; her experiences among the Indians are mainly left to the imagination.

POETRY.

"Hezekiah's Wives."— This is neither a Biblical story nor yet one founded on Mormon principles. "Hezekiah" is a canary. His guardian, who relates his connubial and domestic experiences, is Lillie Hamilton French, and the publishers are Houghton, Mifflin & Company. It is a sympathetic study of birds, freed, as far as possible, from the cruelty of close-caged captivity, but still protected for their own good. It is a book that does for canaries what has been of late so well done for horses, dogs, and cats.

A Translation of the Æneid. — Mr. Harlan Hoge Ballard has also published through the same firm a translation of the first six books of the Æneid in smooth and remarkably fluent and natural hexameters. Except for the comparative lack in English of spontaneous trochees, the hexameter is not a line difficult to construct. Most of Mr. Ballard's lines read without straining. Most of the best lines also show a remarkable gift at easily turning the difficult phrase. Here, for instance, is the description of the falling star in the second book: —

Scarce had the old man spoken these words when, suddenly pealing,
Thundered the left, and a star rushed down from the sky through the darkness,
Drawing a glittering train, and passing in terrible splendor.
Then, after glancing high over the roof of the palace, we saw it
Bury itself, unquenched, in the forest of Ida,
Ploughing a flaming way, and then the long track of its furrow
Blazes with light, and widely around smokes the mountain with sulphur.

It is a brilliant attempt to do what scores have done hitherto, and in most lines (with the exception of Sir Charles Bowen) none has better done.

"Visions of Life." — I wish I might speak with equal praise of Martha Shepard Lippincott's "Visions of Life," published by the Abbey press. The Quaker poetess of Moorestown is earnest and devoted. She teaches a useful lesson of living. She believes in temperance, nay, rather in total abstinence from all possibly intoxicating fluids. But in her stout volume of nearly four hundred pages there is an astonishing proof of ignorance of the first rules of poetical composition. It is strange that if one feels called to be a prophet, the simple training of the prophet's voice should be neglected, and there is no excuse for lame feet in this day when poetical manuals may be had for the borrowing.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago	MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.	MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
CENT.	Century, New York	MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
CHAUT.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.	MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
COSMOP.	Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York	NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
DELIN.	Delineator, New York	N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia	N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
FORUM	Forum, New York	OUT.	Outlook, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York	POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
HARPER	Harper's Monthly, New York	R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.	SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston	W. W.	World's Work, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

International Affairs.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance. T. Iyenaga. R. of R. April.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance. A. Michie. Liv. Age. April 5.

South Africa and Europe. Jean de Bloch. N. A. R. April.

A German View of the American Peril. Dr. W. Wendlandt. N. A. R. April.

Significance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Senator J. P. Dolliver. N. A. R. May.

Affairs in America.

American Captains of Industry. Carl Snyder. R. of R. April.

Nicaragua: The Country and the People. Thomas R. Dawley, Jr. Out. April 26.

Our Industrial Position in the World. Henry Gannett. Forum. May.

The Opportunity of the United States. Andrew Carnegie. N. A. R. May.

Our Public Untidiness. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin. Forum. May.

American Forestry: A New Career. J. Russell Smith. Forum. May.

Reclaiming the Arid Southwest. Robt. M. Barker. Forum. May.

The Great Southwest.—I. Ray Stannard Baker. Cent. May.

The Capital of our Democracy. Henry Loomis Nelson. Cent. May.

The Diplomatic Service of the United States. Louis E. Van Norman. Chaut. May.

A New Californian Industry. E. H. Rydall. Era. May.

The Struggle for Liberty in South America. Henry W. Warren. Miss. Rev. May.

The Public Debt of Argentina. A. B. Martinez. N. A. R. May.

The Choice of Isthmian Canal Routes. Senator J. T. Morgan. N. A. R. May.

Affairs in Europe.

With the Crowning of the King (Edward VII.). Lucy C. Lillie. Era. April.

Vesuvius, Destroyer of Cities. B. F. Fisher. Cosmop. April.

A Clever Emperor, and a Confederation of Nations. John Brisben Walker. Cosmop. April.

The King [of England]: His Prerogatives and Disabilities. Michael MacDonagh. Liv. Age. April 12.

The Situation in Spain. John Foreman. Liv. Age. April 19.

The Situation in Spain. Sydney Brooks. N. A. R. May.

The Russian Immigrant In Siberia. Wirt Gerrare. Out. April 19.

Some Impressions of Russia. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Scrib. May.

The Polish Problem in Prussia. Wolf von Schierbrand. Forum. May.

Wage-Earning School Children in England. Thos. Burke. Forum. May.

Taxation and Business in Italy. Walcott Calkins. Forum. May.

"Made in Germany." Geo. B. Waldron. Chaut. May.

Affairs in Asia.

Education in the Philippines. Fred W. Atkinson. Out. April 5.

Canton, the Home of Li Hung Chang. W. G. Irwin. Era. April.

The Maoris of New Zealand. Wheraiko Rawei. Miss. Rev. May.

The Outlook for Christianity in China. Timothy Richard. Miss. Rev. May.

The Financial System of Japan. Count Matsukata. N. A. R. May.

Affairs in Africa.

Recent French Explorations in Africa. Chas. Rabot. Nat. Geo. April.

Science and Invention.

Ocean Currents. James Page. Nat. Geo. April.

The Problem of the Universe. Simon Newcomb. Internat. April.

Contemporary French Philosophy. Alfred Fouillée. Internat. April.

Is the Moon a Dead Planet? William H. Pickering. Cent. May.

The Electronic Theory of Electricity. Prof. J. A. Fleming. Pop. Sci. May.

The Physical Basis of Heredity. Prof. Carl H. Eigenmann. Pop. Sci. May.

Infectious Diseases. Dr. Alfred Springer. Pop. Sci. May.

An Afternoon in Chelles, and the Earliest Evidence of Human Industry in France. Prof. A. S. Packard.

Atoms and Ions, A Century of Chemical Theory. John J. Griffin. Cath. Univ. Bul. April.

Treatment of Pneumonia. Stephen Smith Burt. Med. Rec. Apr. 26.

Education.

College Settlements and College Women. Vida D. Scudder. Out. April 19.

Pleasant Incidents of an Academic Life. Ex-Pres. Daniel C. Gilman. Scrib. May.

Degradation of Professorial Office. Prof. G. T. Ladd. Forum. May.

Collegiate Conditions in the United States. Pres. Chas. F. Thwing. Forum. May.

The Negro and Higher Learning. Prof. W. S. Scarborough. Forum. May.

Religion.

The Mission of the Christian Church. Lyman Abbott. Out. April 12.

Children and Church Membership. Frederick Lynch. Out. April 12.

On Religious Novels. Jane H. Findlater. Liv. Age. April 19.

The Resources of the Christian Church. Robt. E. Speer. Miss. Rev. May.

Art, Music, and the Drama.

Some American Figure Painters. Kenyon Cox. Cosmop. April.

Modern Portrait Painting. Liv. Age. April 12.

The Educational Value of Some Recent Plays. Norman Hapgood. Delin. May.

The Meaning of Music. Daniel Gregory Mason. Out. April 26.

The Example of French Industrial Art Schools. J. Schoenhof. Forum. May.

The Recollections of a Player.—I. J. H. Stoddard. Cent. May.

The Proposed American Art College in Rome. James MacMillan. N. A. R. May.

Biography.

Admiral Kempff. William Eliot Griffis. Out. April 5.

The Influence of Victor Hugo. Edmund Gosse. Cosmop. April.

The Centenary of Victor Hugo. Paul Bourget. Liv. Age. April 5.

Sienkiewicz and His Contemporaries. Liv. Age. April 5.

Reminiscences of J. R. Green. Louise Creighton. Liv. Age. April 12.

Fenelon and His Critics. Liv. Age. April 19.

Stories of Authors' Loves (Shelley). Clara E. Laughlin. Delin. May.

Selma Lagerlöf. Olga Finch. Out. April 19.

The Summer Life of the Queen of Rumania. Zoe de Balatchano. Cent. May.

Lord Randolph Churchill. Hon. Sir Richard Temple. N. A. R. April.

Marie Antoinette. Henry Francis. Era. May.

Literature.

Revival of Celtic Literature. Ian Jay McGarvey. Era. May.

The Romance of the Langue D'Oc. Lucian Johnston. Cath. Univ. Bul. April.

Miscellaneous.

Educating the Deaf-Blind. Ruth Everett. R. of R. April.

Farthest South. C. E. Borchgrevink. Out. Apr. 5.

The Modern Soldier and Military Lessons of Recent Wars. Chas. W. Larned. Internat. April.

Government Control of the Trusts. Emil Steinbach. Internat. April.

Export Bounties on Sugar in Europe. R. Hotowetz. Internat. April.

Irrigation Legislation. Ellwood Mead. Out. April 12.

Athletics for Women (Basket-Ball). Ellen Bernard Thompson. Delin. May.

The True Soldier: An Address at West Point. Col. S. E. Tillman. Out. April 19.

Comparative Pension Systems. Frederick Fenning. Forum. May.

The Registration of Title to Real Property. Hon. W. C. Mains. Forum. May.

Longevity in Our Time. Roger S. Tracy. Cent. May.

For Civic Improvement: What and How to Do It. Sylvester Baxter. Cent. May.

Among the Alps. Oscar Kuhns. Chaut. May.

Points on Ping-Pong. F. A. Crowhurst. Era. May.

The Boers in Bermuda. J. B. Mattison, M. D. Era. May.

The Laborers' Right to a Living Wage. John A. Ryan. Cath. Univ. Bul. April.

The Ancient Christian Monument of Hsian-fu. Chas. F. Aiken. Cath. Univ. Bul. April.

Woman and Her Sphere. The Duchess of Sutherland. N. A. R. May.

Necrology.

American.

BROWNE, JUNIUS H., author, died at New York, April 2. Soon after the Civil War his writings were much in evidence, and his descriptions of battles were considered marvelous. He first attracted attention by the description of a battle in Missouri, yet he had not witnessed it. This was widely reproduced and won distinction for him. Of late years he has not been prominently before the public.

ENGLISH, DR. THOMAS DUNN, poet, author, and lawyer; born in Philadelphia June 29, 1819; died at Newark, N. J., April 1. Although he developed a taste for literary pursuits early in life, he took up the profession of medicine and after receiving his degree of M. D., studied law, being admitted to the Philadelphia bar. For several years he lived in Virginia, and from William and Mary College received the degree of LL. D. While in the South he became Mayor of one of the Southern towns, and it was there that he gained much material for his later writings. Though he continued his practice of law he much preferred his literary work, though much of it was done under pseudonyms. The revival of "Ben Bolt," a few years ago, brought him prominently before the public. In 1890 and 1892 he was in Congress.

HAMPTON, GENERAL WADE, a Confederate officer; born at Charleston, S. C., March 28, 1818; died at Columbia, April 11. He was a vigorous opponent of the slave trade, also of secession; but when his State seceded he resigned from the State Senate and entered the army. He took part in many battles and several times was severely wounded, once in the battle of Gettysburg. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, and placed in command of the Confederate cavalry in Virginia. At the close of the war he returned to his home near Columbia, taking no part in politics for some time, but in 1876 he was nominated for Governor of South Carolina and elected. In 1878 he was re-elected. From 1879 to 1891 he served in the United States Senate, Senator Tillman succeeding him.

MERRILL, DR. MOSES, for many years head master of the Boston Latin School, died in that city April 26. He was graduated from Harvard in 1856, and taught for a time in Cambridge before going to Boston. He received several degrees from different institutions, among them being Ph. D. from Amherst College.

MORTON, JULIUS STERLING, ex-Secretary of Agriculture; born at Adams, N. Y., April 22, 1832; died at Chicago, Ill., April 27. He was a member of the company that surveyed and established Nebraska City, where he lived, and became prominent in the life of the State. Four times he was made the candidate of his party for Governor of Nebraska and twice he was nominated for Congress, all without solicitation on his part. Under President Buchanan he served as Secretary of the Territory of Nebraska and upon the resignation of Governor William A. Richardson became acting Governor. In 1893 he received the appointment of Secretary of Agriculture from President Cleveland. He was the founder of Arbor Day.

PHELPS, DR. CHARLES ABNER, physician; born in Boston, October 20, 1820; died in that city April 27. He was actively interested in politics, and in 1855–6 was in the lower branch of the Legislature, where he was Speaker of the House, and when later he went to the Senate he was president of that body. In 1860 he gave up the practice of medicine and subsequently held a number of local government positions, until his appointment at Prague, where he acted as consul, the appointment having been made by President Grant.

RUSSELL, SOL SMITH, actor; born in Brunswick, Me., June 15, 1848; died at Washington, D. C., April 28. His first appearance was at the Defiance Theatre, Cairo, Ill., in 1862. In 1880 he emerged as a star in "Edgewood Folks," the play being performed 1500 times. After William Warren's retirement from the stage several of the parts created by him were assumed by Mr. Russell. His wife was Miss Alice Adams, a daughter of "Oliver Optic."

STEBBINS, REV. DR. HORATIO, Unitarian clergyman; born at South Wilbraham, Mass., in 1821; died in Cambridge, April 8. He was graduated from the Harvard Divinity School and his first charge was at Fitchburg; later he went to Portland, Me., and from there to San Francisco, where for thirty-five years he was one of the foremost preachers of the Pacific Coast. He has been president of the board of trustees of the College of California and was instrumental in transferring that institution to the State. For twenty-six years he was a regent of the University, and he was also one of the trustees of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. He retired about three years ago as pastor emeritus.

STOCKTON, FRANK R., novelist; died at Washington, April 20, aged sixty-eight years. He began life as an engraver, after his graduation from the high school of his native city, Philadelphia, in 1852. He did not follow this pursuit for any length of time, but took up newspaper work. When the *St. Nicholas* was established he became its assistant editor. Among his best known books may be mentioned, "Rudder Grange," "The Lady or the Tiger?" "The Late Mrs. Null," "The Great War Syndicate," "The Squirrel Inn," "The Great Stone of Sardis," "The Associated Hermits," and "A Bicycle in Cathay."

TALMAGE, THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., Presbyterian clergyman; born at Bound Brook, N. J., January 7, 1832; died in Washington, April 12. He was graduated from the New York University in 1853, and from the New Brunswick (N. J.) Theological Seminary in 1856. His first pastorate was at the Dutch Reformed Church in Belleville, N. J., later he was at Syracuse, N. Y., Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Washington. Three years ago he gave up preaching in order to devote himself exclusively to religious journalism. At the time of his death he was the editor of the *Christian Herald.* Among his published sermons and devotional works are "The Almond Tree in Blossom," "Abominations of Modern Society," "Around the Tea Table," "Sports that Kill," "Every-day Religion," "Crumbs Swept Up," and "From Manger to Throne." It has been estimated that through the aid of the Ame ican Press Association his sermons have for many years reached at least twenty million persons weekly in this country and many more in Europe. For more than thirty years he occupied the most conspicuous place of any preacher perhaps in the United States.

Foreign.

CLARKE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir Andrew, Agent General for the Colony of Victoria, died at his home, Portland Place, March 29. His work continued until the last, and few of his contemporaries could point to a record of such constant service. It covers a period of nearly sixty years. He was the last of the survivors of the framers of the first constitution of Victoria in 1855, of which fact he was very proud. He was nearly seventy-eight years of age.

DON FRANCISCO d'ASSISE, DUKE of Cadiz; born at Aranjurz, Spain, May 13, 1822; died at Epinay, France, April 16. In 1846 he was married to his cousin, Queen Isabella II. of Spain, and the same day was proclaimed King. As a result of the revolution, in 1868, they were expelled from Spain, and in 1870 Queen Isabella formally abdicated the throne in favor of her son, the late Alfonso XII., father of the present King. The former king and queen have not lived together for more than a quarter of a century, and the former lived a very retired life, known only to a few, and being ignored by all royal personages visiting Paris.

EYRE ARCHBISHOP, the head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, died at his residence in Glasgow, March 27, at the age of eighty-four.

HOWARD, HON. ROBERT, labor leader; born of Irish parents in Northwich, Eng, 1845; died in Boston, April 27. Up to the time of his coming to America, in 1873, he worked in the mills in England, where he was active in the interest of the laborers. He came to Fall River, and at once identified himself with the labor movement, and was recognized as the coming man in the work of organizing the textile operatives. In 1879 he received the endorsement of both parties and was elected to the State Legislature from Fall River. In 1881 he was elected treasurer of the Federation of Trades Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, and it was through him that the Federation granted money to defray the expenses of a movement to bring about a ten-hour day of labor for women and children in New England cotton factories. This same movement he championed in Maine and New Hampshire.

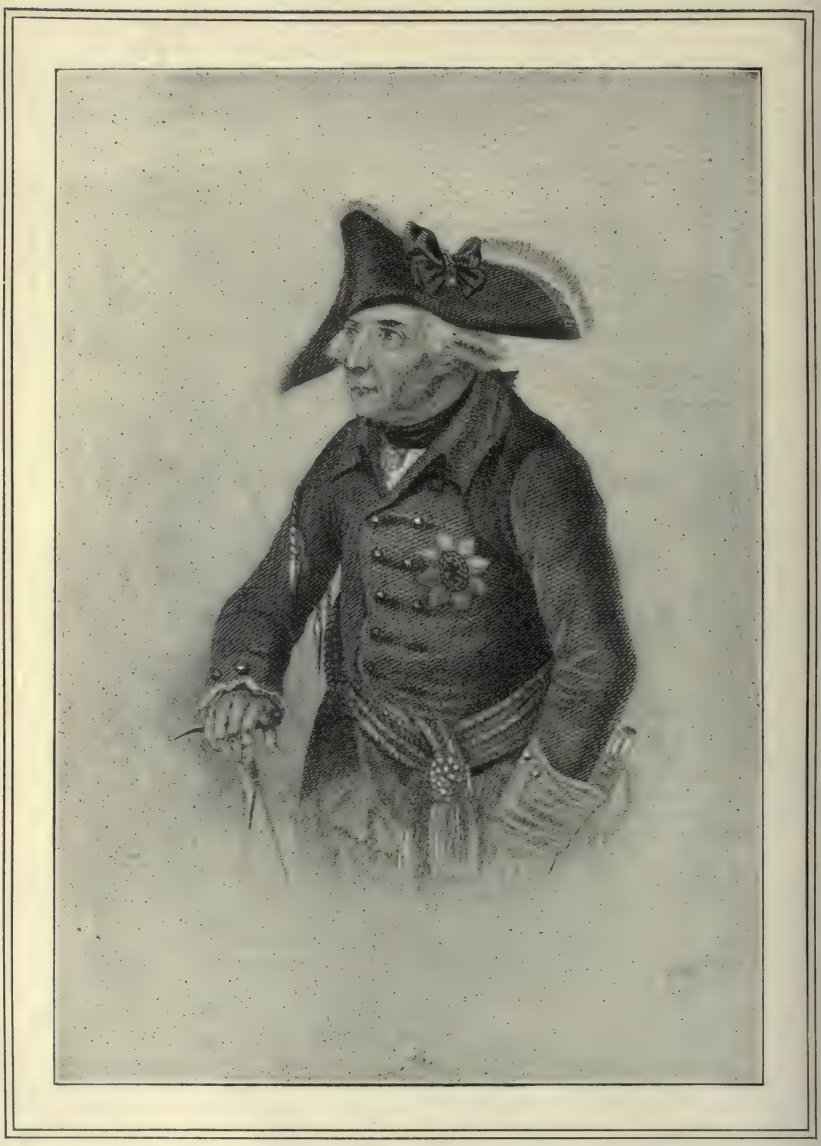
JOSE, JULIO, MARQUES de APEZtequia; born in Cuba in 1843; died in New York, April 14. He was for many years leader of the Conservative party in Cuba, where he owned one of the most valuable plantations of the island.

LIEBER, DR. ERNST, leader of the Centre party of the Reichstag, died at Camberg, March 31. He was a militant Roman Catholic and attached himself to the Ultramontane party, for the purpose of welding the Roman Catholic interest throughout Germany into one homogeneous whole. His identification was more especially with the Democratic wing of the party.

RENON, M. EMILE, founder and director of the Meteorological Observatory at St. Mauri, died in Paris April 7, aged eighty-seven years. He wrote numerous geographical, geological, and meteorological works, and in 1840 made an important scientific expedition to Northern Africa.

VON TISZA, KOLOMAN, Hungarian statesman; born in Geszt, Hungary, December 16, 1830; died in Budapest, March 23. He became cabinet minister in 1875, and from that time until 1890 he was Premier. In him Hungary is said to have lost the best and truest of her sons, and one of the foremost figures of her public life.

WOODHOUSE, HON. JOHN, K. G., first Earl of Kimberly; born January 7, 1826; died April 8. During Mr. Gladstone's administration he held the office, first of Lord Privy Seal and later that of Colonial Secretary.



FREDERICK THE GREAT, OF PRUSSIA.

CURRENT HISTORY
AND
MODERN CULTURE

VOL. 12. RECORD OF MAY. NO. 5.

FREDERICK THE GREAT IN HISTORY.

The proposal of the Emperor William of Germany to present to the American people a statue of Frederick the Great to be erected in Washington, naturally awakens inquiry into the career of a monarch of whom the historian Bryce has said that he is certainly the most considerable man who has succeeded to a throne since Charles V.

Before the battle of Rossbach which resulted in the most celebrated of the victories of Frederick, addressing his comparatively small army he said, in nearly the following words: "My brave soldiers, the hour is come when all that is, and all that ought to be, dear to us depends upon the swords that are now drawn for the battle. Time permits me to say but little, nor is there occasion to say much. You know that there is no labor, no hunger, no cold, no watching, no danger, that I have not shared with you hitherto; and you now see me ready to lay down my life with you and for you. All I ask is the same pledge of fidelity and affection that I give. Acquit yourselves like men, and put your confidence in God."

The soldiers, animated to a sort of heroic frenzy, answered by a shout. In this speech and its effect upon the army, followed by a signal victory, we have a glimpse of that which made Frederick called "the Great."

After the reign of Charles V. (1519–1556), during which the imperial power reached its greatest extent, Germany fell upon days when a long but sure process of denationalization set in. Following the Thirty Years' War (1619–1648) there was a lamentable extinction of any free or united state life in Germany. During the reign of Louis XIV. of France (1643–1715) Gallic influence became dominant beyond the Rhine. French became the fashionable language and "French ideas and modes of thought were no less supreme than Greek ideas had been at Rome in the last century of the Republic." But this was not to go on endlessly. A force was developing that eventually gave to the German states cohesiveness, and newness of life.

The imperial crown had been hereditary in the Austrian House of Hapsburg since the middle of the fifteenth century. The foundation of a rival power was laid in the early part of that century when the Emperor Sigismund bestowed upon the family of Hohenzollern the marquisate of Brandenburg — a family that in the sixteenth century embraced the Lutheran doctrines, and in the seventeenth century enlarged itself by obtaining from the King of Poland the investiture of the duchy of Prussia. Even after this accession of territory, however, the chiefs of the House of Hohenzollern hardly ranked with the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria. But the advent of Frederick William in 1640, the so-called "Great Elector," brought vigor into every department of the state. He ruled for nearly half a century, laid the foundation of a great military power, and transmitted to his son Frederick (1688–1713) a strongly centralized and despotic authority. This son was ambitious to be called a king. He was only the Elector of Brandenburg and the Duke of Prussia. But other petty powers within the empire were called "kingdoms," and he, too,

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"would be a king and wear a crown." To this the consent of the Emperor was necessary, but Leopold I. of Germany, under whom the empire reached its lowest stage of degradation, was naturally unwilling to consent to any titular dignity that might enhance the growing influence of Austria's chief rival among the German states. The energy and ambition of Prussia were significant. Its head had the "will" and he soon found the "way." The day on which, in 1701, Austria finally consented to invest with royal dignity the rival House of Hohenzollern and Frederick was crowned king at Könisberg marks a turning point in European history. From this time on the Prussian kings made steady advance to the control of the affairs of the German race.

Between the reign of Frederick I. of Prussia and that of Frederick II., whom the world has agreed to call "the Great," comes the reign of Frederick William I. (1713–1740), a singular, forceful character who left to his son an enlarged kingdom and a splendid army of 80,000 men. Of Frederick the Great, whose reign over the united states of Brandenburg and Prussia extended from 1740 to 1786, Carlyle is the chief eulogist in the English-speaking world. That he is so has seemed strange to some students to whom the estimate expressed by another great English author, Macaulay, seems more just.

Space will not permit, nor is there need, to go into a detailed review of the reign of Frederick the Great. The principal events of those forty-six years are easily rehearsed. Frederick's first exploit was the seizure of some territory belonging to the Bishop of Liege. His next was the seizure of Silesia, one of the fairest provinces of Maria Theresa of Austria. The pretext for this was found in some old renounced claims. The motive was the expansion of Prussia. Frederick himself said: "Ambition, interest, the desire of making people talk about me, carried the day, and I decided for war." The act directly induced an entanglement of European politics which ended in one of the bloodiest conflits of modern times. "It was," says Carlyle, "the little stone broken loose from the mountain, hitting others, big and little, which again hit others with their leaping and rolling, till the whole mountain-side was in motion under law of gravity." A second Silesian war had to be fought for the retention of the seized province. Frederick emerged from this a "world-hero," who passed his days partly in the study of philosophy and literature and partly in preparing for future warfare. It was during this period that Voltaire passed much time with the king at Potsdam.

The storm of the Seven Years' War broke over Frederick's head at last and the peaceful days at Sans Souci were at an end. Austria, Russia, Sweden, Saxony, and France were against him; his only ally was England. It was his tremendous resistance to this vast array of forces which gave him his chief claim as a hero; "and it was his patience, his fortitude, his energy, his fertility of resources, and the enthusiasm with which he inspired his troops even after the most discouraging and demoralizing defeats, that won for him that universal admiration as a man which he lived to secure in spite of all his defects and crimes." The only thing that saved him from ruin was the death of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia. The new Emperor, Peter III., became his ally instead of his foe, and from the murky clouds in which he had once written: "I have no resource left; all is lost; I will not survive the ruin of my country; farewell forever," his star became ascendant and he soon entered Berlin in a triumph that was never to be questioned. From the moment that Austria was compelled to make peace at Hubertsburg in 1763, there existed in Germany a destructive dualism until, in 1866, on the bloody field of Sadowa, Prussia became the undisputed head of the German Empire.

To Frederick the Great belongs perhaps the chief credit for the existence of the great military monarchy whose head at the present day is the brilliant, energetic, and ambitious Kaiser Wilhelm II., by far the ablest of European monarchs.

ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE—ST. PIERRE FROM THE HARBOR.
(MONT PELEE IN RIGHT BACKGROUND.)

THE MARTINIQUE DISASTER.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

Along the eastern bounds of the Caribbean Sea curves the chain of volcanic islands known as the Lesser Antilles. From Saba at the north to Grenada at the south the cord of the arc they describe measures about three hundred and sixty miles. Each island is a single mountain rising from unknown depths below the level of the sea to elevations of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above it. Surmounting some great fissure in the earth's crust, where the waters of the ocean have been admitted to the superheated rocks of the earth's interior, they have been thrown up by volcanic action at a remote period of geologic history. On each of the islands may still be found volcanic peaks with craters old and new, active or extinct; and over and about these danger points swarms the motley population of the islands. On Saba, for instance, the town of Bottom is built on the floor of an extinct crater, nine hundred feet above the sea, the home of a colony of hardy Dutch sailors.

dwelling in fancied security beside a volcano which was active within the memory of their sires. The chief harbor of Grenada lies also in the crater of an extinct volcano.

Midway of the group, Martinique, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent lie within the space of a hundred miles, each with its own pet *soufriere* and its history of destruction due to volcano, earthquake, and hurricane. But as often happens, where Nature is most terrible, there she is also most alluring and most beautiful. To paraphrase Walton: Doubtless God might have made more beautiful islands; but doubtless God never did. No more attractive site for a town could be selected than that of old St. Pierre along the shore where it has safely nestled at the foot of its chosen volcano, Mont Pelée, for upwards of two hundred and sixty years. The white houses, interspersed with clumps of waving palms, the small white dome of

From the *Scientific American*.

THE ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

STREET SCENE IN ST. PIERRE, ISLAND OF MARTINIQUE.

the cathedral, an old steeple rising here and there, its quaint frontage of old houses, its busy market, the broad sweeping bay, full of all kinds of craft, from big steamers to small sailing-vessels, the towering mountain at the back, on whose crest the clouds caught as they lazily drifted by, all bathed in the golden tropical day, constituted together a delightful impression which is now only a memory. The life of the town was an agreeable combination of the life of the boulivards with that of the tropics. Men sat in the cafés discussing business or politics over their absinthes or vermouths, or over their café and liqueur, according to the hour, in much the same way as in any provincial town in France; but the man who served was black.

It was a pleasing picture, but it was, after all, only a reminiscence. The vigor of the colony had departed and the white population was diminishing.

About the middle of April there were signs of unusual activity in the old crater of Mont Pelée. These were not at first alarming but increased as time went on, until May 5, when the sugar factory of the Doctors Guerin, just outside St. Pierre, was destroyed by a stream of volcanic mud which poured out of the old crater and swept down to the sea with incredible swiftness, overwhelming everything in its pathway. The inhabitants were now thoroughly frightened and letters received in France since the great disaster give a pitiable account of the terror and anxiety of the people for the next few days. If, as has been stated, troops were employed to prevent the inhabitants from leaving the doomed city, a fatal mistake was made by some one in authority. The final catastrophe was thus described by an eye-witness: —

On May 8 at 6 o'clock in the morning the sun was shining brightly. To the north of the roadstead of St. Pierre, Mont Pelée was smoking. The wind was coming from the east and driving the smoke westwardly. The sky was completely darkened by it. At about 6.30 seven colums of white smoke burst suddenly from what was apparently a new crater and the mountain appeared to be torn from top to bottom. The whole crest disappeared. At 7.50 there was a terrible roar and Mont Pelée vanished in a huge volume of black smoke. Then something enormous and without form, but moving with great rapidity buried all of St. Pierre. The ships in the roadstead rocked, their

masts and spars were broken, and they almost simultaneously burst into flames. There was an incessant rain of lava, mud, and stones on the town and the surrounding country. The air whistled and cracked as if a heavy fusilade was being fired. By 9 o'clock Mont Pelée had been reduced in height at least 300 meters and the crater had widened.

This account and that of Captain Freedman of the *Roddam* give a vivid picture of the eruption as witnessed by those nearest the scene of disaster; the experiences of 30,000 victims in St. Pierre and its neighborhood will never be revealed.

"The *Roddam* had only been at St. Pierre an hour," said Captain Freedman, "when the eruption occurred. I was talking to our agent, who was in a small boat alongside. Suddenly I saw what appeared to be a huge black squall like a wall approaching the ship from the land at a terrific rate, carrying with it a huge tidal wave, and accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. Almost in an instant the ship was enveloped in total darkness and the air filled with flame and falling patches of fire, which ignited everything they struck. The fire took hold of the ship in all parts, and the crew and laborers rushed about frantic with fright and pain. A number of laborers had come aboard to help take in cargo, and as nearly as I can tell, there were some forty-two persons on board all told. Of these six survive. Hell certainly cannot be worse that what we went through.

"When the ship was first struck she heeled over and nearly capsized. The first shock only lasted a few minutes, but for over an hour the shower of falling matter continued.

"Many of my own crew were swept from the decks by the first shock. After a time I got the steering gear to work and headed out to sea. As the sky cleared and it was possible to see around the deck, the sight was ghastly. The men lay screaming and writhing in agony all around, and the lava on which they lay was red-hot. People were dying everywhere. I was in a bad state myself, unable to lift my hand, and the blood from wounds and burns on my forehead kept running into my eyes.

"I decided to make for St. Lucia, and, with the help of two sailors, two engineers, and the boatswain, I succeeded in making this port. During that terrible trip all hands were busy putting out fires, working in the stoke hole, raising steam, and trying to do what they could for their dying shipmates."

Besides the *Roddam* there were sixteen vessels in the harbor of St. Pierre, all of which were lost.

Eruptions from La Soufriere on the island of St. Vincent, occurring almost simultaneously with those of Mount Pelée, laid waste the northern part of the island and caused the loss of about 1,600 lives, chiefly among the Caribs who dwelt on the eastern slope of the mountain. Most of the inhabitants had fled from its western or leeward side; but it was believed that the force of the trade winds would prevent serious damage east of the mountain. On the afternoon of May 7, however, there was a violent explosion which carried great quantities of cinders and volcanic dust into the upper currents of the atmosphere whence they were spread eastward and in falling caused great destruction of life and property.

There was a second violent eruption of Mount Pelée at 5.15 of the morning of May 20, when the column of steam and ashes rose to a height of seven miles according to measurements made by the commander of the United States steamer *Potomac*. Great quantities of dust and stones weighing upwards of three ounces were rained on the city of Fort de France, producing consternation at that port, while at St. Pierre a thick stream of mud buried another third of the city, creating additional havoc among its ruins.

Mr. E. O. Hovey, Assistant Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, who visited St. Pierre and explored its ruins on May 31, gave his impressions of the catastrophe as follows: —

In general the north and south walls of the buildings are better preserved than the east and west walls, the latter usually being razed to the ground. The trees, stanchions, monuments, and other formerly erect objects are bent over or have been knocked down toward the south. These facts show that the city was destroyed by a tornado-like blast from the mountain. The city, indeed, looks like the path of a Western cyclone.

It is evident that the tornado of suffocating gas which wrecked the buildings asphyxiated the people, fire then completing the ruin. This accords with the statement which has been made that asphyxiation of the inhabitants preceded the burning of the city, the

gas being sulphuretted hydrogen, ignited by lightning or the fires in the city. The same tornado drove the ships in the roadstead to the bottom of the sea or burned them before they could escape. This comes the nearer to being a sheet of flame than anything heretofore reported from any volcano.

Mud was formed in two ways — by the mixture in the atmosphere of dust and condensed steam, and by cloudbursts on the upper dust-covered slopes of the cone, washing down vast quantities of fine, light dust.

No flow of lava has apparently attended the eruption as yet, the purely explosive eruptions thus far apparently bringing no molten material to the surface. There is no change in the coast line from Fort de France to St. Pierre.

I obtained a perfect view of the mountain from the sea. The top of the cone was not blown off, but a great crater was formed on the southwest side, a thousand feet below the summit. The northeast wall seems to extend continuously to the top of the old peak, so it is fair to speak of it as the summit of a crater within a crater. A cinder cone several hundred feet high has arisen and is constantly emitting steam.

Except as measured by the loss of life and destruction of property the eruption cannot yet rank with the great explosions of history. Mount Pelée, however, is not done yet.

The great emission of suffocating gas and the typical cloudburst erosion, with the resulting streams of mud, are among the new features which Pelée has added to the scientific knowledge of volcanoes.

That the eruptions on Martinique and St. Vincent were not isolated occurrences, but closely related to a series of disturbances extending over a wide area is the most obvious deduction from the facts reported. The record in this magazine for April (p. 314) noted some of these occurrences. Severe earthquake shocks were felt in Guatemala between April 18 and 23, and some loss of life and property was reported. On May 2 there was a sudden collapse of the central cone of Mount Vesuvius and deep fissures extended up and down the volcano. On May 6 earthquake shocks were felt in Spain, at Barcelona, Saragossa, Murcia, and Alberique, and in France, at Bordeaux, Bayonne, Pan, and other places. According to the generally-received theory of seismic disturbances, there would seem to have been a displacement of rocks in the earth's crust somewhere between the peninsula of Spain and the Isthmus of Panama, producing minor rearrangements and tremors of the earth at either extremity of a wide radius, and causing such a change in the great fissure underlying the Lesser Antilles as to force upward great volumes of imprisoned steam with explosive effect. It is possible that prolonged and extended study of earthquake phenomena may enable scientists to predict the locality and period of future volcanic eruptions with some exactness; but until that time comes life in volcanic regions must remain a hazardous risk for great numbers of the earth's inhabitants.

The instant response of charitable people to the call for aid to the survivors of the recent eruptions, and the prompt measures of relief taken by our own government and the governments of Europe, are pleasing evidences of the growth of the sentiment of human brotherhood among enlightened nations. But the helplessness of human forethought and human effort in the presence of such great forces of nature is the most startling lesson of the calamity, and one that sometimes clouds the mind with foreboding of the ultimate fate of earth's inhabitants. Editors have taken advantage of this feeling to discuss the possibility of the ultimate destruction of the earth by fire; one well-known writer has already brought out a book with the lurid title "The World on Fire." Its scientific value may be estimated from the haste with which it was prepared, and all such grewsome anticipations may be smiled at by those who preserve their intellectual poise under ordinary circumstances. The diversion of scientific inquiry into new channels and the renewed emphasis that will be placed for a time on studies related to the structure of the earth, its past history and future development, are to be welcomed, however, as among the minor benefits that attend even the most harrowing disasters.

KINGSTON—ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT.

International Affairs.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

An Indefinite Situation. — The closing days of April introduced a situation, continuing till toward the end of May, in which the only definite feature was that for the first time since the Boers declared war on Great Britain there were signs of a serious movement among them toward a consideration of peace. Little was known as to the extent of this movement, the support which it might gradually obtain, or the conditions which it would finally demand. Its source was dimly traceable to a deepening conviction in the minds of Mr. Schalkburgher and others in the acting Boer government, which had succeeded that of Mr. Krüger in the Transvaal, that further resistance was hopeless, inasmuch as the Boer resources of men and of munitions of war were nearing exhaustion, while Great Britain was even more firm in the resolve that no other government should divide empire with her in South Africa.

Nothing has been known of any similar mood of hopelessness on the part of Mr. Steyn and others in the acting Boer government of the Orange Free State. Their latest reported utterances concerning peace were of an unyielding determination to continue fighting until Boer independence had been established. All declarations attributed to Mr. Krüger and Dr. Leyds and the Boer delegation in Europe have been to the same purport.

The Peace Negotiations. — Rumor and prediction being set aside, something may here be added to the account of the negotiations in their earlier stage (pp. 286–288). The first Boer proposal in the conference at Pretoria with the British High Commissioner and Lord Kitchener is now understood to have been merely to concede the demands made by the British before the war as to franchise, etc. The British reply expressed sur-

rise at such misapprehension of the situation.

The Boers then asked for consultation with their friends in Europe. This demand was dropped on intimation from the British government that if the Boers had no intention to make some serious proposal for peace the negotiations might better end promptly.

Thereupon the Boers — announcing that they must receive authorization from the burghers before entering into negotiations as to surrender of the independence of the two republics — asked for an armistice to give opportunity for securing such authorization. No armistice was granted; but Lord Kitchener undertook to prevent molestation of the burghers while engaged in holding the meetings requisite to give to the leaders the authority for further negotiations. The leaders, however, were informed that if they returned as delegates to Pretoria with a view to resuming negotiations they must present themselves fully authorized for that purpose. Meanwhile the Boer conference at Vereeniging continued.

On May 18 the delegates chosen at Vereeniging arrived at Pretoria. They consisted of four representatives from the Transvaal and Orange Free State governments, with General DeWet and General Delarey.

Terms of Peace. — Advices from Pretoria (non-official) state that Lords Kitchener and Milner promised liberal compensation for the farms that had been burned, raised no difficulty regarding pardon of banished Boer leaders, and expressed positive belief that the question of amnesty for the Cape rebels did not present insuperable difficulties. The Boer leaders, however, naturally seeking to make the best bargain possible, would bring up every detail admissible and discuss it pertinaciously. One question difficult of adjustment is reported to have been the form and terms of the surrender — whether rifles as well as horses are to be given up. The Boer holds to his rifle as almost a part of himself; and as he may need a sure weapon of defense against the natives when British troops are withdrawn, the retention of his gun may be conceded. A Boer demand for immediate release of the host of Boer prisoners held by the British can scarcely be conceded while rebellion remains rampant in Cape Colony and while continuance of a pacific attitude of the Boers is uncertain.

The Prime Minister, in a public address, March 7, declared that as to the terms of peace Great Britain would not recede an inch from her former position. That position was that no independence could be granted to the two Boer states, no room could be left for wrangling again over a vague suzerainty, and there could be no repetition of the disastrous experiment of a partial sovereignty. The Boer region is to be a part of the British empire.

This decision of the war, however, is abundantly declared in Great Britain to be not the denial but the firm establishment of the personal rights and liberties of the Boers, inasmuch as they are ultimately — and as speedily as possible — to have all the rights and liberties of the British. It is as when the rebel States in America were conquered in the war which, like the Boers, they began. They lost the independence of their government, but they received the firm and enduring guaranty of their liberties and their rights as citizens.

Military. — Military operations — while much restricted in area to prevent interference with the Boers in their conferences concerning peace — were actively pushed in various districts. Thus, on May 12, Lord Kitchener's report showed more than 800 prisoners taken in the previous week, besides a large amount of supplies.

Early in May Colonel Barker reported the capture of Commandant Manie Botha, nephew of Commandant General Botha, and regarded as DeWet's ablest lieutenant. A brother of General Delarey was captured about May 15. The prisoners captured from Delarey alone within two months previous to May 12 had reduced his forces by 860 men.

The chief military activity of the Boers in all the latter part of May was

not in the two former Boer republics, but among the British rebels in Cape Colony, where about twenty places were occupied by bands of raiders who evaded pursuit.

Prospects for Peace. — The month ended without official proclamation of peace or definite account of the negotiations. Ten days previously it was generally understood that the majority of the Transvaal burghers and government was for peace, while a majority of the Orange Free State government and burghers was refusing to renounce independence. The most pessimistic forecast of the ultimate result of the deliberation of Vereeniging was that a few isolated bands of irreconcilables might remain in the field. The month drew to its end with a somewhat vague yet decisive expectation that a proclamation of peace would brighten the early days of June.

At half past ten on the last night in May, the treaty was signed at Vereeniging.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

Treaties. — *Treaties with Spain.*— United States Minister Bellamy Storer has been busily engaged in preliminary negotiations for treaties to take the place of those which came to an end by Spain's declaration of war with this country. His first work, nearly completed in April, was the preparation of an extradition treaty. In negotiation for the treaty of commercial friendship the difficulty was in arriving at common bases, the old treaty being quite unserviceable as a foundation, while the scars left by the war required delicate work in securing substantial concessions. It is understood, however, that Mr. Storer has made such progress that American imports to Spain, which since the war have been subjected to maximum duties nearly prohibitory, are now expected to secure such reductions as will open the way to enlarged trade. All the new treaties have necessarily been held in abeyance till the expiration of the regency and the coronation of the King should bring a new government into action.

LORD KITCHENER.

Extradition Treaty with Servia. — A treaty with Servia for extradition of criminals, but not of men guilty only of political offenses, has been proclaimed by the President — ratifications having been exchanged at Belgrade, May 13.

German Treaty Revision. — Though no definite proposal of revision of treaties with this country is heard in Germany, Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Berlin, sees signs of a possible and beneficial revision in the new phase which our relations with Germany have recently entered. He reports a keen and searching consideration given in Germany to everything relative to the industrial progress and the commercial expansion of this country, with a clear recognition that the advent of the republic as a world Power of the first rank is the most momentous fact in the economy of the new century. Unremitting study is given to American methods, industrial, commercial and fiscal. When to this class of facts is added the recent tightening of the ties of friendship between the two nations, there comes into view as desirable and possible a new treaty broadly and liberally framed to serve the enlarg-

ng reciprocal interests of two great nations.

It is a theme of common remark, and has been the subject of protests thus far fruitless, that the treatment of our great life insurance institutions by the German authorities has lacked not only friendliness but common justice. It is the *Handels Zeitung*, the German financial paper of New York, which declares it "an international annoyance that our gigantic life insurance institutions have had their business in Prussia suddenly interrupted and finally stopped altogether by demands from the authorities" which were outside of all reason. The government's principal objection to the Mutual Life Insurance Company was that it issued tontine policies. The company protested, denying that it issued such policies; and a thorough investigation by the Prussian government experts resulted in showing the charge utterly without foundation. Nevertheless, the company has not had restoration of its rights, even though for full protection of the interests of German policy-holders it had offered to invest the entire amount of the reserve on its German policies in the bonds of the government of that country.

It has been remarked that in no other foreign land is there such prejudice against American enterprise, industry, and trade, as in Germany. It is an actual animosity, offensively active in the imperial parliament, and in the legislatures of the states, having its chief source among the great landowners who fear the competition of foodstuffs from this country, and among the manufacturers who fear American rivalry, and among the financiers who fear the vast financial power and the out-reaching enterprise of the strange new land beyond the sea. It is not to be doubted that one purpose of Emperor William in sending his brother on his most kindly mission to this republic was to sound a quite new tone as a leading note in German feeling toward this country, and to counteract on this side of the sea the unfriendliness which already had been awakened as an echo.

It may be judged that a revision of the German treaty must be preceded by some revision of the German feeling.

The Diplomatic Service. — *A Minister from Siam.* — The first resident minister sent by Siam to the United States, Phya Akharaj (portrait, p. 117), has been here a few months. Previously the interests of Siam in this country were intrusted to the minister resident at London. The new official has held an important government office in Siam. He dresses after the American fashion, but speaks little English.

A Special Envoy at the Coronation in Madrid. — The Rev. Dr. Jabez L. M. Curry — formerly the United States Minister to Spain, in which office he won unusual favor with the royal family and the Spanish officials — was in attendance at the coronation of King Alfonso, May 17, as the special representative of the United States. Peculiar honor was shown him. His old friend, the Marquis of Vallalobar, was appointed to attend him. He was placed on practically the same footing as foreign princes, being treated with greater honor than the other special envoys, except the envoy of the French republic. A splendid house was set apart for him, while the other envoys were lodged at hotels. These incidents, trivial in themselves, are gratifying as tokens of restored amity between the two countries.

Death of the British Ambassador. — An obituary of a member of a foreign diplomatic service is scarcely in place here, but the distinguished international service rendered at Washington by Lord Julian Pauncefote (portrait, Vol. XI., p. 583) through fourteen years of diplomatic service as British Minister and Ambassador to the United States forbid that his death, on May 24, should be without notice in these pages.

He was born in 1828; was educated at Geneva, at Paris, and in England; was called to the bar in 1852, and married in 1858. He held various offices at Hong Kong and in England, involving legal service and bringing him honorable decorations. In 1889 Lord Pauncefote

was appointed minister to the United States, becoming ambassador four years later. It was due largely to his tactful efforts that the threatening dispute with this country in 1895 concerning the Venezuelan boundary was referred to arbitration. For several later years of his prolonged diplomatic service in Washington he had been dean of the diplomatic corps. He and his family were very popular socially at the national capital.

His death, though not entirely a surprise, in view of his illness through the winter, seemed painfully sudden; and a sense of bereavement has had public expression from the President and various officials, and through the united voice of the press.

Sovereignty in the Philippines.—A question, amounting almost to a denial, of complete United States sovereignty in the Sulu Archipelago by Great Britain and Germany two years ago, has recently been made public. The denial or question of those two nations was based on their contention that Spain had not possessed in the islands specified, and could not transmit any sovereignty except one qualified or limited by British and German interests of trade which had long been acknowledged by the population and the government. The United States government, however, met the troublesome issue with such prompt denial of the facts alleged, and such complete refutation of the principles on which the contention was based, that the two countries are now considered to have practically abandoned their position as contestants. They had, indeed, no claim other than that which all other countries might equally have advanced.

The conclusion thus reached has some international importance as illustrating the great general principle that commercial rights and privileges, fully operative in time of peace, instantly yield precedence to military necessities when war has been declared.

The assertion by the United States of an "open door" in the Far East involves, in time of peace, equal entrance of foreign trade with our own.

The Brawl at Venice. — The deplorable incident at Venice in the last days of April, involving charges of disorderly and disgraceful behavior of some American naval officers on shore, with their arrest and imprisonment, came to its end, as far as Italian law was concerned, by the release of the offenders, May 2.

Nothing is here to be said on the truth or falsity of the charges against the officers of drunkenness and of violent assault. These charges they deny. Viewed in international relations the arrest and imprisonment presented some difficulty as being without precedent; moreover, the officers imprisoned were of high standing and previous good record. As Italian law forbids grant of pardon by a court in cases of assault on the police, the American naval commander — whose ship was to leave May 2 — reported the case to Ambassador Meyer, who, under instructions from Washington, sought an interview with the Foreign Minister, Signor Prinetti, and presented a petition for pardon signed by the officers and addressed to the King. The interview was cordial — Mr. Meyer not objecting to the action of the Italian authorities, who were evidently within their rights. The King willingly acceded to the petition in a courteous desire to maintain most friendly relations with the United States. Before release of the officers the American Consul paid the indemnity for damages to the persons injured, 1,700 francs besides the costs.

At a private audience of Ambassador Meyer with the King, May 5, the Ambassador presented a personal message from President Roosevelt, expressing recognition of the courtesy of the King and of the Italian government. The King, speaking in English, expressed warm friendliness for this country.

The Hague Tribunal. — The nations acclaimed the international tribunal of arbitration as at once the harbinger and the operative producer of peace, but thus far they have given it no work to do. Within recent weeks the United States has called it to its first service. Powell Clayton, United States Minister to Mex-

THE ROYAL PALACE AT MADRID.

ico, has arranged with the Mexican government for submitting to the tribunal the first case at The Hague — a case in which settlement has been sought in vain for a third of a century. The issue is that of the notable Pius claim, involving about $1,000,000 as the amount in dispute between the Roman Catholic Church in California and the government of Mexico relative to the interest on certain church lands.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Anglo-German Relations. — There is a noticeable coolness in the expression of British feeling toward Germany. England has not forgotten the fruitless compact with Germany in China which procured her silent acceptance of the German inroad and seizure in Shantung, her admission of Germany to a practical partnership in the Yangtse Valley, and her refraining from any influence with the Sultan against German enterprises in Asia Minor. For all this service Britain sees no return. It wishes no more alliances of that kind.

The English view of Prince Henry's visit to the United States was that of an indifferent observer. The Prince, as a man and a naval commander, is admired in Great Britain, but no political results are expected from his visit. Such "reciprocity" as it may lead to is expected by English observers to yield all its benefiits on one side.

When the view turns to the German feeling toward England there appears a similar lack of cordiality, with some signs of an active jealousy, if a Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* is to be credited "with exceptional sources of information," as he claims. He has discovered that the leaders in German affairs follow a policy of fostering distrust and alienation between Britain and America. The apprehensions, perhaps not deeply reasonable, yet quite naturally arising, with which Great Britain has viewed the North Atlantic shipping combination, have been sedulously fostered (it is said) by representations in the German press that the new organization was part of a settled policy to destroy British shipping interests. To strengthen this interpretation of American intentions "certain exalted personages," it is said, used their influence in the highest quarters in England — the German purpose being to tempt Britain into a course of reprisals

on American shipping which would enure to Germany's advantage through the American retaliation.

The *Times*, however, remarks editorially, May 22, that the great shipping combination is to be viewed as indicating a shift in the economic centre of gravity; it is not a scheme for destruction, nor a capitalist's freak, but simply a trial by men of business of co-operation and consolidation instead of cut-throat competition.

New European Conditions.—*Germany.*—An experienced observer of the fluctuating tides in European affairs, remarks that Germany's internal conditions will hardly permit a break with Great Britain. In Germany the classes of consumers are struggling against the power exercised in the government by the old nobility, the great agriculturists who control the votes of the classes of producers. Social democracy shows a perilous growth in the time of financial stringency which has come as reaction from the forming of numerous over-capitalized industrial companies. The colonies from which wealth was expected give no income; they are indeed a drain on the treasury. On the whole, this observer seems to think that some other time would be preferable to this for Germany to arouse foreign antagonism.

Moreover, even though the Triple Alliance be renewed, Italy has now a King with power of brain and of will, who cannot be depended on to follow subserviently the lines of policy marked out by Bismarck. Russia, quiet at present, may not be expected to permit Germany's ambitious projects in South-eastern Europe and Asia Minor to develop unchecked.

The Triple Alliance.—As to the Triple Alliance, the Paris *Siecle* points out the change in its character since the days of Bismarck and Crispi, inasmuch as by the understanding now established between France and Italy the former requirements of military action by Italy against France under certain conditions are entirely annulled. There is a new balancing of Powers in Europe.

The Triple Alliance, surviving, must accommodate itself to new conditions, as is illustrated by recent intelligence from Yanina that the influence and trade of Italy on the coast of Lower Albania and Epirus are steadily increasing over those of Austria. The Italian language is constantly gaining ground through the army of traders which Italy sends to the coast towns. Italy is judged to have far-reaching plans in that region, in which plans she has support from Montenegro, though her schemes are resisted by the native population, especially in Epirus, where occupation by Greece would be more welcome than that by Italy.

Swiss-Italian Rupture.—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Switzerland have been ruptured by reason of Switzerland's refusal to give satisfaction regarding an article published in Geneva insulting the memory of the murdered King Humbert. The Italian Minister demanded that the authorities prosecute the paper. The Swiss government replied that it could not act without a formal complaint lodged by the Italian government. Italy declined to take this course, and an acrimonious correspondence brought a diplomatic rupture.

President Loubet's Russian Visit.—The French President, on a visit to the Czar of Russia, arrived at St. Petersburg on the morning of May 15. He was received with gorgeous ceremonial amid most lavish decoration, and with an unbounded cordiality on the part not only of the Emperor and high officials, but also of the Russian people. In the latter respect the occasion was extraordinary and un-Russian. The visit of the citizen-president is regarded as assuring the continuing strength of the Russo-French alliance, and as a Russian recognition of the equal rank of a recent European republic with the greatest empires of the world.

French Naval Plans.—The naval administration of France has been thoroughly reorganized. Laws recently going into force authorize within five years an expenditure of $132,000,000 for lay-

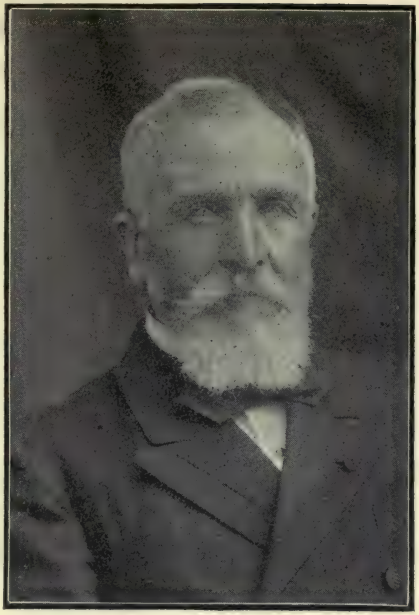
ing down new battleships and armored cruisers, and $34,000,000 for dry-docks and coaling stations. The administration, formerly under one chief of the general staff, is now subdivided into five sections.

The naval coast defenses also have been reclassified and reorganized into one separate department intrusted to a vice-admiral.

In the new naval construction program greatly increased importance is attached to the chief defensive fighting unit, the first-class battleship. The commerce destroyer theory of twelve years years ago resulted in building an immense number of swift cruisers. The French naval authorities now regard this as not according to modern requirements — the destruction of an enemy's commerce by swift cruisers in distant seas being of far less importance than the protection of home ports and important sea-coast cities, for which the massive battleship is requisite, together with torpedo boats and submarines. Of the submarines, including ten now in commission, France is to have in 1903 an efficient squadron of 37.

Another radical reform is the new strategic grouping of the naval forces in the Eastern seas, at three principal stations, Saigon, Diégo-Suarez, and Nouméa, making possible a rapid concentration of vessels hitherto scattered half way round the globe.

The Polish Problem. — A writer in the *Forum* presents the recurrent problem of the Poles in Europe. A Poland which should arise on the ashes of the past would comprise a population of thirty-five millions on a region stretching more than 700 miles from the Baltic to the Black Sea. This heterogeneous population would comprise Cossacks of the Don and the Dnieper, and of Little, Black, and White Russia, with Ruthenians, Lithuanians, and Masovians. There would be of Jews 15 per cent, of Germans 6 per cent; while of true Poles, i. e., speaking Polish and with Polish feeling, there would be a bare majority. About 40 per cent would be of Greek orthodox faith, about 40 per cent Roman



PRESIDENT LOUBET OF FRANCE.

Catholic, 15 per cent Hebrew, 4 per cent Protestant, and the small remainder Pagan. More than 60 per cent of the whole population would be grossly illiterate. This is the Poland whose creation is the dream of Polish writers and poets.

There is, however, no purpose of a Polish revolution. The dreadful experience of the attempt 40 years ago will not be repeated. The Poles will await some entanglement among the great Powers, a revolution in Russia, an attack on Germany by France with Russia's aid, or any international catastrophe. Meanwhile, they are keeping alive the Polish spirit by constant agitation.

WEST ASIATIC SITUATION.

Persia and the Persian Gulf. — *Russian Complaints.* — By the news of a convention recently concluded between the British and Persian governments for constructing a telegraphic line between Kashan and the frontier of Baluchistan, the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vrenoya* has been moved to declare its surprise at Great Britain's obtaining such a real

advantage. Its comments indicate the general Russian feeling. The negotiations, it says, were known last year; and the great importance of the bearing on Russian interests of such an agreement between Great Britain and Persia was then emphatically set forth. "But it seemed," the journal continues, "that the South African war, which was employing all the land forces of Great Britain, would influence the international situation of that country and fetter its liberty of action. It turns out, however, that this peculiar state of things does not in any way prevent British diplomacy from achieving very substantial triumphs, and that the prestige of Great Britain has decidedly and greatly increased in Persia during the past six months; and in the East prestige is everything. In any case, we have no right to remain passive spectators of British successes in Persia, especially in the northern part of that kingdom. We cannot tolerate them, and if it is too late to oppose them we ought at least to obtain equivalent compensation."

Another angry article in the same journal was called forth by tidings of the Persian government's concession to a British subject of the right to work the oil beds in the Kerkhah valley. Such a grant, the journal feels, will not only expose Russian oil companies to injurious competition, but gives rise to a more serious danger by strengthening in Persia foreign influences hostile to Russia.

Russia's Claim in Central Asia. — A writer in a recent number of the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, — arguing for concerted Franco-Russian action in Asia, — thus figures what he conceives to be the British plan for Western Asia: England should have full liberty of action in Afghanistan, and Russia similar liberty in Persia. On this, his comment is that while Russia would meet many obstacles in Persia and make slow advance, England could in a few years entirely absorb Afghanistan, and thereupon would recover her liberty of action in general. This writer closes with the declaration that Russia "will admit no limits to her action in Central Asia, which is her patrimony."

New Persian Loan. — According to official announcement, April 8, the Persian government, with consent of Russia, is soon to issue a new gold loan of 10,000,000 rubles, with interest 5 per cent, guaranteed by all the Persian customs except those of the Persian Gulf and of the ports of the province of Farsistan.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Chinese Empire. — *The Indemnity Question.* — The difference between the Chinese government and the Powers on the question of the gold or the silver ratio in the indemnity payments became more urgent in the month of May. China construed the peace protocol as stipulating that the indemnity of 450,000,000 yen (about $320,000,000) should be paid in silver regardless of variations in the rate of exchange, while the foreign ministers interpreted the protocol as demanding gold in the successive payments, or silver in amount equivalent to gold at the time of payment. The Chinese side was presented in a well-constructed paper by the taotai of Shanghai. The ministers, while recognizing the hardship which the fall of silver has imposed on China since the signing of the protocol, point out that a rise at any time in the value of silver would give China a corresponding profit. On the last day of April the fourth monthly instalment ($1,292,200) was paid.

About the middle of May an undesirable divergence in policy as to the varying ratio was developed between the United States and Great Britain — Minister Conger having received instructions to favor China by reducing the claim of this country by $1,000,000, while Sir Ernest Satow had consented to a provisional division of the instalments already paid on the basis of a reduction *pro rata.*

On May 20 it was reported unofficially that a decision had been reached by the foreign ministers to divide provisionally the instalments of payment on the basis of a *pro rata* reduction of the excess. The ministers also decided unanimously

—Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese maritime customs, concurring—to inform the taotai of Shanghai that his position is untenable in arguing that the indemnity is payable on a silver basis.

It is known that Secretary Hay has protested in emphatic terms against compelling China to pay the indemnity at existing rates of exchange. The protest has been sent through a circular to the American representatives accredited to foreign governments. It is computed (unofficially) that if the Powers insist on their demand for payment at the rates of exchange in force at the time when the instalments fall due, the indemnity will be increased by $70,000,000. The Washington government wishes to avoid making the indemnity too great for the Chinese people to raise, thereby occasioning riots and imperiling the lives of foreigners on an attempt by the government to raise it.

Protest Against Intolerance.—Chinese Christians have been expelled from the European schools recently established by Yuan Shih-kai, Governor of Pechili province, for refusing to worship according to the rule requiring sacrifices to Confucius on the first and fifteenth of every moon, to be offered by teachers and scholars. This occasioned a protest from Minister Conger addressed to Prince Ching, President of the Foreign Office, in which he calls the attention of that functionary to the provision of the treaty that no discrimination shall be made against Christians, and warns him that the adoption of a policy of exclusion will cause foreigners to question China's good faith in all treaty making. Such a great secular and commercial journal as the *Celestial Empire* reminds Chinese rulers that the Christian teachers are almost the only available men in China for schools and colleges; and, moreover, that by such intolerance the Chinese government fosters religious war and prevents the national unity so much desired.

The Rising in Pe-chi-li.—This disturbance continuing through the month has at times threatened to assume the proportions of a rebellion. It is evidently anti-foreign, and on some occasions has seemed a local recrudescence of Boxerism. The rising at Chen-ting-fu, with the murder of a French Jesuit priest, reported in the early days of May, was caused by attempts to collect heavy Roman Catholic indemnities, and was said to cover a region extending fifty

miles, bordering on Honan province at the South. Three American missionaries, whose safety seemed dubious, were removed to Paoting-fu under military escort.

On May 13 the government announced the defeat of the rebels and the capture of their leaders in a two-days' fight which seems to have ended in a massacre, as all the wounded were killed and no prisoners taken. The accounts of bloodshed are confirmed from other than government reports; but a continuance of the policy of collecting heavy indemnities from a poverty-stricken population, with an indiscriminate punishment of the innocent with the guilty, can scarcely be expected to produce peace.

The Rebellion in South China. — Accounts of this somewhat portentous uprising are neither full nor well authenticated. There is no Chinese public which can demand from the government reports even approximately true; and if there be a Chinese government at once capable of knowing and of making known the exact facts of an extensive and pregnant military situation, the world has not yet become aware of such a government's existence. The main items as reported are the following:

At the beginning of May the Quang-se rebels were reported to have taken a considerable city and less important towns with great slaughter, and to be then besieging the city of Nanning on the West river. On May 9, with modern guns, they bombarded the city, killing hundreds of its people, and then withdrew to the hills.

The Rebel Propaganda. — By advices from China received on the Pacific coast, May 14, the southern rebels are reported to have set forth a propaganda of which the principal items are the following: —

1. Overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty.
2. Establishment of an new dynasty with a Chinese emperor.
3. Help for the oppressed and the needy.
4. Reform.
5. Protection of trade.
6. The government to be established at three seats, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, and Kweichow, with Canton as the capital.

To this not very scientific or orderly compendium of administrative principles is appended the following pronouncement for the comfort and encouragement of the nations of Europe and America: —

In conclusion, be it known that the Western people are not to be interfered with: their lives are to be protected and their trade not to be meddled with. Let them go in peace. We are the enemies only of the Manchu dynasty. We have spoken.

If the above be a truthful outline of the rebel program it tends to discredit the statement that this movement has for its chief organizer Dr. Sun Yat-sen (p. 211).

Miscellaneous. — A cable report from Hongkong to London, May 15, stated that France had made an important acquisition of a tract of land on the Catas promontory, at a half-hour's distance by steam from the port of Macao, ostensibly for a naval hospital to be established there. As the place possesses deep anchorage and great strategic value, some of the Powers may object to the cession.

The imperial court's return to Peking at the end of April from its pilgrimage and sojourn five miles away (at a cost of 1,000,000 taels) was a repetition of its return in January, with similar greetings to the foreign women, but with more noticeable signs of the Empress Dowager's supremacy. All the officials prostrated themselves before her temple entrance, though they remained standing in presence of the Emperor. She had a magnificent escort, and the Emperor was in shabby costume and appeared uninterested.

About the middle of May the Empress Dowager issued an edict censuring Yuen Shai-kai and Hu Yu-fen who, as responsible for control of railways, had signed the agreements concerning the Peking-Shanhai-kwan railway, and ordering the board of control to prescribe suitable penalties for the offense. Officials are said to ascribe the edict to Russian representations that control of the railway had been given to the British at the expense of China's interests; and there seems to be some expectation that Britain will consent to modify the first railway agreement by

waiving the provision for military directors.

The Southern viceroys have recommended Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister at Washington, for appointment as head of the new Bureau of Foreign Laws.

An imperial edict confers a mandarin's button of the first class on the Rev. Dr. Anzer, German bishop of South Shantung, for services in maintaining peace between Chinese Christians and non-Christians.

Japan. — *Relations with Russia.* —The new Minister of Japan in Paris, Mr. Motono, a fluent speaker of French, in a recent conversation with the correspondent of a Paris journal, the organ of the military party in France, was emphatic in denying that Japan had any wish or expectation of war with China or with Russia. He said: "Peace with increasing commerce is at present the keynote of Japanese diplomacy throughout the world." To a reference to the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a possible source of foreign complications, Mr. Motono replied that such a view was quite inaccurate; all that Japan wishes is the integrity of the Chinese empire and of Korea. He had no fear of foreign complications arising from the rebellion in South China. All that Japan demands is the integrity of the Chinese empire and of Korea. "The conviction prevails at Tokio that there is nothing in the attitude or action of Russia in regard to the impending evacuation of Manchuria that can be interpreted as showing an unfriendly disposition toward Japan."

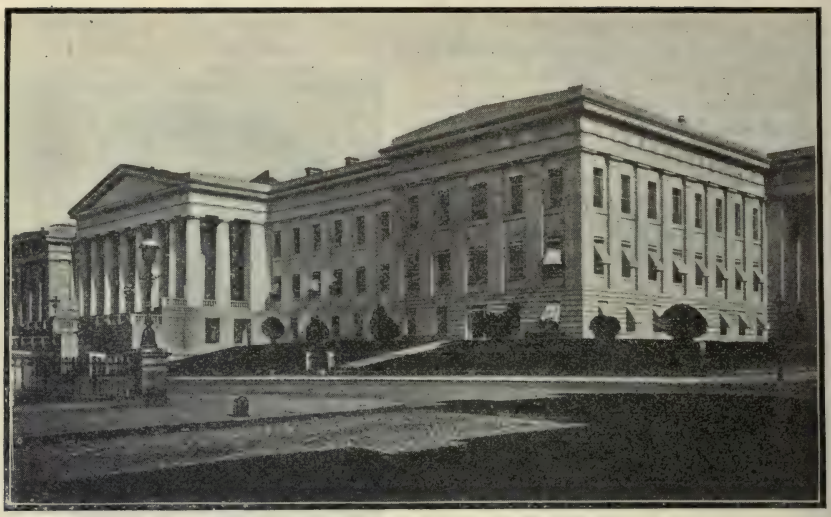
Relations with Great Britain. — There is authoritative denial that by the Anglo-Japanese alliance Japan's arsenals are placed at the disposal of British squadrons in the Eastern seas. The reciprocal use of dockyards has been a courtesy between Great Britain and Japan for years.

Korea. — Comment has been caused in Japan by the omission of any mention of Korea in the second part of the Franco-Russian alliance declaration. One inference — somewhat violently drawn, it seems — is that Russia is left to deal single-handed with the Korean question as not included in Chinese interests. More reasonable is the general belief that the forces now definitely arrayed on opposite sides in Far Eastern affairs are so tremendous as to render war quite improbable.

ABBAS HILMA,
KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

A Tokio dispatch to the *Times*, London, states that the Japanese ex-Minister to Korea, recently in the Foreign Office at Tokio, has resigned to accept the post of adviser to the Korean court.

At Yohohama, May 4, it was reported that the Japanese representative at Seoul, Korea, was pressing the Korean government for compensation for Japanese subjects killed in recent years by Koreans.



THE PATENT OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Fifty-seventh Congress.— *Senate.*— General MacArthur, in giving testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines (May 1) said that when the American army first landed at Manila the Filipino troops, by diverting the fire of the Spaniards, somewhat lessened the resistance to the United States forces. Further, he said that the Filipino insurrection against Spanish rule had not for its end independence but only the acquisition of the same rights as Spaniards enjoyed at home; but that the insurrection against American authority was distinctly for independence. General MacArthur related a conversation he had had with Aguinaldo before leaving Manila for home. Aguinaldo, he said, admitted that he had been misinformed about the character of the American people and the purposes of the government. Aguinaldo confessed to him that it would be impossible, at this stage of his people's evolution, for them to establish a stable, independent government.

Democratic senators, after the conclusion of General MacArthur's testimony, asked what reason there could be for the refusal of the Republican senators to summon Aguinaldo, Mabini, and other Filipinos as witnesses. The committee had been told by General Funston of Aguinaldo's having confessed to him the treacherous assassination of his rival, General Luna, but now General MacArthur had testified that Aguinaldo was a man of high character. In common fairness the committee should have Aguinaldo himself as a witness.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.) delivered a forcible speech, May 5, upon the subject of his bill, pending in the Senate, to provide for the administration of affairs in the Philippines. Mr. Lodge made an eloquent and impassioned defense of the conduct of military affairs in the islands.

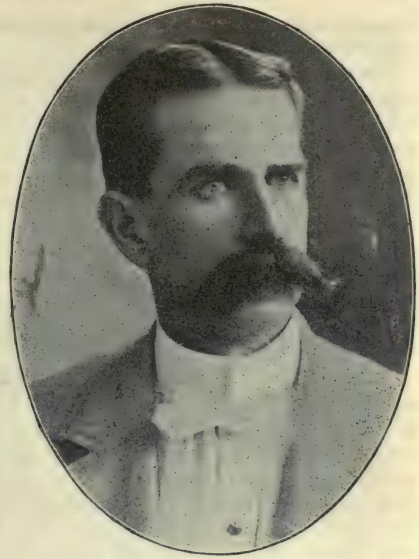
He would be the last man in the world to defend any cruelties practised upon helpless prisoners. If men of the army have done wrong, let us punish them, condoning not one proved offense. Let no guilty man escape. But let us be just, at least! Let us remember not only what our soldiers suffered, but let us remember also their temptations,

provocations, trials! When we condemn Major Waller for shooting treacherous guides who lured ten of Waller's men into death by starvation, we should remember the circumstances. Then, think of those five or six hundred posts, scattered all over these islands, with little squads of fifteen or twenty men, under the command very often of a sergeant, under the command very often of a young second-lieutenant, perhaps just a boy from West Point or just graduated from some American college, living there among people apparently friendly, and the first thing this boy in command or this sergeant in command knows is that one of his men has been assassinated in the night. Oh, Mr. President, these are the things that hardened their hearts and made them feel there was treachery about them. There is but one testimony as to their treatment of the friendly natives. Soldiers and officers alike treat them as we should expect Americans to treat a people of that kind — generously and humanely.

But Senator Lodge's defense of the army in the Philippines was not the principal topic of his speech. Its main purpose was to show that the bill is designed to promote in every way the welfare of the inhabitants. In this bill it is proposed to restore to the Filipinos the friars' lands and to give them title to the public lands they now occupy. This is not "exploitation" in the interest of American land-grabbers, as has been charged.

Two days after the delivery of Senator Lodge's speech, Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.) made reply to Mr. Lodge and other senators who had praised the policy of the government in the Philippines, and in particular animadverted upon the alleged purpose of the Republican majority in Congress to give up the islands a prey to the rapacity of great capitalists.

In the Philippines, he said, there is no room for any immigrant. The conditions do not invite immigration of our people. We hold the islands only for the purpose of exploitation and to furnish a field for the investment of capital. We could have had all we wanted in the way of commercial treaties with those people; and we could have had their gratitude and love for all future ages. But we choose rather to exploit their country for sordid gain. The game here (he said) is simply to open the islands to the exploitation of those who are on the ground floor, and have already mapped out their mines or their forests or their other



REAR ADMIRAL RIXEY,

SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

In appointing Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey of Virginia to be Surgeon-General of the Navy, President Roosevelt carried out a promise given by the late President McKinley. Dr. Rixey has seen twenty-seven years in the naval service, eleven of which have been spent at sea.

holdings, which they will speedily obtain through this instrumentality as soon as you shall have passed the bill. And yet you stand here and you endeavor to bamboozle the American people into the belief that your purposes are holy and pure, and you sneer at us in the South because we say to you we have at home Filipinos, as my friend, the Senator from Maryland, calls them. Yes; we have Filipinos, and they are a lower type of men than your Filipinos.

Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.), May 7, introduced a new isthmian canal bill by which it is proposed to make President Roosevelt, in effect, an arbitrator of the conflicts of views between the advocates of the two great canal routes. The bill is exceedingly brief, consisting of this one sentence: —

It shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as soon as the same can economically and conveniently be done, to cause to be excavated and constructed a canal of such depth and capacity as will be sufficient for the movement of ships of the greatest tonnage and draught now in use, and such as may be reasonably anticipated, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by such route as may be selected by him, having satisfied

himself of the right of the United States to construct and protect such canal.

An amendment proposed by Senator Spooner (Rep., Wis.) provides that the President shall investigate the ability of the French Panama Canal Company to give a clear title as to property and rights. If satisfied that the transfer can safely be made, then the President shall purchase the property and franchise for $40,000,000. If a good title cannot be had, then the President is to proceed to construct a canal on the Nicaragua route.

The Senate passed, May 10, a bill appropriating $100,000 for purchase of supplies for the relief of sufferers in the island of Martinique. The bill also authorized the Secretary of War to use the necessary steamships belonging to the United States to carry its purpose into effect. May 12 the bill was reconsidered and the appropriation of money raised to $200,000, as provided in the bill when it came back from the House. It was promptly approved by President Roosevelt.

Senator Hoar delivered one of the most impressive speeches of the present session upon the policy of the United States in the Philippines, May 22. In the peroration Mr. Hoar pictured as standing somewhere in the national capital a column to American liberty rivaling in height and beauty the Washington monument. Each generation of Americans claims the place of honor at the base for an inscription of its title to everlasting remembrance: the generation of the Puritan, the Pilgrim and the Huguenot; the generation of "the great Colonial day;" the generation of the Revolutionary time; of the Civil War; the generation that did the great work of peace and of development. Each generation is represented as specifying its claims by reciting the deeds it has done. Finally comes this present generation and the orator asks: —

Now what have we to say? Are we to have a place in that honorable company? Must we engrave on that column: "We repealed the Declaration of Independence. We changed the Monroe Doctrine from a doctrine of eternal righteousness and justice, resting on the consent of the governed, to a doctrine of brutal selfishness, looking only to our own advantage. We crushed the only republic in Asia. We made war on the only Christian people in the East. We converted a war of glory to a war of shame. We vulgarized the American flag. We introduced perfidy into the practice of war. We inflicted torture on unarmed men to extort confession. We put children to death. We established reconcentrado camps. We devastated provinces. We baffled the aspirations of a people for liberty." No, Mr. President. Never! Never! Other and better counsels will yet prevail. The hours are long in the life of a great people. The irrevocable step is not yet taken.

House of Representatives. — The bill for the admission of Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico was passed without division, May 9, in the form in which it came from the committee. An amendment offered by Mr. Overstreet (Rep., Ind.) to consolidate New Mexico with Arizona and admit them as the State of Montezuma, was defeated, 28 to 106 votes. The bill is a copy of previous enabling acts, except that New Mexico is empowered to designate the name it is to have in statehood; and that Oklahoma shall by an irrevocable ordinance express consent that Congress may at any future time attach to the State all or any part of Indian Territory. The prospect of the passage of the bill in the Senate was not regarded as favorable.

When the naval appropriation bill was before the House, May 13, Mr. Foss (Rep., Ill.), chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in a speech warned members against overconfidence in the strength of our naval establishment. The bill appropriates $77,650,000 and provides for two new battleships, two armored cruisers, and two gunboats. Of ships built and building we have 138, but few of them, he said, have any real value. Yet our navy, as far as it goes, is a very efficient force. But we must not think that because we made an end of Spain's naval power we need not fear any adversary. If our fleets at Santiago and Manila had not sunk the Spanish ships, it would have been to our everlasting shame, for our ships were superior, had greater tonnage, each one of them. If there is any lesson to be

A VIEW IN THE ISLAND OF ST. JOHN.
(One of the Danish West Indies. See pages 33, 43.)

learned from the Spanish-American war, it is that superior men, superior ships, both in tonnage and in armament, superior gunnery and superior marksmanship, will win in the future as they have won in the past.

The same bill was under consideration again May 19, and Mr. Roberts (Rep., Mass.), a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered an amendment, which that committee had rejected, providing for the construction of three of the proposed new ships in government yards. The chair ruled the amendment to be out of order, and Mr. Roberts appealed from the decision. In vain did the Speaker strive to rally the Republican members to sustain the ruling; the amendment was carried by a large majority, consisting of all the Democrats and a strong contingent of Republicans.

New York. — *Good Roads.* — In the year ending December 31, 1901, the State of New York expended as its share of the cost of road repairs the sum of $102,509.85. This money was paid in accordance with a law passed in 1898 which provided that the State should pay 25 per cent of the cost of repairing highways in all towns where the work of repair is done by paid laborers, not by citizens "working out" a road tax. In 1902 the Legislature enacted a law under which the State pays 50 per cent of the cost of road repair, consequently it is believed that the State subscription will this year amount to $250,000.

Pennsylvania. — *Fatal Naphtha Explosion.* — On May 12, at Sheradan, near Pittsburg, on the Pan Handle railroad, ten cars loaded with naphtha ran into the end of a train similarly freighted, knocking holes in a tank of naphtha. The fluid was ignited from a switch lamp, and three carloads of naphtha exploded. Other explosions followed, and the fluid was scattered in all directions. Hundreds of people had gathered to see the fire, from a safe distance, as they thought, but they were showered with the blazing

JAMES R. GARFIELD,

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Garfield is the second son of President Garfield. He was graduated from Williams College, studied law in the city of New York, and began the practice of his profession in Cleveland in copartnership with his brother, Mr. Harry A. Garfield. He has been a member of the Ohio Legislature, where he rendered important service in securing the passage of the Garfield Corrupt Practices Act.

oil. Twenty-five persons lost their lives, and the burned and injured numbered more than 350. A leaky natural gas main in the track of the naphtha flood was fired, and exploded with a terrific report, tearing down ten or twelve buildings. Two days after the disaster it was believed that the death-roll would hold forty names of persons killed on the spot or dying afterward in the hospitals.

Tennessee. — *Death in a Coal Mine.* — Two hundred and twenty-six men and boys met death in the Fraterville coal mine at Coal Creek, May 19. Soon after work was commenced in the morning a violent explosion occurred. The explosion caused a heavy fall of slate, which formed a barrier shutting off the miners from escape and imprisoning them in chambers and passages full of deadly gases. Some of the victims lived six or seven hours after the explosion, for letters written by them were found and on one of these the time of writing was stated to be 2.30 P. M. of the day of the disaster.

Texas. — *Tornado Wrecks a Town.* — On May 18 a tornado passed over the town of Goliad, destroying 150 houses and stores, killing 79 persons, and injuring about a hundred. The tornado was preceded by a terrific storm of hail, which drove the people into the houses. Then came the violent storm of wind which swept an area of 250 yards wide for a distance of a mile and a half. Houses were demolished instantaneously, the dead and wounded being covered with debris.

The Army. — *Reduction.* — By an order of the President issued May 31, the numerical strength of the United States army is fixed at 66,497 instead of 77,287. By this reduction an annual saving of $10,000,000 is effected in outlay for pay, clothing, food, transportation, etc. The number of commissioned officers remains unchanged. The number of enlisted men in the infantry companies, cavalry troops, and field batteries, is reduced, but the coast artillery, the engineers, and the staff departments remain as they were. One third of the entire force of the army will serve in the Philippines.

The Philippines. — *Court-Martial Trial of Major Glenn.* — On May 1 the President, through the Secretary of War, ordered the trial, by court-martial, of Edwin F. Glenn, major in the Fifth Infantry, on the charge of having taken part in administering the "water cure" to Filipinos. The order named the officers detailed for the court, the place (Catbalogan in Samar) and the date (May 12) of the trial. Major Glenn's associates in the torture of the presidente of Igbarras, Lieutenant A. L. Conger of the Eighteenth Infantry, and Palmer H. Lyon, assistant surgeon of volunteers, having returned home, will also probably have a trial by court-martial should the facts developed in the trial of Major Glenn tend to prove them also responsible.

Trial of General Smith. — The trial, by court-martial, of General Jacob H. Smith on the charge of having violated the letter and spirit of the articles of war in Samar, by issuing orders of extreme severity to his subordinates in the work of suppressing the insurrection in that island, ended May 3. Colonel Charles A. Woodruff made the closing plea for the accused. He declared that General Smith had conducted a remarkable and successful campaign in a manner which reflected credit on his valor, humanity, and kindness. It was necessary to make Samar a wilderness; and General Smith had done what Sherman had done in "that strenuous march to the sea, when the route was marked by a cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of fire by night." General Grant, "the butcher," had also been accused of inhumanity; but Grant was elected President, and died loved and honored by every American. Referring to General Smith's order to kill boys of ten years, Colonel Woodruff said it had been proved by the evidence that native boys of eight years were capable of wielding bolos. Finally, in justification of General Smith's entire course in Samar, he cited numerous instances of military law, Roman, English, and American.

The judge-advocate, Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, made the closing speech for the prosecution. He said that General Smith's orders to Major Waller on the bloody battleground of Balangiga were such as to cause men to act ruthlessly in a spirit of revenge.

Friars' Lands. — Governor Taft, in making the return voyage to Manila, was instructed by the Secretary of War to make a stop at Rome for the purpose of reaching an understanding with the ecclesiastical authorities touching the disposition of the property of the religious orders in the islands. Secretary Root, in an official statement made May 10, mentions other questions of property which Governor Taft will also settle if possible, — questions as to the rights to property held for purposes of instruction, and the right of the church to land, the title of which is now in the government, but on which buildings for religious purposes have been erected. Though these questions could be determined by the courts, the process might take many years, and it is desired to settle them speedily and amicably. Governor Taft's errand is not in any sense a diplomatic mission; he goes simply to conclude a business transaction with the owners of property. And his acts must be ratified by Congress.

Fighting in Mindanao. — On May 3, the Fourth Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, captured the Sultan of Bayan's fort after a hand-to-hand struggle with its three hundred Moro defenders in the four lines of ditches under the walls of the fort. After the fight the ditches were found to be lined with Moro dead. Among the slain were the Sultan of Bayan, Rajah Muda, Sultan Panda Pado, and several dattos. The American loss was one officer and seven enlisted men killed, and four officers and thirty-nine enlisted men wounded. Eighty-four Moros survived the assault and were taken prisoners. Eight more lay concealed for awhile and then made an unsuccessful break for liberty. Some of the wounded attempted to stab the American soldiers who were succoring them. The attacking force consisted of 470 rifles with four mountain guns. In reporting this action, General George W. Davis, in chief command in Mindanao, says: "I have never seen or heard of any performance excelling this in gallantry and grit."

On May 5 the Moro prisoners made an attempt to escape by breaking through the line of their guards while the company having surveillance of them was at dinner. But the soldiers promptly seized their arms, fired on the fugitives, pursued them, killed thirty-five, and made nine prisoners; the rest escaped.

General Chaffee, having visited in person the scene of hostilities, reports to the adjutant-general by cable, May 12, from Lake Lanao, a satisfactory condition of affairs in the island. He judges that to withdraw General Davis's troops from the lake would seriously imperil the safety of the weaker dattos. If the

troops remain the more powerful dattos will come in, when they see that our mission is friendly. From present indications little fear exists of a general uprising. The capture of the Bayan fort was a wholesome lesson, and he thinks it will not have to be repeated. The lake country, he adds, is beautiful and more suitable for American occupancy than any part of the archipelago. Elevation, soil, climate perfect, comparing favorably with any valley in the Alleghanies. A few days after, General Chaffee, on his return to Manila, reported several satisfactory interviews had by him with dattos. Nearly all of the dattos, especially the surviving sultans, made professions of friendship to the United States. Nevertheless, General Chaffee was not prepared to say there would be no more fighting. Datto Ruty is hostile to the Americans and ready to fight. Datto Ruty's forts, situated on a high hill, could be surrounded by a line of American skirmishers, and the supply of water cut off. Thus in a few days a bloodless victory could be won.

Stations of the Army. — General Chaffee, in the middle of May, reported to the adjutant-general at Washington upon the distribution of the troops in the Philippines. The number of stations is 245, with an average of a little over one company to each. On May 31, 1901, the number of stations was 469, each having slightly less than one company on the average. The forces at the 245 stations amount to 271 companies. A year ago there were 408 companies distributed among 469 stations. Evidence of the effectual pacification of Samar is had in the announcement telegraphed from Manila May 15, that on that day all the ports of the island were opened to commerce. At the same date permission was given to Inspector Taylor, of the native constabulary, to close three of the ports of Southern Leyte to prevent importation of arms for brigands.

Labor Interests. — *Coal Miners' Strike.* — The executive committee of the Anthracite Coal Miners' Union, after three days' deliberation at Scranton, Pa., upon the action to be taken by the union in view of the refusal of the mining and railroad companies to accede to any of the demands of the miners for higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions of employment, on May 9 issued a manifesto explaining the situation and calling a new delegate convention of miners to assemble at Hazleton, Pa., May 14, to decide finally the question of strike or no strike. Pending the action of this representative assembly, the executive committee, acting under the authority given by the Shamokin convention in April, issued this order for a temporary cessation of labor in the mines: —

> In the meantime, all persons employed in or around the collieries, strippings, washers and breakers are instructed to temporarily abstain from working, beginning Monday, May 12, 1902, and continuing thereafter until after a final decision is reached by a delegate convention, which will convene on Wednesday, May 14, at Hazleton, Pa.

There are, in the region affected by this order of the executive committee of the Union, eight "districts," comprising 357 collieries, in which are employed 145,827 persons. A strike of the miners affects 30,000 other workers, principally railway employes. The daily wages of the miners amount to $188,509; monthly, $3,000,000. The average monthly production of coal is 5,000,000 tons. Practically all of the 145,827 employes of the mining companies are in the miners' union.

The order of the executive committee was obeyed generally in all the anthracite mining districts, and the men were still out when, May 15, the delegate convention unanimously declared for continuance of the strike indefinitely.

Anti-Conspiracy Bill. — The House of Representatives, May 2, passed without debate the anti-conspiracy bill as reported from the judiciary committee. The bill declares that no combination of two or more persons, in case of any trade dispute between employers and employes, shall be deemed criminal if the act for which they combine would not be punishable as a crime when done by one person; that such combination shall not be considered as in restraint of

EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, CONTRIBUTING DISTRICTS, COLLECTING POINTS, AND ROUTES FOLLOWED, 1900.

Compiled after M. V. Safford, M. D., U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Each dot represents 250 emigrants, stars represent collecting points, solid and broken lines show main and subordinate lines of transportation.
—*From Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.*

trade or commerce; and that no restraining order or injunction shall be issued with relation to it.

Trade and Industries. — *Trade with Germany.* — Mr. Districh, United States Consul at Bremen, in a report on the trade relations of the United States and Germany, represents the United States as holding the first place in Germany's import trade and the third place in Germany's export trade. As received of Germany's exports, Great Britain ranks first, then Austria-Hungary. In 1901 the importation of American goods into Germany increased about 8 per cent as compared with the previous year; but there was a decline of 18 per cent in German exports to the United States. The import of wheat from the United States was thrice as great as the import in the year before, and twice as great as the import of the year 1899. The total import of American wheat in 1901 was about 1,250,000 tons. But there was a marked decline in the import of maize. For years the maize import amounted annually to a million tons, but in 1901, because of the short crop in the United States, there was a decline of fully one-third. Less refined petroleum

was imported than in former years, but crude mineral oils met with larger sales. There was a decided decrease in machinery, especially agricultural machinery, also in sewing machines. There was a slight increase in the import of meats and bacon; but there was no trade in canned meat and sausages because of prohibitive laws recently enacted. Exports of beet sugar from Germany to the United States declined more than two-thirds. The export of potatoes to the United States was increased five-fold over that of the previous year.

Trade with Asia. — The imports of shoes from the United States into British India last year, as reported by Mr. Fee, American Consul at Bombay, were four times as great as in the year before. He further reports a large increase in the importation of domestic furniture and roll-top desks. American bicycles, because of their lightness and strength, are in great favor. Despite the decrease in imports of machinery and mill supplies, due to failure of crops, there was a decided increase of demand for those American products of manufacture. The imports of American cotton piece goods increased largely. In an exceptionally unfavorable year the United States shipped to Bombay $125,000 worth of railway materials. Mr. Rairden, American Consul for Batavia, reports a similar increase of imports of American goods into Dutch India. American canned goods are preferred to Australian. The contract for providing new waterworks for the city of Sourabaya is held by a Philadelphia firm. Commercial travelers from the United States are visiting Dutch India in increasing numbers and with satisfactory results.

Silk Manufactures. — A bulletin issued from the census office, May 12, shows a remarkable growth of the silk industry in the United States. In the last ten years hand looms have been almost completely superseded by power looms and there has been made a notable improvement in the processes of dyeing and printing. In 1860 only 13 per cent of the silk goods consumed was of home production. The percentage rose in 1880 to 38; to 55 in 1890; and to 80 in 1900. In 1900 the domestic production of broad silk fabrics was 67.3 per cent of the amount consumed, and we now produce 85 per cent of the annual consumption of silk ribbons. In the census year the production of velvets and plushes was nearly 9,000,000 yards. In sewing silk and machine twist there is very little competition from abroad. More raw silk is sold in New York annually than is consumed in France.

To Enjoin the Beef Trust. — The Attorney-General of the United States, conjointly with the District Attorney of the United States at Chicago, the United States Solicitor General, and a Special Assistant Attorney General, filed in the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois, May 10, a petition for a writ of injunction to be directed to Swift & Co., Armour & Co., and several other companies of meat-packers, their agents and attorneys, to restrain them from continuing "an unlawful combination and conspiracy between themselves" in the conduct of their business. The petition also alleges the existence of a combination and conspiracy between the meat companies and railroad companies whereby the meat-packing companies enjoy advantages denied to their competitors. Those companies have received and will continue to receive, by means of rebates and other devices, unlawful rates for such transportation, much less than the said lawful rates, and were to exclusively enjoy and share said unlawful advantage to the exclusion of competitors and would-be competitors and the general public, and have accordingly so enjoyed and shared them, and will, unless restrained by this honorable court, continue to do so, and by force of the consequent inability of competitors and would-be competitors to engage or continue in such commerce without ruinous loss, have monopolized and are monopolizing and will continue to monopolize the said commerce, and have attempted and are attempting and will attempt to monopolize such commerce in live stock and fresh meats among the States and Terri-

tories and the District of Columbia and with foreign countries, which scheme to monopolize is also a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the States and Territories and the District of Columbia and with foreign countries.

The temporary injunction asked for was issued by United States Judge Grosscup on May 20. The injunction is so wide in its scope that should the packers continue their practices they will be taken into court on contempt proceedings.

The Meat Supply.—In view of the great advance in the price of all kinds of meats in the last two months, the report of the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department upon the supply in the several Western markets during the first four months of 1902 must be received as an important item of evidence. That report shows no substantial loss in receipts of live stock at five Western markets.

For the first four months of 1902, says the report, 10,076,373 head were received at these centers, compared with 10,106,495 head in 1901 and 9,735,324 head for the corresponding period of 1900. April receipts of cattle at these markets were considerably higher than those of April, 1900, but somewhat below those of April, 1901. Receipts of calves continued to exceed the arrivals of the two preceding years, but hogs and sheep both fell below the figures of 1900 and 1901. At Chicago the demand for live stock for city use and consumption for the month of April shows a shrinkage of 5 per cent in all kinds of stock; but for the four months ending with April there was an increase of 11.69 per cent over the requirements of 1901. April receipts at this point, however, fell off 3,232 car loads compared with those of April last year. For the four months ending with April receipts gained 3,019 car loads. This contraction in numbers during April is noticeable also at Kansas City and St. Louis in both receipts and shipments, while at Omaha and St. Joseph the first third of the year shows a gain in receipts and shipments.

Miscellaneous.—*Gold in the Treasury.*—A report made by Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, and published May 10, shows that the gold in the United States Treasury is now far in excess of the record for any previous date. It amounts to $549,958,177, held in the vaults of the Treasury Building, Washington, and in the various subtreasuries throughout the country. The sum includes the legal cash reserve, $150,000,000; $344,164,089 held against gold certificates, and $55,794,028 the amount in the general fund of the Treasury.

In respect of gold holdings this country stands without an equal. France, Russia, and England come next after the United States with gold holdings of $497,142,000, $361,103,000, and $171,693,000, respectively.

A Bid for Filipino Independence.—On May 15, Mr. George F. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, made public the circumstances of an interview of Andrew Carnegie with President McKinley before the outbreak of hostilities with the Filipinos. Mr. Seward stated, and the statement was afterward approved as true by Mr. Carnegie, that the great ironmaster represented to Mr. McKinley the certainty of war with the Filipinos—our people and the Filipinos would soon be killing one another; so he asked to be sent to Manila with authority to declare that America sincerely desired the welfare of the Filipinos, and that soon their independence would be recognized. Mr. Carnegie had the matter so much at heart that if sent on such a mission he would himself pay the $20,000,000 named in the treaty with Spain. In the *North American Review* for May (published some time before Mr. Seward's statement) Mr. Carnegie himself tells of this interview with Mr. McKinley, but modestly omits mention of the offer to compensate Spain. But he does mention his remark to Mr. McKinley that "he would be shooting these people down within thirty days." Thereupon Mr. McKinley "smiled," and addressing a gentleman who was present, said: "Mr. Carnegie doesn't understand the situation at all." Then turning to the writer, he said: "We shall be welcomed as their best friends." "So little," says Mr. Carnegie, "did dear, kind, loving President McKinley expect

ever to be other than the friendly co-operator with these people."

In Memory of Rochambeau. — A bronze statue of Count Rochambeau, presented to the United States by the French people, was unveiled at Washington, May 24, in presence of a distinguished assemblage. Of French notabilities there were General Brugére, Vice-Admiral Fournier, General Count Chalendar, and descendants of Rochambeau and Lafayette; also the French Ambassador, Mr. Camban, with the entire embassy. The ambassadors and ministers of several foreign countries were also present.

The statue stands in Lafayette Square, in view of the White House. The government of the United States was represented on the occasion by President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, General Miles, Admiral Dewey, and many senators and representatives.

CANADA.

Dominion Matters. — *Parliament Prorogued.* — The second session of the ninth Canadian Parliament was adjourned on May 15 until June 24. Minister of Finance Fielding informed the assembly that since the budget speech was delivered, two months before, the revenue of the country had surpassed his expectations, and he believed the surplus would be larger and the addition to the public debt smaller than he had expected. In the speech from the throne Governor-General Minto said: —

The unusual number of acts that have been passed incorporating industrial and railway companies may be taken as an evidence of the rapid progress that Canada is making in wealth and prosperity. Further proof of that satisfactory condition is afforded by the increase in the trade and revenue of the country. It has been gratifying to note the unprecedented flow of immigrants from Europe and from the United States that are now seeking homes in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories. The rapidly increasing population in that fertile section of the Dominion must yearly add to the trade of the country. The agreement entered into with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company when authorizing an increase of its capital to expend over nine million dollars in providing additional rolling stock will, it is hoped, materially diminish in the future the serious losses that have arisen from the insufficient supply of cars to carry the products of the West to Eastern ports. The amendments to the Manitoba grain act authorizing the farmers in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories to erect flat warehouses for storing their grain at railway stations will, it is believed, be found to serve a useful purpose and defeat any attempt to depress prices by combination. The growing population in the Yukon Territory and the rapid development in the trade of that section of Canada amply justify the act granting to its residents a representative in Parliament who will be authorized to speak for his constituency in all matters affecting the more important interests of that remote part of the Dominion.

The session has been one of the shortest for years. The two principal bills introduced have been laid over to another year. One was from the Minister of Railways, providing for the appointment of a railway commission; and the other from the Minister of Labor, providing for compulsory arbitration to prevent strikes and lockouts on railways. Many railway bills have been passed, among them two measures for transcontinental roads. One is the Mackenzie and Mann proposition which is to connect the various roads built by the parties interested in Ontario, Manitoba and Northwest and proceed, by the Pine River pass, to Fort Simpson. The other charter granted is for what is known as the trans-Canada route. About 100 miles of this proposed road has been surveyed and only a very few miles built. It starts at Quebec and ends on the Pacific Coast.

Relations with England. — *Imperial Defense.* — Speaking in the Commons on May 12, Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, deprecated Premier Laurier's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to discuss a scheme of imperial defense (p. 231). The Premier responded by declaring that Australia had taken the same line as that indicated in Canada's reply — namely that no scheme of imperial defense applicable to all the colonies could be devised. The government is prepared to discuss the subject in the spirit of that reply. But it is not prepared (said Mr. Laurier) to indorse the

views of those, whether in England or in Canada, who desire to bring Canada into the vortex of militarism, now the blight and curse of Europe.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trade in Montreal, May 13, a resolution urging that Canada assume a share of imperial defense gave rise to warm discussion. It set forth Canada, as an important part of the British empire, sharing in the benefits of its defenses, should contribute a fair share thereto and called on Parliament to vote a sum annually for the purpose, to be expended as the Canadian government sees fit. An amendment similar to one passed by the Chamber of Commerce (which is composed of French merchants) to the effect that the proper policy for Canada is to look to the development of the country and to subsidize fast steamship lines on both the Atlantic and Pacific, was defeated.

The London Conference. — The conference in London, to follow the coronation in June, of the various members of the British empire, has been called "the first Parliament of Greater Britain." Sir Wilfred Laurier says that "we go there to listen to propositions made by the imperial government . . . with the intention of trying, if possible, to secure for Canada preferential treatment for the goods of Canada in the British market."

The Gaynor-Greene Case. — On May 14, Mr. Marion Erwin, of Macon, Georgia, a United States district attorney and acting for the United States government, appeared in Montreal before Police Magistrate Lafontaine, the extradition commissioner, and secured a warrant, under the Extradition Act, for the arrest of Colonel J. F. Gaynor and Captain R. D. Greene, fugitives from the justice of the United States. The accusation was that Gaynor and Greene were guilty of complicity in obtaining money from the United States government under false pretenses. They were under indictment in a United States District Court and were fugitives from justice. Acting under this warrant, officers proceeded to

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Quebec, where Gaynor and Greene were placed them under arrest and brought them to Montreal. They were placed in custody at the Windsor Hotel with the privilege of consulting friends and counsel. The arrest produced a commotion in Quebec. A writ of habeas corpus, issued there by Judge Andrews, was served on Chief of Police Carpenter in Montreal on the 15th for the return of the prisoners to Quebec. It appears that on the following day the legality of the arrest was admitted in Quebec, but it was contended that there had been no necessity for "sensational accompaniments" attending it, and that the attempt to transfer Gaynor and Greene to the more favorable extradition atmosphere of Montreal is only a repetition of the change of venue which was tried in the Eno case some fifteen years ago and failed. "Serious minds" in Quebec were said to be looking upon the incident as "a piece of Montreal sharp practice at the expense of Quebec, which must never be repeated." Action of Judge Lafontaine, transferring the prisoners from the Windsor Hotel to the Montreal

jail, led to a new writ of habeas corpus, issued at Quebec and addressed to the governor of the Montreal jail. The prisoners were then returned to Quebec, (on the night of the 19th) and lodged at the Chateau Frontenac Hotel. In the criminal court next morning, Judge Andrews decided that the prisoners must remain in Quebec. Word from Quebec on the 21st stated that there would be an application for a writ of certiorari to remove all the judicial proceedings from Montreal to Quebec.

Ontario. — The general election took place on May 29. Nearly a hundred constituencies were to say whether the Ross government (representing the Liberal party, which has held sway in this province for thirty years) should continue in power, or whether the Whitney party (Conservative) should take possession of "the throne." Many expected that the government would be defeated. The Conservatives made charges of electoral corruption, and went into the fight with grim determination. But the Liberals won again, though the government was returned with a reduced majority. The feeling of the Prohibitionists against the Ross government (pp. 140, 141) had something to do with this reduction. Mr. Ross has always been regarded as a Prohibitionist, but his program for putting a prohibitory law upon the statute books is regarded by temperance men as a roundabout way of killing prohibition. Mr. Whitney was generally regarded as for high license and strict restrictions. The French Canadian and Catholic vote was also a factor which both parties were anxious to obtain. Secretary Spence of the Dominion Temperance Alliance says that the results show that where the Prohibitionists act unitedly they have the balance of power, and that the return of the government to power is likely to effect the consolidation of the temperance forces in the coming referendum campaign (pp. 140, 231).

British Columbia.—The *Monetary Times* (Toronto) says that British Columbia will start the next financial year with a net deficiency of $104,000. The revenue for the current year is less by $328,000 than that of the previous year. With the widest area of any province of the Dominion, the new revenue from lands for the next year is estimated at only $40,000, though an equal amount of collections from previous sales is expected to be made. The expenditure is going back, and yet there is the deficiency above named. In 1900 the expenditure reached $223,000; last year it was only $172,577. The public debt is $6,407,757. The province has 65,000,000 acres of land, of which only about one-tenth has been alienated. The province has presented to Ottawa a case for better terms; there has been one conference on the subject, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised another. The Minister of Finance puts down the nominal assets of the province at $14,442,900, but in this he includes public buildings and schools which, as they cannot be realized, are not properly assets.

Yukon. — By recent legislative action Yukon will hereafter be represented in the House of Commons at Ottawa. The territory has a population of nearly thirty thousand (as stated) and seems to be rapidly developing a local spirit and purpose. Parliament has appropriated nearly three million dollars to be expended by the Yukon Council in territorial improvements. Commissioner J. H. Ross expresses the opinion that the Klondike Mines Railway, which is to be built from Dawson through the Klondike mining region to the head of Stewart River, ultimately will be extended up the Yukon River to White Horse, connecting with the White Pass road. Canadian agents are in London endeavoring to divert British investments from South Africa to Yukon. Warnings are given that Americans are displaying remarkable energy in that quarter and that British investors ought to bestir themselves.

Miscellaneous. — *Premier Laurier Honored.* — It has now been fourteen years since Sir Wilfred Laurier assumed the leadership of the Liberal party in Can-

ada. As he represented the Dominion in London on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in 1897, so also he is its chief representative on the occasion of the coronation of Edward VII. After the conclusion of Parliament in Ottawa, on May 15, the members of the Liberal party united in a testimonial of esteem to their distinguished leader, the material gift taking the form of a magnificent portrait in oils of the Premier by the eminent artist, J. C. Forbes, R. C. A., of Montreal. Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, and many other Conservative representatives, were present. In his speech Mr. Borden felicitously remarked that this was one of the occasions on which the Opposition had no amendments to offer. Mr. W. S. Calvert made the presentation speech, and Sir Wilfred's reply was in all respects admirable. With reference to his approaching visit to the mother land, he realized that a severe task had been imposed upon him, and, while it might be that he would not perform it to the satisfaction of all, of one thing they might be sure, namely, that he would endeavor to perform the duties imposed upon him not simply as the leader of the Liberal party, but as the Premier of Canada trying to speak for Canada as a whole.

The Postage Question. — The complaint in the Dominion is that the postage on British newspapers, books, and magazines to Canada is higher than that on similar publications from the United States. The reply of the British authorities is that the thing complained of is the work of Canada herself, and that, as the American revenue suffers by an arrangement under which the work is done at a loss, it is probable Canada would have no difficulty in getting the American government to cancel the agreement. Besides this, the British rate cannot be reduced, in the case of Canada, without loss to the revenue, besides producing a breach in the uniformity of rates connected with the British colonial service generally. The Montreal *Witness* says it is evident that the Colonial Secretary does not understand the gravity of the case, and expresses regret that he should take a parochial view of a question which is of imperial interest.

The Steamship Question. — In view of the probable effect of the new Morgan steamship combine (pp. 304, 322, 338) on Canada's trade and transatlantic traffic, the Dominion government is considering an arrangement for the operation of a fast transatlantic line in connection with a transcontinental railway. Further developments were said in May to be expected from a discussion to occur in London in June. On this subject the Boston *Transcript* has ventured to remark: —

> The facilities for the exchange of goods in the United States are a thousandfold better than those in Canada, whose greatest shipping ports are icebound many months of each year. The Canadian railroad system is but a side track as compared with ours, and with our whole gigantic system the Morgans will have the closest relations. As for subsidies, whatever Great Britain may do, we should think that the Canadians were so debt-ridden already as not to be disposed to make any more grants from their treasury to transportation companies.

Colonization Scheme. — What is described as "the largest colonization proposition in the history of Canada" was announced from Winnipeg on May 14. A syndicate of Minneapolis, Duluth and Western Canadian capitalists had organized a company with a capital of $3,500,000, and purchased 1,100,000 acres of the finest farm lands in Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. A little later it transpired that the intention is to run the new Canadian Northern Railway through the centre of this tract, thence to Edmondston, and ultimately to the Pacific. Sir Wilfried Laurier, it is said, has promised a subsidy to the railroad.

The National Park. — During the recent session of the Dominion Parliament a bill was introduced providing for the enlargement of the Canadian National Park at Banff, Alberta Territory. The Dominion now really has two parks at the backbone of the Rockies. They are the Rocky Mountain Park, with Banff as its centre, and the Yoho Park, with Field as its chief point. The two parks join, and so for all practical purposes they constitute one. The Rocky Mountain

Park formerly had an area of 260 square miles. With the addition which has just been made the area is now 4,900 square miles or 3,136,000 acres. Yoho Park is 832 square miles in extent, so the entire park area is 5,732 square miles, or 3,668,480 acres. The area of the American Yellowstone Park is only 3,000 square miles; that of the Quebec Provincial Park 2,500 square miles, and that of the Ontario Provincial Park 1,850 square miles.

Increase of Militia. — In the House of Commons, on April 10, Hon. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, announced that the Canadian militia is to be increased from 35,000 to 100,000.

Relief for Martinique. — The Dominion Parliament voted $50,000 for the relief of the volcano sufferers in Martinique and St. Vincent, half to go to each island, though St. Vincent is English and Martinique French.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Legislature. — The Colonial Legislature was prorogued in the latter part of April. The Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, congratulated the colony in his closing speech on the present favorable industrial outlook, and foreshadowed excellent results from the measure enacted with respect to the principal industries of the colony.

The French Shore. — Early in May word came from St. John's that the residents of St. George on the French shore were complaining bitterly of the depredations committed by French fishermen. No British warships had arrived to prevent lawlessness. Local fishermen were carrying guns in their boats to protect their herring nets.

Emigration and Sufferng. — Destitution and suffering have prevailed in several of the Newfoundland outposts in consequence of the failure of adequate help (owing to emigration to Cape Breton and the United States) in the spring fishing. Hundreds of vessels were laid up for the lack of crews to man them. For one or two seasons past, owners of fishing schooners have experienced difficulty in getting crews to go to "the Banks" and the Labrador coast, and this year "it looks as if the scarcity of men would be more marked than before." The iron mines of Bell Island give employment to a good many men, and every spring large numbers go across to Sydney to work with the steel company.

Confederation. — It was reported in May that Mr. Justice Morrison was about to leave the bench to lead in the organization of a party in favor of joining the Canadian federation (p. 311). Judge Morrison holds that not only would union place the Dominion in a better position to treat with the United States, which is obvious, but that the French shore difficulty would be settled within a year if the Newfoundland claim had the weight of the Dominion behind it. He says (in an interview in Toronto, May 10, as reported) that whereas in 1869 Newfoundland was strongly against confederation, she is being driven by "the logic of events" toward it.

In 1869 the colony had no debt, and the taxation upon imports was about ten per cent. Today, chiefly through the building of railways, the debt has risen to about $20,000,000, the interest on which is alone equal to the total expenditure of the colony in 1869. To meet this, import duties have been increased until they now average about 33 per cent, or $10 per head of the population of 200,000. Thus the colony which stayed out of confederation because it wanted low duties, finds itself forced to charge higher duties than Canada does.

Newfoundland would gain from confederation reduced cost of government; her post-office, lighthouse, wharves and marine service and customs department would all be taken over by Canada, leaving the island education, roads and administration of justice.

Canada would gain an increased market, as the $7.000,000 worth of goods imported into Newfoundland largely from the United States and Britain would, to a great extent come from Canada when Canadian goods came in free and all other goods paid 33 per cent. Canada would also gain control of the fisheries of the whole North Atlantic, and would be able to dictate her own terms to the United States, instead of allowing that country to play off Canada and Newfoundland one against the other.

Judge Morrison says that Newfoundland is a country of great resource in timber,

pulp-wood, and minerals, and that once joined to Canada its development would be rapid.

The Montreal *Witness* says:—

To bring about results so desirable from an imperial as well as a Canadian and colonial point of view, is worthy of the best efforts of our statesmen, and we hope Judge Morrison will succeed in impressing on the Newfoundlanders the wisdom of union, which is bound to come about in any case, and which cannot be effected at any time on better terms than at present.

MEXICO.

Railways. — The April and May numbers of this magazine presented statements concerning the remarkable railway development of Mexico. That the government is still alive to the importance of such development is shown by the fact that during May the finance department sent to Congress an important bill authorizing the executive to issue the fifth series of the interior five per cent bonds, amounting to $20,000,000, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of subsidies to railway companies. Also, the executive was empowered to issue bonds payable in Mexican or foreign coins, as may prove most advantageous, to provide money for the improvement of the National Tehuantepec Railway and for port works at the Gulf and Pacific terminals of the road.

Mexican Oil Wells. — A great deal of land is reported to have changed hands of late near Tampico where the Mexico Petroleum Company has been prospecting for oil for more than a year. The finds are said to be remarkably abundant. The company originally owned 500,000 acres of land with surface oil indications. Oil was struck in the first well at a depth of 800 feet. The second well was drilled to a depth of 1000 feet, and the drillers were surprised to find that they had struck a gusher quite equal to those in the Beaumont oil fields. This was several months ago, and since that time eight more wells, with a capacity of 25,000 to 40,000 barrels per day have been completed, and are now in operation. The company has either purchased or secured options or leases upon 400,000 acres of land in addition to their original holdings.

Mormon Immigration. — It is reported that Mormons are leaving Arizona in large numbers for Mexico, where there is little or no opposition to their plural marriages. The Mexican government was formerly strongly opposed to their coming, but a change of feeling is reported and the government is now offering inducements to Mormon settlers. New lands and concessions have been granted them in Sonora and Chilmahua, comprising (if reports are to be relied upon) nearly 300,000 acres. Citizenship is conferred upon Mormons who will settle there. Some 12,000 Mormons have been colonized in those two States during the past three years. There are now nearly a score of populous Mormon colonies in Mexico.

NICARAGUA.

The Country. — Nicaragua is a country nearly as large as the New England States, but with a population scarcely as large as that of Boston. It once had a large population — in the far past. Las Casas said that it was one of the best-peopled countries of Central America — the people being descendants of the Aztecs; but after the coming of the Spaniards in the sixteenth century the population became decimated by war, slavery, torture, and pestilence. The north and northeastern part of the country is said to be a mountainous region very rich in gold, but it has never been surveyed, nor much explored; some mines in the north were famous in the days of the Spaniards. The present population is chiefly on the high lands near the Pacific Coast. Only a few of the aboriginal stock remain, but "their offspring mixed with the Spaniard has produced an amiable, polite, industrious, and interesting people," not progressive, generally pursuing very slow and antiquated methods. The total population is probably but little upwards of half a million. The San Juan River, a part of which it is proposed to utilize

for the trans-isthmian canal, forms part of the southern boundary and is the outlet of Lake Nicaragua. The construction of the great waterway through Nicaragua would doubtless work a wonderful transformation in that old land of the Aztec descendants. Nicaragua is a republic which vests the legislative power in a Congress of one House. Universal suffrage exists. The President holds term for four years.

Trade. — The imports for the year 1900 amounted to $3,888,400, the exports to $3,445,000. The trade is chiefly with (in the order named) Great Britain, Germany, and France. The chief exports are coffee and woods. The foreign debt consists of a railway loan raised in London in 1886 for £285,000. But *La Democracia*, of Managua, the daily semi-official organ of the government, recently said that Nicaragua has negotiated in New York a loan of $3,000,000 in gold on $5,000,000 worth of gold bonds. The import and export duties collected at the port of Bluefields are pledged as security for this loan.

President Zelaya. — The President was elected in 1901. He has many political opponents, some of whom he has recently imprisoned. A few weeks ago tidings came from Managua that the armed guards had been doubled at the national palace. Admission, excepting in the case of government officials and other prominent personages, is only obtained after the visitor has explained his business to a special officer stationed in the outside corridor. It is said that his close confinement to the palace, under a large guard of police and soldiers, is affecting the health of the President.

GUATEMALA.

Devastation by Earthquakes. — The successive shocks of earthquake have so entirely destroyed the town of Quezaltenango (p. 312) that the Guatemalan government has decided to remove the population (about 30,000) to a new site on a broad tableland ten miles away, where earthquakes are of rare occurrence. San Marcos, the departmental capital, with a population of 20,000, will also probably be removed to a new site. The earthquake shocks entirely suspended business throughout Guatemala and a great part of the coffee crop has been destroyed. The loss to the planters aggregates about $500,000.

A Loan Collected. — About the middle of April (just before the occurrence of the earthquakes) a force was landed at San José de Guatemala to quell disturbances caused by the forcible demand of a $1,000,000 loan advanced to Guatemala by British financiers. The display of force was as oil on troubled waters, and with pressure by French and German cruisers anchored off the Atlantic coast of Guatemala, arrangements were made for the settlement of the loan.

Trade. — The trade of Guatemala for 1900 was $3,127,102 imports, and $7,393,204 exports. The imports came from the following countries (in the order named): United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Mexico, etc. The chief article of export is coffee.

COSTA RICA.

The Government. — The republic is now in the thirty-second year of its existence under the present constitution; it has a population (figures for 1892) of 243,205; the legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Representatives; and the administration is normally conducted, under the President, by four Ministers. A new President, Don Ascension Esquivel, was inaugurated on May 8. The country is peaceful notwithstanding a reported revolt at San José, the capital, against the authority of the new government. The trouble grew out of the insubordination of a few military officers in the barracks. It was ended without serious consequences. Mr. Esquivel is a lawyer of great repute, has been in the President's chair before, has been Minister of Foreign Affairs and has acted also as Minister to foreign countries.

Trade. — A British foreign office report gives the import trade of Costa Rica

or 1900 as $5,922,428, export trade $6,152,419. The imports are from the following countries (in the order given): United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, other countries. The chief exports are coffee, bananas, cedar and mahogany, dyewoods, rubber, skins, and precious metals. The banana culture, says a German report, shows the greatest expansion.

HONDURAS.

The President of the republic, General Sierra, began his four years' term in 1899. Congress has recently adjourned, having made provision for the election of the next President and Vice-President. The budget for the fiscal year 1902–3 amounts to $2,269,050. Mining is one of the most important industries of the republic. A large concession has been secured by United States citizens, who will devote themselves to fruit culture.

THE FLAG OF CUBA.

CUBA.

The Congress Meets. — The two houses, of the Congress assembled May 5, the Senate in the building known as Segundo Cabo, and the Camara, or House of Deputies, in the Comandancia Marinas or Marine Building. Over both floated for the first time the flag of Cuba. Prior to their separate meetings the two bodies gathered in the reception hall of the Palacio and were there addressed by Governor-General Wood. Of course no legislative business could be transacted till May 20, when President-elect Palma would be inducted into office. In the meantime the two houses would formulate their rules, examine the credentials of their members, and count the electoral vote for President and Vice-President. Of the senators, twenty-four in number, the majority are lawyers; the majority of the sixty-three deputies in the Camara are also lawyers.

Cuba Libre. — On Tuesday, May 20, after a national salute of forty-five guns at Morro Castle and Cabanas, the flag of the United States, which had floated over those fortresses since American occupation, was lowered and the national flag of Cuba was hoisted. Simultaneously the American flag over the palace, the official residence of the Cuban Chief Magistrate, gave place to the one-starred flag of the new republic.

The whole city was astir with patriotic enthusiasm. Streets, plazas, and houses were aflame with color. In particular, every building that commanded a view of the flagstaff on the palace had its roof crowded with people eager to have a first glimpse of the flag first thrown to the breeze in 1868 by General Cespedeo, the instant it should appear above the Palacio.

At the hour of noon, in the audience hall of the Palacio, after customary greetings, General Wood (portrait, Vol. X., p. 1000), attended by American officers in full-dress uniform, read to President-elect Palma (portrait p. 2; see also pp. 3–6), in the presence of members of the Congress, judges of the Supreme Court, Governors of the provinces, foreign consuls and many representatives of American public and political life, the instrument prepared by the War Department by which the control of the island is given up to the Republic of Cuba. The new government is required immediately to proclaim the constitution and the Platt amendment appended to it, and to undertake all obligations assumed by the

THE PALACE AT HAVANA—THE CAPITOL OF CUBA.

United States with respect to Cuba in the treaty of Paris. Specifically the new government is required to carry out all the provisions heretofore made by the American authorities for sanitation of the cities and for preventing the recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases. To this instrument Mr. Palma having affixed his signature, American control of Cuba was at an end, and the Cubans were henceforth to have home rule under an executive and a legislature and judiciary chosen by themselves.

The transfer was an austerely simple ceremony. There was no oratory. More eloquent than words was the closing scene on the part of the representatives of the United States on this unique occasion. The United States had put out the flames of war and internecine strife in Cuba and had rescued its people from extermination. The work of the United States was done. And while the multitudes in the plaza of the palace and throughout the city were still cheering the emblem of their nationhood, the flag of the Cuban republic floating over the ancient seats of Spanish domination — over fortress and palace and prison — the troop of United States cavalry that had lowered the American flag and hoisted the flag of Cuba over the official residence of the Cuban President, "wheeled and marched to the wharf, where they immediately embarked" to return home. We read also in the telegraphic despatches that "after a last exchange of good wishes" at the Palacio, "General Wood and his adjutant-general, with two aids, were driven to a pier where they took a launch and were taken to the *Brooklyn*."

The Cuban Cabinet. — On the evening of May 16, President-elect Palma announced the selection of his Cabinet, as follows:—

Diego Tamayo (Nationalist), Secretary of the Government; a new portfolio.

Carlos Zaldo (Republican-Autonomist), Department of State.

Emilo Terry (Independent) Department of Agriculture.

Manuel Luciano Diaz (Nationalist), Department of Public Works.

Eduardo Yeoro (Nationalist), Department of Instruction.

Garcia Montes (Republican),—a lawyer of standing,—Department of Finance.

The American Minister. — The American Minister to Cuba, Herbert G.

Squiers, presented his credentials and was accepted as the representative of his government, May 27. A bill was pending in the Cuban Senate for the establishment of a legation at Washington.

The Isle of Pines. — A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* from the Isle of Pines says that the natives (a few of whom are "slightly educated") are strongly desirous of American rather than Cuban domination. There are about two hundred American citizens on the island, half of them in or near Nueva Gerona, the capital.

HAYTI.

The Revolution. — President Sam has had to yield (p. 313). He resigned his office early in May, having served six of his seven years' term. He is sixty-seven years old and belongs to a family distinguished in Haytien history. One of the charges against him, which he calls a calumny, is that he has made a quarter of a million dollars in six years, his salary being $24,000 a year. On the 15th he and his wife sailed for France.

Congress assembled at Port au Prince on the 12th to elect a President. Rival factions made the situation hot. The populace was armed, and fighting occurred in the streets. A provisional government protected by troops was formed under the presidency of ex-President Boisrond Canal. In the north, General Firmin was proclaimed President and reports ran that he was marching against Port au Prince. On the evening of the 15th the mob assailed the palace, but was dispersed by the guard. The Haytien fleet, under Admiral Killick, was said to be secure for the support of General Firmin. On the 22d the United States cruiser *Topeka* arrived at Port au Prince to protect American interests. Word was received that General Firmin had halted some distance north of the capital. It is not yet clear what constitutes the main inspiration of the revolution. Probably personal ambition is a prominent factor.

SANTO DOMINGO.

The Revolution. — The revolutionists, under Vice-President Vasquez (p. 313) took possession of the Dominican capital on May 2, after two days of conflict with the government forces. President Jimenez sought refuge in the French consulaet. He had been President since late in 1899, having won the office by revolution if not by assassination. He has outlived several Cabinets, one or two attempted revolutions, and at least one attempt at assassination. On the 8th the dispatches stated that the Dominican Congress had been dissolved and that a provisional government had been constituted as follows :—

Supreme Chief of the Revolution—Genera Horacio Vasquez.
Minister of Foreign Affairs — Juan Francisco Sanchez.
Minister of Finance — Emiliano Tejera.
Minister of War and Marine — Miguel A. Pichardo.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Rafael Justino Castillo.
Minister of Justice — Jose Maria Cabral Baez.
Minister of Public Works — Jose Francisco Guzman.
Minister of the Interior and of Police — Casimiro Cordero.

The United States crusier *Cincinnati* left Hampton Roads for San Domingo early in May. The finances of the republic are largely "farmed out" to an American improvement company whose interests should be protected.

Porto Plata, on the north coast, at first showed indisposition to surrender to the revolutionists, but it soon capitulated.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Jamaica. — The gloomy industrial conditions (p. 146) have produced great discontent. Rioting broke out early in April at Montego Bay, but the rioters, after doing some damage, were overawed by the presence of the cruiser *Tribune*. Excitement prevailed in various parts of the island, and the police were prepared to make arrests. A commission appointed to inquire into the riots reported at the end of the month. It recognized the

hard times and scarcity of labor, and also the danger of further outbreaks.

St. Vincent. — *Volcanic Eruption.* — For record of the eruption of La Soufrière ("the Sulphur-pit") early in May see page 360. The volcano had been active for several weeks, but on the 5th and 7th eruptions occurred which made the northern part of St. Vincent a scene of devastation and suffering. The detonations of the 7th were heard, it is said, two hundred miles away. On the 12th the island was, from a distance, "invisible, owing to a dense black fog, cinders, and sand." Later in the month renewed activity of the volcano forced the opinion that the island might have to be generally abandoned in anticipation that further catastrophes would prevent the resumption of agriculture and business on a profitable scale. A curious feature of the eruptions in both Martinique and St. Vincent, it is said, is the disturbance of the sea-bottom in the neighborhood of the islands, as revealed by soundings, to such an extent as to make necessary an entire re-survey for new coast charts.

THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Martinique. — *Volcanic Eruptions.* — The world has been filled with the tidings of the terrible eruptions of the volcano, Mont Pelée, beginning with special violence on the 8th of May and continuing intermittently thereafter. For an article on this subject see pages 357–361 of this magazine. Consult also pages 401–402.

The Colonies. — The French colonies in America, as is well known, consist of Martinique and Guadeloupe with their adjacent islands, forming a part of the chain of small islands which stretches in a semicircle southeasterly from Porto Rico almost to the coast of South America. On the mainland of South America, near the southern terminus of this semicircle of islands just mentioned, is another colony of France, French Guiana, while further north, just off the southern coast of Newfoundland, is the remainder of French colonial America, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The colonial experiments in the island of Martinique, the scene of the recent awful disaster, have not, according to the publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, "Colonial Administration," been altogether satisfactory. While many of the French colonies have been successful and prosperous, those of the West Indies, by reason of their small area and distance from the mother country, have proved not only a burden financially but somewhat unsatisfactory in the demands which their representatives have made and continue to make upon the mother country. France has tried the experiment, as did Spain, of giving to certain of her colonies representation in the legislative body of the home government and, according to a quotation made in the Bureau of Statistics publication from M. Leroy Beaulieu, that experiment has been unsatisfactory. The commerce of Martinique and Guadeloupe with the United States has amounted to nearly $2,000,000 per annum during a long term of years, a large proportion being exports from the United States to those islands. In the year 1900 our exports to the islands were $1,877,168, and our imports from the islands, $30,176. From them we import chiefly vanilla beans, while our exports to them are flour, cotton seed and mineral oils, coal, lard, meats, and lumber.

COLOMBIA.

A Canal Treaty. — In the latter part of April a treaty regarding the Panama Canal (p. 234) was signed by Secretary Hay and Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister. It is said to provide for a perpetual lease of a strip of land six miles wide, for the purposes of a canal route. The Canal Company is given the power to dispose of its right, title and interest to the United States, while all the questions relating to land franchises, etc., are satisfactorily settled. The treaty was to be sent to the Senate at the President's discretion.

Minister Hart. — The public was told

in a Washington dispatch, April 29, that the Colombian government had declared United States Minister, C. B. Hart, *persona non grata* because of belief that he has been assisting the revolutionists.

The Revolution. — The tidings of Conservative triumphs in the field over the forces of the Liberal revolutionists during April (p. 314) were followed by tidings of Conservative reverses in May. On the 6th, news reached New Orleans of the complete defeat of the government army at Punta Pina, about thirty miles from Bocas del Toro. It was driven back to Chiriqui, its base of operations. Rumor said that the Liberals were again in possession of Bocas del Toro. The British steamer *Para*, which arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 19th, brought reports that the Liberals were concentrating near Carthagena and menacing Colon and Panama. The government was reinforcing its troops on the Isthmus where Generals Amaya and Salazar were proposing to "push things" against the rebel General Herrera. There was no evidence that the revolutionists were winning successes in the interior of the republic.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution. — The record for April (p. 315) showed that the government troops were concentrating at Barcelona to enter upon a new movement against the rebels who had occupied Cumana (on the 25th) and Carupano (on the 26th) after the severe engagement at Guanaguana (on the 22d). Suddenly, early in May, the rebels evacuated Cumana and mobilized into one army under the command of Generals Monagas, Penalosa, Rolando, and Ducharme, in the evirons of Maturin, a somewhat inaccessible district. President Castro's forces took possession of the abandoned port and were strongly reinforced. The rebels, a few days later, were menacing the capital, Caracas, and Carupano was bombarded by the government forces.

A New Cabinet. — It transpired near the end of May that the President has named a new cabinet, as follows: —

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Rafael Lopez Baralt.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Diego Bautista Ferror.

Minister of Finance and Public Credit, General R. Tello Mendoza.

Minister of War and Navy, General Joaquin Garrido.

Minister of Encouragement, Dr. Arnaldo Morales.

Minister of Public Works, General Rafael Maria Carabano.

Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Rafael Monserrate.

CHILE.

Relations with the Argentine Republic. — Chile and Argentina are rivals for the mastery of the southern part of South America. It is not unlikely that the conflict is "irrepressible" and will, some day, end in the dominancy of one of these two strong and progressive powers. The protocol which was said to have been signed by representatives of the two nations near the end of May provides, among other things, that all existing contracts for the construction of warships shall be cancelled, and that eighteen months' notice of fresh contracts shall be given. The treaty is to continue in operation five years. It includes a provision for compulsory arbitration and a mutual declaration of non-intervention, Argentina accepting the status quo on the Peru-Bolivian question. It also provides that neither party shall fortify the Straits of Magellan or sell ships to an unfriendly Power. Will the protocol receive the approval of the two governments? Argentina has a number of warships now in process of construction in foreign shipyards, and Chile is still building roads in the territory in dispute between the two nations.

Extradition Treaty.—The negotiations preliminary to an extradition treaty between the United States and Chile have lasted several years. It was announced from Washington on May 27 that Secretary Hay had exchanged the final ratifications of the treaty with Señor Walker-Martinez, the Chilean Minister. The completion of the treaty closes up one ot the principal places of refuge for persons committing crimes in the United States.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Coronation. — If, as some correspondents have been saying, the English public has been looking forward with but little enthusiasm to the ceremonies connected with the coronation of King Edward VII., on June 26, the reason is doubtless to be largely found in the prolonged suspense respecting the outcome of the war in South Africa; and the termination of that war by the surrender of the Boers, on almost any terms not involving their independence, carries assurance of enough "enthusiasm" on the 26th to satisfy the most ardent lover of the spectacle of a rapture-intoxicated populace. Westminster Abbey has capacity for seating 8,000 people. But London has a population of nearly five millions, and the influx of visitors from other lands will be enormous. It is said that prices asked for favorable "posts of vantage" outside the Abbey where the procession can be seen are "fantastic," a sum equivalent to thirty dollars for a window being "quite an ordinary price."

Parliament. — The House of Commons met on May 5 under the new rules of procedure. Debate on the Education bill proceeded through the 6th and 7th. On the evening of the 7th the Irish Nationalists raised a discussion respecting the recent suspension of Mr. Dillon (p. 238). On the 12th the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the withdrawal of his budget proposal to double the check tax (p. 320). A proposed amendment of the Finance bill, directed against the grain duty (p. 320), was defeated by a vote of 296 to 188. On the 15th Mr. Dillon attempted to move the adjournment in order to call attention to what he considered the unsatisfactory conduct of the government in regard to the Martinique disaster, but leave was refused by a majority of 70. As the month drew to its close the attention of Parliament, as of the British people in general, was drawn to the negotiations in progress in South Africa for the termination of the Boer war (pp. 362-364.)

FRANCE.

The Elections. — The election returns (p. 323) showed the popular strength of the republic. The reballoting for the undecided constituencies (May 11) materially increased the government strength. The supporters of President Loubet and Premier Waldeck-Rousseau are reported

VIEW IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY,
WHERE THE CORONATION SERVICES WILL OCCUR.

to have 382 seats in the Chamber of Deputies as against 196 by the various elements of the opposition. Much of this opposition minority, it is said, is composed of the followers of Méline and Ribot, who are strong supporters of the republic, though differing from the ministry in holding high protectionist views and a special economic program. "No candidate was elected to the Chamber in the avowed interest of any of the monarchical factions."

Resignation of the Premier. — It transpired on May 20 that Premier Waldeck-Rousseau had notified President Loubet that he considered he had accomplished the work of unity, which was the object of his taking office, and that, therefore, he desired to retire from the present cabinet, but would retain office until a new cabinet should be formed from representatives of the majority of the newly elected deputies.

Miscellaneous. — For a record of President Loubet's visit to Russia in May, see page 368.

The presentation to the United States of a statue of Count Rochambeau (p. 384) was a matter of much interest in French, as in American, circles during May. In recognition of the dignity and importance of the event, France sent her splendid battleship, the *Gaulois*, to attend the celebration.

RUSSIA.

According to the Odessa correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, the Czar, "owing to his good qualities of heart and mind," is safe from assassination, but evidences are furnished that "war against the Ministers" will be carried on until constitutional liberties are secured. Various European newspapers continue to give gloomy pictures of the conditions of terror prevailing in Russia.

GERMANY.

A Statue for the United States. — On May 14, Emperor William sent word to President Roosevelt that he wished to commemorate the recent visit of his brother, Prince Henry, to this country by the gift of a bronze statue of Frederick the Great of Prussia to be erected in Washington. The fact that Frederick the Great was friendly to the American cause in the early days is the excuse for the choice of that monarch as the subject for the statue. President Roosevelt's reply accepting the offer characterized it as "a new evidence of the friendship existing between the two nations.

M. DELCASSE,
FOREIGN MINISTER OF FRANCE.

The Visit of the Shah. — The friendship of Germany and Persia in the East has been marked by a visit of the Shah to Germany, his arrival at Potsdam occurring on May 29. He was received with much cordiality and ceremony."

SPAIN.

The Coronation. — What is called the coronation, though there is no formal act of crowning, the monarch simply taking oath "to maintain the constitution and the laws," occurred at Madrid on May 17, and King Alfonso XIII. became king in fact as well as in name, having reached the age (sixteen) prescribed by the constitution (pp. 98, 197, 240, 365). The ceremonies in connection with the

event began on the 12th but the 17th was the central day of the fêtes. Madrid was as gay as a Spanish city can be, which is saying much. The royal oath was taken in the Chamber of Deputies, in the Palace of the Cortes.

An Attempted Assassination. — While King Alfonso was on his way to the Palace, on the 17th, an anarchist, said to be crazy, attempted to kill the king by throwing a dynamite package into his carriage. The young monarch coolly kicked the package out and remained seated. No explosion occurred. The would-be regicide was arrested. Correspondents make note of the fact that but little enthusiasm was shown by the populace along the route of the royal procession.

DENMARK.

The West Indies. — The obstructive tactics of the opponents of the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States (p. 323) were continued in May. On the 22d it was announced from Washington that Secretary of State Hay had requested the Danish government to enter into a protocol, extending for one year the period of time allowed for the ratification of the treaty of cession. This action was necessary to keep alive the treaty as ratified by the United States Senate until the Danish Rigsdag can act finally upon it at the next session in September. The request was granted and the time is extended to July 24, 1903.

(See page 402.)

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

CHINA.

In General. — Some of the statements made at the present time respecting the great empire which is supposed to stimulate the covetousness of the Western Powers, are these: The total area of the Chinese empire is about 4,300,000 square miles, of which almost the entire amount is fit for human habitation, while the most of it possesses a salubrious climate not unlike that of the United States. The Chinese have no intention of allowing their land to be exploited only for foreign benefit. The vital factor in the industrial development of China is "marvelously cheap" labor, from five to twenty cents a day. In Central China a man may obtain for a cent enough coarse food for three full meals a day. Six dollars a year mean a "good living" as regards food. From one item, learn all. China has but little timber and offers a good natural market for the timber said to be in the Philippines. "At present almost every art and science in China is either stagnant or decadent." One evidence that China is "looking up" is that official reports show that the postal service has been enormously increased. American capital is being invested in various enterprises there, and the expansion of United States trade interests is steady, according to the reports of the consular officials.

JAPAN.

The Coming Election. — The sixteenth session of the Diet has ended and attention is directed to the coming general election. The Buddhist priests are "organizing worldly forces to influence legislation in their favor." The party of Marquis Ito has issued a manifesto urging economy and efficiency in the government, the further development of education, and the placing of national above party interests. The worst construction put upon this manifesto is that it is a confession of the present failure of the constitutional idea in Japan. It may, however, be regarded as only a warning against the abuse of privileges and disloyalty to high ideas.

KOREA.

Progress in Korea is shown by the fact that for two years electrics have been running on the streets of Seoul, and the streets are now lighted by electricity. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that with its trains, its cars, and its lights, its miles of telegraph lines, its railway station hotel, and native shops, and glass windows and brick houses, the city is within measureable distance of becoming the highest, most interesting, and cleanest city in the East.

The problems in Korea are said to be divided into two main classes — political and missionary. The government is weak and corrupt. The people are excessively taxed. The introduction of foreign goods is interfering with native labor and draining the country of its money. The currency is in a chaotic state. The progress indicated in the first paragraph above co-exists with much poverty among the masses. Yet the people seem generally indifferent to their wretchedness. In view of the conflicting ambitions of Russia and Japan, Korea appears unable to maintain her independence much longer. At present the diplomatic contest centres in railways and loans. The conditions for missionary work, especially Protestant, are hard and unpromising. It is very difficult to escape the intrigues, and their consequences, of ambitious political leaders.

Near the close of May tidings came that in several districts of Korea there was much suffering from famine.

AUSTRALIA.

Imperial Defense. — It became known in London during May that Australian statesmen agree with the Premier of Canada as to the inadvisability of a hard and fast military agreement between England and her colonies. The London *Evening News* says it is probable that the colonies are right in thinking that a voluntary, spontaneous effort, like that in the South African war, is better than any fixed military arrangement.

The Drought. — Australia is suffering a terrible drought as a climax to seven dry years. The losses in stock in Australia since 1899 have amounted to $75,000,000. Unemployed men are drifting into the cities by the thousands. The only districts that have escaped the drought are the northern rivers district of New South Wales and parts of the Riverina district. Communication in the interior has been paralyzed as the waterways are unnavigable. Sheep are dying by the million, and even the rabbits are starving. In many respects the conditions are unprecedented.

The Wool Trade. — The wool growers of Australia and New Zealand are seeking a market in the northern part of the United States for their raw product. Accordingly, they have decided to put a million and a quarter dollars into large woolen mills in Seattle, which will be made the distributing point. A regular line of steamships is to run between the two colonies and Seattle.

(See page 403.)

Science and Invention.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

The seismic disturbances in the Windward Islands (p. 359) have attracted the attention of scientists far and wide. Numerous scientific expeditions have already been sent to Martinique and St. Vincent, and we may soon expect reports from trained observers that will add something to the store of facts already known respecting volcanoes and their eruptions. The National Geographical Society has dispatched Professor Robert T. Hill of the United States Geological Survey; C. E. Borchgrevink, the Antarctic explorer; and Professor I. C. Russell, of the geological department of Michigan University. Harvard sends Dr. Thomas A. Jagger. And in the service of various newspapers have gone several lesser lights. Until the many conflicting accounts of the eruptions have been critically examined by these gentlemen and the evidence sifted, we may expect no clear and accurate report of the scientific features of the catastrophe.

Of recent works on geology, Sir Robert Stowell Ball's "The Earth's Beginnings" is the most enlightened on the subject of seismology. Noting the difference of opinions respecting the causes of earthquakes he says: —

But it will not be doubted that an earthquake is one of the consequences, though perhaps a remote one, of the gradual loss of internal heat from the earth. As this terrestrial heat is gradually declining, it follows from the law that we have already so often had occasion to use that the bulk of the earth must be shrinking. No doubt the diminution of the earth's diameter, due to the loss of heat, must be excessively small, even in a long period of time. The cause, however, is continually in operation, and, accordingly, the crust of the earth has, from time to time, to be accommodated to the fact that the whole globe is lessening. The circumference of our earth at the equator must be gradually declining, a certain length in that circumference is lost each year. We may admit that loss to be a quantity far too small to be measured by any observations as yet obtainable, but, nevertheless, it is productive of phenomena so important that it cannot be overlooked.

It follows from these considerations that the rocks which form the earth's crust over the surface of the continents and the islands, or beneath the beds of ocean, must have a lessening acreage year by year. These rocks must, therefore, submit to compression, either continuously or from time to time, and the necessary yielding of the rocks will, in general, take place in those regions where the materials of the earth's crust happen to have comparatively small powers of resistance. The acts of compression will often, and perhaps generally, not proceed with uniformity, but rather with small successive shifts, and, even though the displacements of the rocks in these shifts be actually very small, yet the pressures to which the rocks are subjected are so vast that a small shift may correspond to a great terrestrial disturbance.

In the same work he gives a highly interesting account of the eruption of Krakatoa, that most tremendous and destructive natural convulsion recorded in modern history, and points out the relation between earthquake and volcanic phenomena.

Professor N. S. Shaler, in an article in the *International Magazine* for January, 1900, explained the theory of volcanoes at length. Referring to the increase of the earth's temperature (variously estimated at one degree for each fifty to sixty feet of descent), he shows that a blanket of one hundred thousand feet of rock would bring about a temperature of 2000 degrees.

Acting on the water contained in these rocks (Professor Shaler says) the effect would be to give this a tendency to pass with explosive violence into the state of vapor. The straining to the state of expansion would be comparable to that of fired gunpowder. So long as this heated water was held in by a compact covering of overlying beds, this interstitial fluid would be likely to remain in the state of repose; but if, in any way, a path were opened for its escape to the surface, it would rush forth, and, in its going, would force along with it the rock in which it was enclosed. At the temperature of even

2,000 degrees, these rocks, though essentially solid, owing to the pressure of materials above them, would become at once softened when the pressure was partly removed, so that they would be driven on by the expanding vapors contained in their centres. As soon as they began to move, they would become essentially liquid—in fact, lava. Coming quickly to the surface, without the chance for the vapor to part from the molten mass, the whole of the discharged matter would, by the expansion of the water in its interspaces, be blown to bits, as we see it is in the beginning of an ordinary eruption. Later on, when the most of the tension is relieved, the lava melts up slowly, so that the vapor has a chance to escape from the mass, permitting it to flow away as a stream. Finally, the discharge of vapor is lessened to a point when it can no longer force the molten rock to the surface, and the particular eruption is over, perhaps to recommence when other masses of steam have found their way to the channel of escape.

Professor Kemp of Columbia University, discussing the present eruptions, applies to them the aqueous theory. He says:—

Enormous clouds of steam are seen at volcanic eruptions which are like the action of an effervescent fluid when a cork is removed from the vessel in which it is confined. Then there is the explosive effect which scatters volcanic dust and large fragments of rock. Later the flow of lava comes, which is comparatively calm with minor explosions. The earthquake theory affords an explanation. Earthquakes usually precede volcanic eruptions. The steam which is pent up in the volcanic reservoirs accumulates behind a barrier of rock and breaks it away, giving rise to earthquake shocks. This is repeated periodically until it reaches the surface and the eruption occurs. This is the real explanation of the eruption along with the idea of the sinking of rock.

It will be observed that this theory differs from that advanced by Sir Robert Ball in attributing earthquakes to the action of steam instead of to the gradual shrinkage of the earth's crust. But all eminent geologists attach great weight to the agency of steam in the production of volcanoes.

From this brief review of recent theories it will be seen that there are still some important problems to be solved respecting seismic disturbances, and any fresh light which may be thrown on the subject by the scientists now in the Lesser Antilles will be gladly welcomed.

EXPLORATION.

Farthest North and South. — Lieutenant Robert E. Peary holds the record for having reached the most northerly land, and the Norwegian, Carsten Egeberg Borchgrevink (ch is sounded like k), is the Antarctic explorer who has gone the farthest South. On April 25, the latter filed his first papers at Washington for becoming an American citizen and so, as remarks the *National Geographic Magazine*, "The United States may now claim as citizens the two men who have reached the most remote land at each end of the globe." Lockwood and Brainard, of the Greely expedition, held the record of the most northerly land (83 degrees, 25 minutes) from 1882 to 1900. But in the spring of 1900 Peary reached 83 degrees, 39 minutes. On the open sea, the Italian Duke of Abruzzi has been (1899) farthest north (86 degrees, 33 minutes), eclipsing Nansen's 86 degrees, 14 minutes, made in 1895.

Polar Explorers. — Six nationalities were represented in the Polar explorers who, a year a ago, aspired to solve the problem of the frozen North and South (Vol. XI., p. 379).

Lieutenant Peary. — This explorer went North in 1898. The return of the *Erik* last September (Vol. XI., p. 569), brought tidings of his success in reaching the most northerly land thus far attained and of his determination to start for Cape Hecla in April in another attempt to reach the Pole. The *National Geographic Magazine* for May says that he "probably started from Cape Hecla some weeks ago and is now well on his way North." The auxiliary steamer under command of Mr. H. L. Bridgman is to start in June to carry supplies to the explorer and bring him home. Mrs. Peary, it is reported, will accompany the expedition.

The Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition. — This expedition is equipped by Mr. William Ziegler of New York, and commanded by Mr. Evelyn B. Baldwin. The equipment consists of three ships (the *America*, the *Frithjof*, and the *Belgica*), two years' provisions, four hundred and

twenty dogs, and forty-two men. The *Belgica* was sent to the northern coast of Greenland. The *Frithjof* and the *America* had both reached an island off Franz Josef Land by the 18th of last August (Vol. XI. pp. 506, 568). Word received at Copenhagen last March, by Danes returning in the *Frithjof* stated that the plan was to have the *America* winter at Franz Josef Land and then proceed northward until stopped by the ice, when the party on board of her would start toward the North Pole. Mr. Baldwin hoped that the *America* would reach 83 degrees north. It is conjectured that he began his movement for the Pole about the middle of February and that he will reach his highest point about the middle of June. Plans for an auxiliary expedition were completed in New York at the end of April. It is in charge of Mr. W. S. Champ, who sailed for Europe in May. The *Frithjof*, which with the *America* conveyed the Baldwin party to Franz Josef Land, will depart from Tromsoe about the first of July, carrying Mr. Champ and his associates. She will be commanded by Captain Kjeldsen, and will proceed to Camp Ziegler, on Alger Island, which is in 80 degrees 25 minutes North, and these secure the last instructions left by Mr. Baldwin.

Sverdrup.—No news has been had of the Swedish explorer, Captain Sverdrup since 1899, when be was on the northwest coast of Greenland. He started from Christiania in the *Fram*, June 1898. He was provisioned for five years. It is generally believed that he is now among the Parry Islands. A relief expedition is be sent out from Christiania.

Stein.—The expedition of Dr. Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey, organized three years ago for the exploration of Ellesmere Land, ended with the return of himself and his associate, Mr. Warmbath, last fall. His explanation of his failure to carry out his full purpose was lack of sufficient provisions for his dogs.

Baron Toll.—Baron Nordenskjöld, who died last August, accomplished in the *Vega* the circumnavigation of the Old World by the forcing of the Northeast passage, vainly attempted before his day, and sailing around the entire north coast of Asia. Baron Toll, who set out from Russia in 1900, has been seeking to repeat that feat, but is now reported as having abandoned his purpose. He is said to be proceeding up the Lena River to reach the Trans-Siberian Railway at Irkutsk, intending to return to St. Petersburg.

Borchgrevink.—This distinguished Antarctic explorer, now to be regarded an American, is planning a return to the far South. On his late expedition he reached the ice banks in February, 1899.

Ten men landed stores and supplies and sent the ship to Australia. Taking to their sledges, two thousand miles southeast of Australia they pushed across the frozen sea to South Victoria Land. "We struck the continent at Cape Adair," says Borchgrevink, "traveled South, and set up the hut, which we had brought from England, five hundred miles farther south than was reached by the party under Commander Gerlach of the *Belgica*." More than that, we continued to the South until we reached 78 degrees, 50 minutes, south latitude, and the Pole was only eight hundred miles farther on." This was getting somewhat farther south than even Sir James Clarke Ross did in 1841–2, who reached the 78th parallel and discovered VictoriaLand. Borchgrevink further says:—

We beat all records, but that was the least of our achievements. We obtained information that more than paid for the hardships that attended the trip. Of course, it has been known for sixty years that a great continent is at the south pole, but of its physical characteristics not a thing was known. We found that no animals live there, and that the only form of vegetable life is a lichen of the same variety and species that is found in the far North. Seals are often found on the coast of South Victoria Land, but there is no animal life inland. Penguins and a few other migratory birds appear in the spring and remain for about three months. Some of the hardier varieties nest there, but all depart at the first suggestion

of the coming of the intense cold. Spring comes in October; summer is at its best in December. At the end of February there is a return of winter, and the change is terribly sudden. The warmest weather I saw brought the thermometer up to just freezing. In the winter it was 84 degrees below for days at a time. For seventy-one days we were in absolute darkness.

A Russian Expedition. — It was announced last fall that a Russian capitalist had given $70,000 for the organizing and equipment of a new Russian Polar expedition which would sail early in the summer of 1902 on the ship *St. Panteleon*, and would spend two years in the Arctic regions.

German Antarctic Expedition. — The *Gauss* (Vol. XI., p. 506) sailed from the Kerguelen Islands near the end of January, bound for Termination Land.

British Antarctic Expedition. — The *Discovery* (Vol. XI., p. 506), commanded by Captain R. F. Scott, sailed from New Zealand early in this year, bound for Victoria Land. A relief expedition is to be sent out from England, toward which King Edward has subscribed $500.

Swedish Antarctic Expedition.—While Germans are exploring the regions south of the Indian Ocean, and the British those south of the Pacific Ocean, Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, on the *Antarctic*, is to work in the regions south of the Atlantic Ocean (Vol. XI., p. 506). The *Antarctic* sailed from Gothen on the 16th of October, 1901. It appears that she reached Cape Horn too late in the season to proceed very far South. The expedition, it is said, will remain among the New Falkland Islands till near the end of 1902.

A Scottish Expedition. — A Scottish Antarctic expedition was organized near the close of 1901 to co-operate with the Swedish expedition in the South Atlantic regions. It is led by Dr. William S. Bruce, who purchased for the purpose the Norwegian steam whaler *Hecla*.

Makaroff. — No new information is at hand respecting the Russian expedition of Vice-Admiral Makaroff (Vol. XI., p. 379) in the North.

Andree. — The recently revived reports that portions of the balloon in which Andrée (Vol. IX., p. 733, Vol. X., p. 214) attempted to reach the North Pole had been found in northern Canada, have been discredited by the commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company in a letter to Mr. Wm. Ziegler of New York.

Bernier. — Joseph E. Bernier, a Canadian sea captain, has for several years been raising funds to equip an expedition of his own for reaching the North Pole (Vol. XI., pp. 68, 379). He thinks that his effort to gain the Pole would occupy at least four years. His plan has been roughly described as follows: He would build a special ship for the expedition of about three hundred tons net, and with a staff of six scientists and eight navigating officers would proceed from Vancouver to Bering Strait, touching at Port Clarence in Alaska for coal and supplies. From there the expedition would proceed due north to a position 150 miles northeast of the point where the American vessel *Jeanette* was caught in the ice, this track being the one used by various whalers, and also by the American surveying expedition of 1881. By this plan Captain Bernier claims that he would only become jammed in the ice at a point some 150 miles nearer to the Pole than the *Jeanette*. Drifting at the same rate as the *Jeanette*, Captain Berneir says that he would pass within 100 to 150 miles of the Pole in two years and a half.

Tibet. — Since the opening of Korea to the world, Tibet is the only important country that prohibits travelers from passing through its territories. This fact alone is enough to make it a country of special fascination.

Tibet has a total area of from 600,000 to 800,000 square miles. Its population is estimated by Russian officers to be six millions. It is nearly all tributary to China, though the government is to some extent exercised by a Buddhist hierarchy. Chinese troops are stationed in all the chief towns. Commerce is in the hands of the government and is closely watched.

Until a comparatively recent date Tibet was known only from the narratives of

Marco Polo (thirteenth century) and the Jesuit missionaries (seventeenth century). It was visited in 1783 by Samuel Turner, who was sent by Warren Hastings, and since then various explorers have penetrated its interior. Of present-day explorers, three may be mentioned: the Japanese Buddhist priest, Nokai, who, intending to visit Lassa to study the Lama philosophy, has of late been making his third attempt to reach the forbidden land; Dr. Sven Hedin, of Sweden; and Capt. P. R. Kozloff, a Russian.

Capt. Kozloff, who returned to Irkutsk early in January last from an extensive expedition, reported a strong anti-British feeling among the Tibetans. They do not appear to have any friendlier feeling toward the Russians, since, as the Russian explorers were crossing the Dsa-chu river they were fired upon by men in ambush. Much interest attaches to the venture of Dr. Sven Hedin. He left his headquarters in Northern Tibet on the 27th of July, 1901, and, disguised as a Buryat and accompanied only by a Lama (a Mongolian belonging to the caravan and also disguised) set out on his march toward the South. A letter from him dated at Leh, India, December 20, was received in Stockholm late in January of this year. On approaching Lhasa, he says he was recognized and captured, but was well treated. "Our second attempt was opposed by five hundred Tibetan soldiers, made splendid discoveries, but lost almost our whole caravan. My notes were saved, and we have reached British territory [Kashmir]." Sven Hedin, though captured, was more fortunate than A. Henry Savage Landor, who undertook the journey in 1897. He was captured, tortured and sentenced to death, but was finally released and returned, broken in health.

English papers say that the prohibition of travel and foreign entrance is not due to the jealousy of the ruling Lamas, but to Chinese policy and influence which dreads observation from the West.

The Dihong River.— In 1886 the Marquis of Lorne, in an address as president of the Royal Geographical Society of London, said that the settlement, by actual exploration, of the course of the Dihong River through the Himalayas in Southeastern Tibet, remained "the chief want in Asiatic geography." It was known that the river flowed into the Brahmaputra of India, but where did it come from? Was it the lower part of the Sampo, which flows eastwardly through Southern Tibet? If so, the identity of the Brahmaputra with the Sampo would be established. At that time the geographers were divided as to the way in which the Sampo reaches the sea.

Eastward of Bhutan there are numerous semi-independent hill tribes who when necessity presses acknowledge allegiance to Tibet and at other times they assert their complete freedom from control. These tribes have always been distrustful of the British. They have opposed attempts to explore the Dihong with such energy as to defeat every effort in that direction. Though explorers have not yet been able to demonstrate the union of the Sampo with the Brahmaputra, no doubt is entertained today of the fact. Establishment of it by actual survey is the enterprise which British explorers have taken in hand. The unknown part of the Dihong extends for about one hundred and twenty miles through one of the most ruggedly mountainous countries in the world. Mr. Needham, who conducts the British expedition, after years of effort, is said to have established, not long ago, apparently friendly relations with the tribes along this unexplored route.

Dr. Stein in Turkestan.— Respecting his recent expedition in Chinese Turkestan, Dr. M.A. Stein says that the cursory examination which has so far been possible reveals in a striking manner and for the first time many points bearing on the culture and daily life of localities which for many centuries — some for nearly two thousand years — have been buried under a sea of sand, and whose history has hitherto been practically a blank. "A full investigation of the sculpture, fresco painting, objects of industrial art and seals, etc., which were

dug out of the temples and dwelling houses of sand-buried sites will help us to resuscitate the civilization of a region which has played an important part in history as the link between ancient China, India, and the classical West. Now for the first time have been brought to light some aspects of the every-day life, the home industries and arts of the inhabitants of the villages and settlements of Chinese Turkestan which were abandoned in the early centuries after the beginning of the Christian era, and have since been buried under moving sand dunes. No doubt can be entertained that the inhabitants of these places were in possession of a culture mainly derived from India, and that they were Buddhists. My excavations go to prove that their culture was highly advanced and that the art influences of Greece and Rome were felt even at that great distance from the centres of classical culture."

The Jesup Expedition. — Two or three years ago an expedition was sent to Alaska and Northeastern Siberia at the expense of Mr. Morris K. Jesup of New York, for the purpose of making anthropological researches and collections in the interest of the New York Museum of Natural History. During the greater part of 1899 the expedition prosecuted their work in Northern Alaska and in the southern part of the Amur country on the Siberian side of the North Pacific.

Last year the members of the expedition secured the co-operation of Russian scientists, Messrs. Bogoraz and Yokhelson, who were making independent investigations in Northeastern Asia, and with them proceeded northward through Kamchatka to the territory of the wandering Chukchis and Koraks between the Okhotsk Sea and Bering Strait. There they were at work fourteen months. In the course of that time they traveled on dog and reindeer sledges a distance of about three thousand miles, camping out in the open, suffering now and then great hardships and privations, and traversing regions that have not been visited before, perhaps, since the exploring parties of the Russian-American Telegraph Company penetrated them in 1866–67.

The Russian scientists left Gizhiga at the end of last July, with a train of pack-horses, for Kolymsk. It was reported in January that the Americans were on their way back to the United States, and that the results of their labors would soon be published. It is said that anthropometrical measurements have been made of about six hundred different natives, representing the five Siberian tribes or peoples known as the Chukchis, the Koraks, the Tongusi, the Eskimos and the Kamchadals. Plaster masks and many photographs have been taken. Many fables and traditions have been put into writing to illustrate the folklore of the country. More than 1,400 specimens of tools, carvings, costumes, etc., have been collected. Among the striking exhibits just installed in the Anthropological Hall of the American Museum of Natural History are some elaborately ornamented fish-skin garments or dresses. Material has been obtained for dictionaries and grammars of three of the Siberian languages. In the field of natural history the expedition has done good work.

Mexican Cave Dwellers. — In almost inaccessible regions among the Sierra Madre Mountains of the Northwest, eight thousand feet above the sea-level, live the descendants of the ancient cave-dwellers very much as did their ancestors thousands of years ago. Dr. Carl Lumholtz has been spending several years among them in the interests of the work of the American Museum of Natural History, of New York.

At first these cave-dwellers were opposed to Dr. Lumholtz's presence, but he succeeded in gaining their confidence and was allowed to remain. He learned their ways, their language and their songs, and joined in their dances. One chief among the cave-dwellers even went so far as to offer him his daughter in marriage. Dr. Lumholtz says that these Indians are monogamists and lead, on the whole, a happy existence. Among many of the tribes he found a higher degree of morality than is common in civilized countries. They are highly intelligent. Theft and disease are both

unknown among them. The land is held in common. They attain to a great age. They are polytheists, their principal worship consisting of religious dances and festivals.

ELECTRICITY.

Wireless Telegraphy.— *Rival Systems.*— *The Kolnische Zeitung*, in a recent number, compares the Marconi, the Slaby-Arco, and the Braun systems of wireless telegraphy, from a technical point of view, and claims that the two former have both adopted, in their system of transmitting, a method of which Braun is the original inventor and patentee.

It is to be remembered that the German government has practically given a monopoly of wireless telegraphy to the Slaby-Arco system, and has placed obstructions in the way of Marconi's securing his patents in that country. The Slaby-Arco system is the one devised by Herr Slaby, president of the Charlottenburg Technical Institute, and by Count Arco. It has already done practical service in China, has been adopted in the imperial navy, and is commercially fathered by the "Allgemine Elektricitats Gesellschaft," which has lately experimented with it to a considerable extent.

Marconi experimented with this system in 1901 and reported on it unfavorably. Professor Fessenden, of our own Weather Bureau, after experiments with both systems, finds that Marconi's gives the better results.

Attuned Wireless Telegraphy.— Professor M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University, has been granted his application, made in 1894, for a system of "tuning,' as it is popularly called, of electrical circuits. The value of Professor Pupin's invention as applied to wireless telegraphy for the purpose of preserving secrecy in transmitting messages is obvious. Professor Pupin has recently concluded an arrangement with the Marconi Company by which they are granted the exclusive license to use his system of tuning.

The Berlin-Zossen Trials.— No official report on the recent high-speed electrical railway tests which were carried out between Berlin and Zossen has yet been made, but the following is an abstract of a paper read by the engineer who represented the government at the trials: The line, 17.4 miles in length, was laid with sixty-nine pound steel rails upon metal tires. The track was put into repair prior to the experiment. At ordinary speed everything worked to perfection; but at a speed of eighty-one miles an hour both the rails and the ties proved to be too light for the strain. The highest speed claimed was 99.4 miles an hour.

As the announced purpose of the trials had been to make test speeds of from one hundred twenty-five to one hundred fifty miles an hour, the results have naturally caused disappointment among electricians in Germany. Commenting on the trials the *Scientific American* says:—

> To our thinking, the results are satisfactory. It has long been recognized in this country that even a seventy-five pound steel rail is too light for modern high speed railroad travel. Consequently our best roads are equipped with from ninety to one hundred pound steel. We venture to say that had the trials been conducted upon a stretch of the New Haven, New York Central or Pennsylvania Railroad track there would have been no necessity for them to stop at a speed of something less than one hundred miles an hour.

MOSQUITOES.

Now that it has been definitely proven that the mosquito is known to transmit the infection of yellow fever, malaria, and filariasis, funds are being raised in various places for the extermination of this insect and commissions are faithfully working on the best and cheapest means for accomplishing this desired result. A bill has been recently introduced into the New Jersey Legislature urging the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the investigation and eventual extermination of the New Jersey mosquito.

The North Shore Improvement Association, whose membership extends from Lloyds Neck to Sands Point, Long Island, New York, has recently at great expense had a committee working upon

the subject of extermination of mosquitoes in their territory. Professor N. S. Shaler of Harvard, and Professor Davenport and Mr. Lutz (biologist) of the University of Chicago, have assisted in their work. The report of this committee comprises a book of one hundred and twenty-five pages and should lead many communities to take up and carry forward this work towards the extirpation of the mosquito plague.

From Bulletin No 6 of the Hygienic Laboratory, United States Marine Hospital Service, comes some information concerning the use of formaldehyde and sulphur dioxide as a means of ridding dwelling-houses of mosquitoes. Briefly summarized formaldehyde is not satisfactory, but sulphur dioxide is quite efficacious for killing the mosquito.

With the knowledge that we now have, and with the money that can easily be raised for such purposes, it is suggestive that energetic campaigns against mosquitoes will be rapidly inaugurated in all malarial districts as a matter of municipal duty.

Those interested in the subject of mosquitoes will find Dr. L. O. Howard's book, "Mosquitoes," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, the most valuable and interesting work on the subject in general. A more technical but nevertheless interesting book has just been issued by William N. Berkeley, M. D. (Pediatrics Laboratory, New York), entitled "Laboratory Work with Mosquitoes." This book deals wholly with the parasite bearing mosquitoes (culicidæ) with special reference to the species Anopheles maculipennis and Stegonyia fasciata, viewed from the laboratory standpoint. The work is concisely and clearly written and not only summarizes all the important facts already known concerning the culicidæ but gives the result of his own original investigations.

AUTOMOBILE MATTERS.

Improvements are inaugurated in the automobile world almost too fast to chronicle. Among the latest ideas that have been developed in this line may be mentioned an electrical vehicle, without batteries, said to have a running limit of one hundred fifty miles without stop and capable of being speeded anywhere from five to thirty miles an hour. This is at least three times as far as any of the auto cars now on the market are supposed to travel without having to stop to recharge batteries or replenish fuel. This new automobile resembles a light runabout wagon in appearance, weighing less than eight hundred pounds. There are no gear wheels or chains visible or concealed in the whole make-up, and the running is noiseless and easy, the vehicle being under the control of the operator the whole time. Mr. C. L. Dorticus is the perfector of this machine.

M. Camille Jenatzy, a French automobile engineer, has devised a combination electric and petrol motor on the same vehicle. With this electric-petrol motor the inventor has covered a kilometer at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour.

AERONAUTICS.

Señor Augusto Severo, the Brazilian aeronaut, lost his life at Paris on May 12 by the explosion of his balloon while making his first lengthy trial with his airship. His assistant was also killed.

Much was expected of the airship by the inventor, it being four times as large as that of Santos-Dumont and differing from the latter aeronaut's in several details. The machinery was most complicated.

Señor Augusto Severo had occupied himself with the problem of air flying more than twenty years. In 1881 he carried out some interesting steerable kite experiments in Brazil. In 1894 he constructed a large steerable balloon, but the results with this were not satisfactory. Señor Severo was at one time a deputy and president of the budget committee in the Parliament at Rio Janeiro. He was born about forty years ago. He arrived in Paris with a flying machine last November. He then announced his intention to sail across and around Paris. His last balloon is described as carrying a car, shaped like a long parallelogram, drawn up directly beneath the balloon. The balloon is rigid, the cover cannot crumple or cave in, and it does not tip or careen like that of Santos-Dumont.

Education.

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR STRONGER HEBREW EDUCATION.

Interesting meetings have recently been held in New York City in the synagogue of the Congregation of Ohab Zedek on the East Side in support of a movement, to be national in scope, to promote Hebrew education and the moral uplifting of the race. The first meeting was called by circulars sent broadcast through the country. The circular deplores the condition of Jewish education in this country, declaring that Hebrew youths are to a great extent ignorant of Jewish history, Jewish laws, and Jewish customs, and that a great number turn their backs with indifference on everything Jewish in character. It is proposed that an organization be formed "to found schools to instruct our youth in the elementary principles of Judaism and in the advanced study of Mishnahand Talmud." In explaining the movement, Mr. Friedman, the chairman of the committee in charge of it, said that its objects were to foster a religious spirit among the Jews, which would necessarily follow if they were educated in true Judaism. By drifting away from a knowledge of Judaism, Hebrews had neglected their moral and religious obligations, with the result that in some sections of this city they had been criticized to an extent reflecting upon the Hebrews as a race.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The cause of Southern education received a great impetus in the recent meeting of the Southern Educational Conference at Athens, Ga. The attendance was the largest in the history of the Conference, and every topic discussed "was vitally related to the two great objects of the Southern board and of the Conference — the awakening of public interest throughout the South, and the advancement and extension of public school opportunities until education is within reach of every boy and girl in the South, without reference to color."

The existing conditions and needs in regard to the educational problem were made evident to a party of Northern men, philanthropists and educators, who were conducted through Southern communities by Mr. Robert C. Ogden. Mr. John D. Rockefeller's gift of $1,000,000 to the cause was supplemented by gifts amounting to $19,500 from the General Educational Board. The New York *Tribune*, speaking on education in the South, says: —

> It is a hopeful circumstance that the public men of the South are rapidly taking their stand on the right side of this question. Governor Montague of Virginia took sides with the educational workers the other day in a speech at Hampton Institute. Governor Aycock of North Carolina declared for war against illiteracy in a ringing address at the Conference for Education in the South, as also did Hoke Smith and other public men of Georgia. Governor Jelks of Alabama spoke at the graduating exercises of Tuskegee Institute last week, while other Southern men of wide influence have also given their countenance to the cause. As Hamilton W. Mabie said the other day at Athens, Ga., it is very like a new Renaissance.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.

In an interesting article in the May *Forum*, President Thwing of Western Reserve University writes of the collegiate conditions in the United States. After a reference to Mr. Bryce's impression of American universities as given in his famous treatise, "The American Commonwealth," twelve years ago — the institutions "making the swiftest progress, and to have the brightest promise for the future," Mr. Thwing dwells at length on each of the following

series of credits, which, he considers, suggests "significant evidence of the truth of Mr. Bryce's remarks": (1) a greater interest in higher education; (2) an increased number of benefactions, and the extent of them; (3) a new interest of colleges themselves in themselves; (4) the greater interest of each college in its own problems, and in the cause of higher education throughout the world; (5) the close relation of the college to every other educational institution; (6) an increased appreciation of the worth of higher education to every walk in life; (7) the closer relation of the college to vital religion and its own course of study; (8) the higher scholarship of the college of today; (9) the greater number of persons engaged in college work; (10) the improved health of college students of both sexes; and (11) the worth of higher education for women. Says President Thwing: —

As one recites the debits of American college education — (1) the inefficiency of boards of trust; (2) the inefficiency of some teachers; (3) the lack of the college in training men to do hard things; (4) the haste of students in their education; and (5) the existence of poor colleges—one is impressed by the assurance that such weaknesses are only temporary and are not structural to the whole system. I believe the unprejudiced interpreter will be able, as he will be glad, to be assured that from the college one may reverently believe great results are to come forth in the next decades, or, if one may cast the horoscope so far, in the next centuries. Education has become the great intellectual interest of the thinking part of the American people; and the American college has become indirectly, if not directly, the dominant part of the whole system of education.

A STUDY OF TRADES UNIONS.

Johns Hopkins University has recently received from an anonymous citizen of Baltimore money to be used in a systematic investigation of the history, activities, and influence of labor organizations in the United States. The university library is to have at once additional books, journals, and reports on this subject, $500 having been given for that particular purpose. A further sum of $1,000 is set apart to meet the necessary expenses for carrying on such inquiry during the next academic year. The investigation will be conducted by the Economic Seminary.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND EDUCATION.

At the annual meeting of the Historical Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Los Angeles, California, in May, the report of the committee on education suggested practical work along educational lines. One extract reads as follows: —

The first and most general activity of the clubs has been very properly directed toward co-operating with the established agencies of education for the general good of society. These undertakings include examination of physical conditions as to hygienic aspects of buildings and grounds with respect to ventilation, lighting, cleanliness, overcrowding, toilet rooms, and so forth. No more earnest and intelligent effort has been made than in the direction of developing patriotism and promoting good citizenship. Interest in local history has been created, and historic places have been preserved and marked. The State reports show that the clubwomen have exerted influence in legislation affecting educational interests. They have worked successfully for the passage of a compulsory school law in Iowa. They have encouraged and secured the election or appointment of women on school boards and on boards of education and philanthropic institutions. They have widely disseminated the principles of civil service reform, and have presented a united front of objection to the spoils politician when he seeks to control the public school. They have worked for a truancy school for girls. They have sought to effect changes in laws that will harmonize the legal ages of child labor and of compulsory education. They have presented to Legislatures the advantages of rural schools of the township system, and township graded and high schools over the country district school system.

President Harper of Chicago, in a recent article in the *North American Review*, notes the increasing importance of libraries and laboratories in the educational work of today. Next to the library in importance stands the laboratory, an institution altogether modern, and yet the one in which the chief progress of university work has been made.

Religion.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Creed Revision. — The 114th General Assembly of the Presbyterian denomination met in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, May 15. After one of the most stubbornly contested elections in the history of the Assembly, Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke was chosen moderator. It was, on the whole, an unexpected triumph of the liberal element in the Presbyterian body. Of the 574 votes cast on the second ballot, Dr. van Dyke secured 298, a majority of 11 and 71 more than his nearer rival. A motion to make the vote unanimous was carried, but not with unanimity.

The chief question before the convention was that of revising the ancient creed of the Westminster Assembly. Two years ago at St. Louis a committee was appointed for this purpose. At Philadelphia last year this committee made a report of progress (Vol. XI., p. 319). This year the committee submitted a unanimous report. A whole week was allowed for private discussion and then the report came before the Assembly for action. The report included (1) a series of "overtures," covering amendments, to be made to the presbyteries and (2) a "Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith." The overtures were adopted "with but two or three feeble noes," and the "Brief Statement" was adopted with but one dissenting voice. In the amendments the doctrine of "infant damnation" is disclaimed as follows: "We believe that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace, and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who works when and where and how He pleases." It is also stated that the good works of unregenerate men are not, as hitherto construed, in themselves sinful; and the section declaring that the Pope is the antichrist and the son of perdition is omitted. On the doctrines of inspiration and future punishment the "Brief Statement" is sufficiently vague to invite the subscription of representatives of opposite schools of Scriptural interpretation. (For the full text of the committee's report, the reader may see the New York *Observer* for May 22).

At the convention missionary meetings President Roosevelt was a visitor and made a speech.

RATIONALISTIC CRITICISM.

A Papal Biblical Commission. — The appointment by the Pope of a Biblical Commission is due to the fact that the issues raised by rationalistic criticism are disturbing the Roman church as well as Protestant communions. A French Dominican is declared recently to have questioned the literal interpretation of the Biblical account of the creation. Another French ecclesiastic, the Abbé Loisy, has taken such advanced ground in regard to the Bible that Monsignor Péchenard and others have been trying to bring about his condemnation by the Congregation of the Index. It is said that the Biblical Commission appointed by the Pope consists of twelve persons who are, for the most part, distinguished specialists, and who are, moreover, men who in their time have had, like Catholic thinkers generally, to suffer from narrow-minded churchmen in authority, as suspects of so-called "Liberal Catholicism." The majority of them have been denounced to the Roman tribunals for alleged rationalism.

The Issues Must Be Met. — There is a distinct tendency in the secular press to recognize that there is no tenable ground between the old conception of the Bible, as Divinely inspired and inerrant, and the conclusion to which the higher criticism is surely leading those who adopt it, that the Bible is not authoritative

against the facts of experience and the dictates of human reason, such as it is. The New York *Tribune*, referring to orthodox scholars who have "built for themselves a sort of half-way house of refuge, accepting all the less radical conclusions of the critics, but rejecting those that would frighten plain people by their boldness," says that such scholars have taken an "untenable attitude," and that "the churches must sooner or later squarely meet the issues raised."

Canon Cheyne of England, who has been prominent in the school of higher criticism, says that "much which passes as the established result of criticism, both textual and analytic, is in a high degree defective, and it might be better to pass a 'self-denying ordinance' and decline the honor of print for some years than to go on drifting without any certainty that we are right, and with the importunate suspicion that, after all, we may be wrong."

THE JEWISH SABBATH.

The question of abandoning the observance of the "seventh day" and of adopting Sunday as the Sabbath, is up among American Jews. Speaking in favor of so doing Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago says: —

> The Sabbath of the Jews is dead. Let us bury it. God never ordained the Sabbath day. It is an institution of man. Only millionaires and pedlers can observe the Jewish Sabbath in these days of activity. Sunday to all intents and purposes already has become our day of rest. The inspiration of the Sabbath can be restored only by participating in the flood of life about us and recognizing as our day of rest the day set apart by the nations in which we live.

Rabbi Charles Fleischer of Boston says: —

> The vast majority of Jews still rigidly observe the traditional day of rest. Probably seventy-five per cent of the million (more or less) of Jewish Americans belong to that class. The rest belong to, or are on the point of joining, the progressive element.

The extremely conservative element, however, declares that "Jews will not fly in the face of the past." The following is a careful expression: —

> The tendency of modern Judaism in America is toward a conservative middle course. There is coming, say all leaders, no radical change of any kind. The Sunday Sabbath would be a radical change. It is urged because Jews who are in business will not keep the Saturday Sabbath. The matter has had, thus far, only one advocate of the first rank, Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, and he has repeatedly said that he favored it only as a case of expediency, and in no sense considered the change doctrinal, or as vital to Judaism. Did he so consider it he would not favor it. Something new in Judaism is just ahead, but it is not, so all real leaders say, a substitution of Sunday for Saturday as the Sabbath day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andover Seminary. — The great decline of students at Andover Theological Seminary has caused much discussion with respect to its removal to another locality — Cambridge being the place preferred by many of its friends who advocate removal. But on May 19 a mass meeting of Andover alumni, held in Boston, opposed removal and appointed a committee to co-operate with the trustees in securing the prosperity and growth of the seminary.

Jefferson's Bible. — The ordering, by a committee of the House of Representatives, of the printing of the extracts compiled from the four Gospels by Thomas Jefferson, and called by him "The Morals of Jesus of Nazareth," was received with objections in various quarters. For instance, the Presbyterian assembly voted a protest to Congress on the subject. Jefferson was rationalistic, after the fashion of Thomas Paine, and closes his compilation with the burial of Jesus, implying that what is related after that is apocryphal. The proposal to print it arises from the fact that the original was not included in the list of Jeffersoniana ordered printed by the government in 1853, for the reason that the family were then unwilling to sell it. It has since been purchased and is now in the National Museum. It was announced at the close of May that Congress had decided not to print "the Jefferson Bible."

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

The backwardness of American municipalities in all efforts directed towards the amelioration of life in the crowded tenement districts of our larger cities is emphasized by contrast with the intelligent, progressive work of English municipalities as set forth in a report to the State Department from the American Consul at Liverpool, Mr. James Boyle. The better housing of the poor has been the most pressing problem in the larger cities of England and Scotland, and the work has been carried on vigorously by the governments. In Liverpool about 12,000 insanitary dwellings have been demolished, generally with compensation to the owners; but under a certain provision of the act, there can be a "closing order" against any house which is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to render it unfit for human habitation. If on receipt of a closing order, the owner makes the house fit for human habitation, nothing more is done; but should there be any default on his part, an order for demolition may issue without any claim for compensation, in case the premises are a danger to the health of the neighborhood. Already, nearly nine hundred tenements (or suites of rooms) have been erected, and 1301 additional tenements (or suites of rooms) are in course of building, or contemplated.

The Liverpool municipal dwellings are mostly in the form of blocks of tenement houses, or "flats," three or four stories high. A single room can be had for as low as forty-five cents a week. The rent of two rooms ranges from sixty to eight cents; that of three rooms, from $1.00 to $1.10; that of four rooms (the largest suites provided), from $1.25 to $1.50. The fixtures are simple, but superior to those supplied in like dwellings by private landlords. In a few dwellings hot water is supplied. Others have gas, paid for by the "slot" principle. Two cents worth is sufficient for four or five hours' consumption by one burner. Since Liverpool went into this enterprise, it has paid $1,925,000 for demolished property, and, in addition, several pieces of land have been purchased, costing $335,825, for the erection of municipal dwellings. The cost up to date for construction alone has been $732,875. Liverpool, it is said, owns more revenue-producing real estate than any other municipality in the world, its income from this source being about half a million dollars a year.

London and Glasgow have both made substantial progress in the same direction and it must be confessed that the conditions of tenement life in many English cities were, at the outset, worse than in any American town. Yet the evils of overcrowded and insanitary tenements are still sufficiently pressing with us to demand intelligent action on the part of our health boards; while the exorbitant rents demanded for unwholesome accommodations might easily be modified if the idea of municipal socialism were not so repugnant to the property-owning classes of Americans.

Experiments in municipal ownership have been made by English town councils in many directions not hitherto attempted in this country.

The municipalities of Leamington and Harrowgate own Turkish baths, two of the best at present existing in Great Britain. Glasgow, like Liverpool, owns its waterworks and trams, and provides municipal lectures. Glasgow has quite recently reduced the fares on the tram cars, so that there are now not only half-penny (one cent) fares, but a distance of 2 1-2 miles can be traveled for two cents. Universal penny (two-cent) fares will probably shortly be introduced in Liverpool. Glasgow was the first city to establish a "municipal palace." Manchester owns shares in its ship canal. Out of its municipal tramway profits Sheffield has appropriated $75,000 for the erection of shops and business premises, which it will rent. Quite recently, the northern townships outside of London bought the well

known Alexandra Palace, where the municipal authorities maintain an auditorium and give organ recitals and theatrical, military band, and variety entertainments of all sorts, and industrial exhibitions. Torquay owns a rabbit warren; Colchester possesses an oyster fishery; St. Helen's (a chemical centre in this consular district) supplies sterilized milk; Hull owns a crematorium; Doncaster and Chester own race courses (the former actually managing the races); Bournemouth owns one of the finest golf courses in Great Britain; West Ham, a borough of London, owns a stone-flag factory; and Bradford owns a hotel — as also does Liverpool (on its waterworks property in Wales). Bristol has municipalized its docks and harbor, at a cost of between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. The docks of Liverpool are municipalized in a modified way. The probability is that the London docks will before many years be managed under either the Bristol or the Liverpool plan. Nottingham, in addition to owning parks, markets, artisan dwellings, baths, and a hospital, has bought a castle and a forest, and has a natural history museum and a school of art, and was the first municipality in Great Britain to have a university college. The last item gives occasion for the statement that several English cities have within the last year or so taken up the question of local universities. Birmingham has established one, and Liverpool will shortly follow suit.

Liverpool is one of the foremost cities in municipal socialism. It owns the waterworks (one of the best systems in the world); it operates the street cars; it supplies the electric light and power; it has one of the largest and best public bath systems anywhere and proposes to erect the finest Turkish bath in Europe; it provides public laundries for the poor districts; it furnishes flowers and plants for the windows in the slums; it sells sterilized humanized milk for the children of the poor at cost price; it has a salaried organist to play its municipal organ; it gives municipal lectures — and all these in addition to the usual undertakings of municipalities, such as parks with concerts, technical schools, etc.

Thus many of those activities, which are left with us to the enterprise or benevolence of private wealth, are in England carried on by municipal governments. Given an honest and efficient city council, divorced from politics, it may be believed that municipal direction would lend to these activities a sense of public participation and responsibility that would tend to the growth of civic pride and a healthful interest in public affairs among all classes of citizens. For this reason, if for no other, the public ownership of public utilities deserves the attention of thoughtful Americans.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Attention has been called by labor leaders to the employment of children of six or seven years of age in the glass factories of New Jersey. The law in New Jersey permits the employment of children of twelve years old and upwards; but even this low limit does not satisfy the cupidity of certain manufacturers, and the New York *World* asserts that nearly 6,000 children under twelve are employed in the factories of the State. The matter has properly been called to the attention of the factory inspection department by Governor Murphy.

THE RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The first months of 1902 have broken the record of the past decade in the number of immigrants received at American ports. January and February showed a large increase over corresponding months in 1901, March brought 23,000 more this year than last, and April and May showed similar gains. Coming from the undesirable populations of Eastern and Southern Europe, this great influx of foreigners forms a perplexing political question and sadly complicates all those social and industrial problems that are working themselves out haphazard in our national life. A walk through the congested foreign quarter of New York's great East Side would impress any thoughtful observer with the need of more rigid immigration laws, if the traditions of the English-speaking race in America are to be preserved; but it is probably too late to expect that they will be preserved.

In presenting an analysis of the last four hundred cases admitted to the Massachusetts Asylum for insane criminals, Butler Metzer shows that bad heredity and environment are the principal factors in the etiology of the insane.

The Fine Arts.

SCULPTURE IN AMERICA.

There is much in the progress of affairs today to show that efforts are being made in every field of endeavor to carry out artistic ideals and bring into everyday life more that is beautiful and uplifting. Quite naturally the sculptor's art is one of the most essential in realizing these ideals, and whether it be public works or private enterprises his talent is called more and more frequently into play. In the construction of public buildings, of residences, and of what might be called castles of finance and industry, as well as in the erection of memorials to the good and great the "artist-artisan" and the sculptor are growing to be more in demand every year.

The municipal improvement societies forming in various cities are significant of the tendency in this direction. They differ in scope according to locality and circumstances, but all have as their general aim the realization of artistic ideals in the building of cities and their adornment. The great international expositions are influences of inestimable importance in the same direction. Those of late years have given splendid object-lessons as to how beautiful cities may be created. It is no wonder that with the picture of the "Rainbow City" still fresh in memory there was organized in the "Pan-American City" a few weeks ago the "Society for Beautifying Buffalo." New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and some other large cities possess similar organizations.

The younger sculptors, especially, realize the character of this movement and the field it opens for their art. For instance, when Isidore Konti conceived and modeled the sculpture for the Temple of Music at the Pan-American he gave an object lesson in what may be done through the use of sculpture not merely to adorn a public building but to express in symbolic form its purpose and meaning. Given a commission to model a few pieces of statuary for this building he went ahead and without extra cost to the Exposition executed a complete and symmetrical sculptural scheme of his own for the Temple of Music which not only made it more beautiful but gave the building as a whole a greater educational influence. It is needless to add that a similar idea might often be carried out in connection with buildings of permanent character, either public or private, but more especially in the case of public buildings.

The new Appellate Court House in New York City is an instance of the realization of this idea upon an elaborate scale. Sculpture and mural paintings have been employed here to portray in allegorical manner the ideas associated with the administration of justice. The Appellate Court House contains, for instance, statues of Alfred the Great, the Anglo-Saxon lawgiver as well as king, by Jonathan Scott Hartley; Lycurgus, the Greek lawgiver, by George E. Bissell; Mohammed, the Moslem lawgiver, by Charles Albert Lopez; and sculpture of symbolic character such as that typifying "Peace," by Karl Bitter, "Justice," by Daniel C. French, and "Force," by F. W. Ruckstuhl. The symbolic idea is still further amplified in the ornamentation of the building so as to develop its educational influence by mural paintings representing such subjects as "The Power of the Law" and "The Laws of Nations." Another new public building whose ornamentation is a proof of the tendency of which I speak is the Boston Public Library, with its mural paintings and other decorations by Edwin A. Abbey, John S. Sargent, and other artists of international reputation. The paintings by Mr. Abbey, for instance, some of which were recently exhibited in New York City, prior to being sent to Boston to be placed in the Public Library, are a series of splendid

pictures, beautiful in themselves and impressing the beholder with the sentiment of the story they tell, and fitted also to add greatly to the attractive and educational character of the building in which they are to be placed.

Architecture is making more and more opportunity for plastic decoration and adornment that may be called sculptural in character. While this ornamentation is not always of a high order of merit, and while it may not always call for original modeling and the services of those who may properly be designated as sculptors, the tendency is in that direction. It is significant in this connection that the rules of the Architectural League of New York provide that one of its vice-presidents must be a sculptor and the other a mural painter, and sculptors are quite numerous and influential in the membership of this society which, while devoted to architecture primarily, seeks to promote also "the allied arts."

The career of Karl Bitter is an illustration of the influence of great international expositions in linking architecture and sculpture, and in giving employment as well as inspiration to sculptors and all kinds of workers in plastic arts. Mr. Bitter's fame is associated especially with expositions, though he has done notable work not intended for the ornamentation of such enterprises, as, for instance, the statue of "Peace" for the Appellate Court House, already mentioned, the Trinity Church Memorial Gates, his sculpture for the Dewey Arch, and the monument to Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bitter was born in Vienna, Austria, in 1867, and when as a youth he studied under Professor Helmer at the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts he took, in addition to this course, practical lessons as an artisan on public buildings then in the course of construction in his native city. It was not long after his arrival in New York in 1889 that his services were in demand by architects who wished decorative work on buildings they were constructing, and his success in the competition for the Trinity Church Memorial Gates gave him a recognized position in the artistic world.

The magnitude of the work of producing the decorative sculpture for a great exposition may be judged from the fact that thirty-five sculptors were employed in modeling that used in Buffalo. The work of enlargement from these models occupied five months, and over five hundred figures were produced and sent to Buffalo from the Hoboken studios in fifty large railroad cars. During these months a large force of men, many of them, no doubt, embryo sculptors, was employed in this work, which thus provided a school of training, and an opportunity for study on large and ambitious subjects that an ordinary art school could not afford. Thus we see that the educational influence upon the general public exerted by the decorative sculpture of an exposition is not the only useful purpose it serves. Its production affords employment to a large number of workers in these lines, and in this degree encourages this branch of art. It has also, as has been intimated, a most important influence in the way of pointing out how the allied arts of sculpture and architecture may be made to complement each other. This was especially true at the Pan-American, where for the first time in the history of expositions there was complete harmony between the architectural scheme and the sculptural scheme.

It is but fair to say that the remarkable success of the sculptural scheme at this Exposition was due chiefly to Mr. Bitter, whose conception of the possibilities afforded by the occasion made it feasible to accomplish a result which was a most pleasant surprise to the artistic world. It was under his direction that an enlargement or pointing machine was used at the great studios at Hoboken, the invention of a young American sculptor, Robert T. Payne, by which the work of enlargement from the original models was done with greater precision and faithfulness, and by which a considerable saving was made in the cost of purely mechanical labor. In this way and through other

methods, although the Buffalo Exposition had about as many original pieces of sculpture as that at Chicago, the cost of it was only about one-quarter the expense of that for the World's Fair. St. Louis, of course, will enjoy the fruit of this experience, and with its greater capital should be able to produce results in this direction proportionately beneficial to American art and especially to that of sculpture. Mr. F. W. Ruckstuhl, who has recently been placed in charge of the decorative sculpture for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, says that the plans for buildings provide for abundant use of such statuary.

If Mr. Bitter may be said to represent Austria among the group of young sculptors of whom I am writing, Mr. Isidore Konti might be regarded as a representative of both Austria and Hungary, for he was born in Vienna in 1862 and his father fought for Hungary's independence under General Beur. However, both Mr. Bitter and Mr. Konti have now cast in their lot with Americans. At the last exhibition of the National Academy of Design, Mr. Konti showed an ideal subject, a statuette entitled "The Awakening of Spring," which represents him at his best. It is a work exhibiting much sentiment in conception and grace in execution. Mr. Konti modeled some of the best of the statuary seen at the World's Fair in Chicago, and upon its close came to New York. Mr. Konti had been a resident of this country but a year or two when the Chicago Fair took place and had previously executed numerous public works in Vienna. Mr. Konti's work for the Dewey Arch, which included the spandrils and the group "West Indies," was much admired at the time that famous arch of triumph was attracting international attention.

F. E. Elwell is a sculptor of very original turn of mind, a sort of Thoreau among the guild of workers in this branch of art. He believes in living close to nature and not being tied up to conventionalities in the interpretation of nature and human character in art. He lives a part of the time on a farm which he owns at Sandwich, Massachusetts. He was a pupil of Daniel C. French and of the French sculptor Falguiere. It is said that he was the first American sculptor to model a statue in America that was erected in Europe. Among his best known works of permanent character are his statue of General Hancock, a monument to Edwin Booth, "Dickens and Little Nell," and "The Orchid." One of the most talked about pieces of statuary at the Pan-American Exposition was his figure of "Chronos," for the "Fountain of Chronos."

George Grey Barnard is another young American sculptor who is strongly original and imaginative. Two instances of his work which illustrate this characteristic are the group, "The Two Natures," and his bronze statue of the god Pan. The first has been the subject of much comment since it was done several years ago for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A reproduction in plaster shown at the Paris Salon and afterward at the Paris Exposition of 1900 received high praise from the French critics. It was also exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition. Its full title is, "I Feel Two Natures Struggling Within Me." It portrays a mighty victor standing half erect, half bending, over a prostrate foe. The figures are much larger than life, and nude. They appear from the faces to be twin brothers. Though one figure seems to have the advantage of the other, the sculptor leaves it in doubt which will eventually obtain the mastery. The two figures express so much of the struggles of life and the ever-present aspiration of men to attain the things that are highest and noblest in spite of the influences that drag them down, and there is so much in the group that appeals to the imagination and emotion that it has been regarded as a work of exceptional genius. It won a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, where it was grouped with the work of sculptors like French and MacMonnies. At the Pan-American, Mr. Barnard was assigned the task of modeling for the front of the Electric Tower groups to symbolize the power and usefulness of the waters of the Great Lakes.

One of the youngest of the group of

sculptors whose work is described in this article is Charles Albert Lopez. Mr. Lopez is represented in the sculpture of the New York Appellate Court by the statue of Mohammed, a work of much strength and character. He did two groups for the Pan-American of quite an ambitious nature, those representing "Arts" and "Sciences," placed in conspicuous positions on either side of the beautiful Court of Fountains. The composition of the groups was excellent, especially in view of the fact that being seen from all sides they had to be made interesting from different points of view. The modeling of the figures was poetical, combining beauty and dignity and telling a story sure to interest and impress as well as attract the beholder. Mr. Lopez recently completed for the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston a group representing the American negro, which was placed in front of the Negro Building at this Exposition. It is a group of much merit from an artistic standpoint. Mr. Lopez may be said to represent among the American sculptors the downtrodden but now free and happy Cuba. His family is one which has shed its blood copiously in behalf of Cuba Libre and young Lopez has himself had a romantic career. He began his artistic career at fourteen years of age and shortly afterward he entered the studio of that great sculptor, John Q. A. Ward. He has studied his art at Paris in the Beaux Arts and under the great Anton Falguiere. Some of his work during this period was exhibited in the Salon. Mr. Lopez recently won the first prize of the National Sculpture Society for his "Sun Dial" and the first prize of the Municipal Art Society of New York City for his bronze base for a flagstaff containing reliefs and other plastic decorations symbolic of the history of New York City.

Another of the younger generation of sculptors is Charles Grafly. His artistic career has been associated with the city of Philadelphia, where his early art education was obtained and where his fame as a sculptor has been won. He was born in Philadelphia in 1862 and studied as a young man at the Spring Garden Institute and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He afterward went to Paris and studied under M. Chapu and M. Dampt. He obtained honorable mention in the Paris Salon of 1891 and the following year obtained the same honor from the Temple Fund. He did work for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago and the Atlanta Exposition, for which he received medals. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts awarded him the Converse gold medal of honor in 1899. The year following he obtained a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Grafly is a member of the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and is a member of the National Sculpture Society. The colossal statue of Admiral David D. Porter is one of the finest achievements of this sculptor. Mr. Grafly was especially happy in his work for the Pan-American, his fountain in front of the Government Building being one of the most original in conception of any group in the whole remarkable sculptural scheme of that Exposition.

Though varying widely in the character of their talent and in the methods of their work, all of these young sculptors illustrate in their achievements what was said at the beginning of this article that new and great fields are opening up for the American sculptor and his art. Henceforth with the lessons taught by the great expositions and by those who have sought to ally more closely the arts of sculpture and architecture, the use of statuary, in ways heretofore little in vogue, will become customary; indeed, this is already becoming true. It will be used more and more here in America, as it long has been in Europe, in its appropriate relation to architecture and landscape. It will not be confined, as it has been so largely in the past, to art galleries. The prosperity of the American people is indeed proving a good thing for the sculptor and his art.

EDWARD HALE BRUSH.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

The importance attached to the work of Mr. Sargent is well expressed by the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* when he says: —

The genius of Mr. Sargent dominates the annual exhibitions so completely that interest in them centres in his work. For purposes of classification the present exhibition, which is above the average in artistic merit, may be divided into eight Sargents and 1,718 miscellaneous works, including the State portrait of the King by Mr. Fildes. This is a rough way of estimating the relation of one resourceful painter of extraordinary force and energy to Academicians, associates, and general exhibitors. There is a great din in these times over Mr. Morgan and his ring of American capitalists, who are directing the industrial and commercial destinies of this tight little island. The ascendancy of Mr. Sargent, with his American blood, is even more masterful and absolute in English art.

The most notable of Mr. Sargent's paintings at this year's exhibitions is the group portrait of the three Wertheimer children, which has been highly praised by all the London papers. This description is from the *Daily Chronicle*: —

But Mr. Sargent has done more than make a portrait which one feels is absolutely true — he has made a picture. The background is quiet and sober. The room — evidently a schoolroom — is bare of ornament, unless the globe in the furthur corner can be called an ornament. And well it might be, for it is a wonderful globe. We almost feel that Mr. Sargent had more pleasure in painting it even than the figures. But the great beauty is in his treatment of the composition as a whole, in the cunning of the perspective, the magic of the atmosphere that envelops the group, keeping the vivid reds in the younger girl's dress and in the couch so well within the picture, bringing all the details together in such harmony of color and design.

Next to the Sargents in popular interest is Mr. Fildes's portrait of the King. The coronation ceremony has evidently inspired a group of similar paintings — "Reception of the Moorish Mission at St. James's Palace" by Seymour Lucas, "Proclaiming the King," by F. D. Millet, and the "Victorian Jubilee," by John Carlton; among which may be seen, by way of contrast, a spirited painting of Washington's "Farewell to his Army," by Andrew C. Gow. Mr. Watts's portrait of General Baden-Powell is in his best vein, and the exhibition as a whole is strong in portraiture and in paintings of national and historical interest. It is only in America that historical painting has gone quite out of fashion.

A SECOND VIEW OF THE SALON.

First views of art exhibits tumbled on the wires in six-column cable dispatches (p. 339) are not likely to give just conceptions of so extensive a display as the "Salon Official." We must wait for the soberly-worded criticisms of competent "special correspondents" in order to form our opinions. The importance of the historical paintings at the Salon is clearly set forth by the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. Detailla's immense mural paintings for the Hotel de Ville are spoken of as "good patriotic history as well as national art." Jean Paul Laurens's cartoon for a Gobelin tapestry — "The Apotheosis of Colbert" — is "an excellent example of decorative art." A decorative panel by Edouard Tondouze for the New Sorbonne, representing an open-air university lecture of the early Middle Ages, — "Cours de Théologie," — is one of a series of noble paintings, illustrating important events in a thousand years of its own history, which are to decorate the walls of the great university. The visit of the Italian fleet to Toulon is commemorated in an official painting by Felix Ziem, the celebrated painter of Venetian scenes. From the artist's point of view, however, "the one picture of this year's salons is that of "The Lacemakers," by Joseph Bail.

For a dozen years this artist seemed to be pleasing himself with sleights of the painter's hand in depicting shining coppers and white-aproned kitchen boys. Last year, when all his admirers had already despaired of his doing anything great, he astonished the decadent crowd in search of sensations by a noble study of broken lights falling through some chateau window on serving-women peacefully seated at meat.

This year's picture is a further step forward in the mastery of colors under the light and shade of an interior; and the sentiment, while still reserved, is manifest enough for our perpetual delight. In the vast room of some antique house, seated in the flood of light from the high corner win-

dow, are six lacemakers, the five elders wearing their provincial head and neck-kerchiefs. The young girl seated in the centre is a delicious figure of meditative purity. In the embrasure of the window itself stands another figure of peaceful youth. The light falls in golden green shadings infinitely varied on white kerchiefs and aprons, on rosy faces and sombre gowns, and farther within it is reflected through the open door into the adjoining room. Here is the art of painting in its perfection; and here is the sympathetic life of woman's industry, refined, domestic, far from the madding crowd of the passing day. While the household, as distinct from the hotel and factory, and women's work as distinct from that of men, shall exist, this painting will be prized.

According to this correspondent the following out of the traditions of art, and the application of art to public life, are the undisputed field of the Official Salon, while "more and more the New Salon becomes an exhibition of paintings destined to the furnishing of rich men's houses." In this respect the New Salon resembles all our American exhibitions, since American art has no traditions; and the application of art to public life is eschewed by American painters, and but little encouraged by public officials. The furnishing of rich men's homes is, unfortunately, not a lofty inspiration for the artist, and while it remains the chief inducement to paint, we may not look for the development of a national art.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY AT ROME.

A bill for the incorporation of the American Academy in Rome, and for its recognition by the government as an official institution, is now before Congress. In 1894 the group of architects who had been engaged on the buildings of the World's Fair at Chicago established "The American School of Architecture in Rome," to enable American students of architecture to pursue their work under the influence of the great monuments of Rome. Three years later the school was broadened to include the allied arts of sculpture and painting. It has been supported by the voluntary gifts of its founders, and without endowment, has offered its hospitality to the holders of various scholarships bestowed by different American universities. In the bill before Congress no financial aid is contemplated; but it is sought to secure for the students the privileges accorded to students of the national academies of other nations.

The persons named as incorporators are among the leading architects, painters and sculptors; the great universities and technical schools are represented by their presidents; the Secretaries of State and War, the Librarian of Congress and the Supervising Architect, and a considerable number of men known for their interest in art and art education, have given their countenance and support to the enterprise. A few weeks ago, the King of Italy sent for the director, Mr. S. A. B. Abbott, and expressed great interest in the idea that the people of the United States were about to place their school on the same financial basis with the French Academy. He asked all manner of questions denoting his sympathy with the project, and offered to attend the exhibitions of student work.

A SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS AT COLUMBIA.

An important step towards the development of a separate School of Fine Arts has recently been taken by the trustees of Columbia University. The School of Architecture has been set off from the jurisdiction of the faculty of applied science, and the department of music from the faculty of philosophy. The instruction offered by these two departments combined with the courses offered in classical art and archæology, in the psychology of æsthetics, and in the theory and practice of the several fine arts, are to be combined in one Announcement of Instruction in the fine arts, which it is believed will be the beginning of a school of more advanced instruction in the theory and history of the fine arts than that now offered by any American college. The aim will be not so much to train artists as to develop connoisseurs, critics, and art historians.

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

A curious controversy has sprung up regarding the authorship of the poem, "Laugh and the World Laughs with You." The real author, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, goaded into righteous indignation, takes a column in a recent *Transcript* to prove her claims, and an honest judge would give a verdict in her favor. But it is curious how, as soon as any work of genius becomes well known, there springs up a cloud of claimants. No matter if the genuine creator have the strongest evidence of its originality, pseudo-creators will advance counter-claims, and, moreover, will adduce plenty of witnesses. Who is the author of "Beautiful Snow"? There must be at least twenty men and women who have first and last posed as its originator. And, undoubtedly, if the mere fact of having published it, or having accepted payment for it, is proof, there may be several simultaneous authors.

Some minds are so constituted that, having once absorbed an idea from whatever source, the idea forthwith springs up and seems to be original. A woman of sentimental tendencies somewhere reads a poem and likes it. It remains in her memory. Later, an impulse comes over her to write. It may be the softening time of spring, when the pigeon puts on a more burnished coat of feathers and the young woman's fancy lightly turns to gleams of verse. She feels that mighty impulse aptly termed the *cacoethes scribendi*, which is only another form of nervous hysteria, and unintentionally, she reproduces almost word for word the poem which she had forgotten that she had read. Moreover she sends it to some journal and the editor, not being acquainted with the whole range of fugitive or even famous verse, innocently accepts it, publishes it, pays for it. The whole matter is based on sheer innocence, or in that ignorance that is bliss. Undoubtedly, similar ideas have occurred to more than one person and almost simultaneously, and as like causes produce like results in like conditions, it would be possible for two similarly constituted minds to bring forth two similar sonnets on such a phenomenon as a beautiful sunset or a beautiful snow-storm.

Edgar Allen Poe was fond of detecting these similarities in Longfellow and other bards of his day, and, by the shrewdest irony of fate, loud charges of plagiarism have been trumped up against him, especially of late years. I imagine it must be something of a delight to be a bird, because they all without hesitation sing the same rhapsody — each of its kind every spring, and there is no one to rise up and say: "Thou art a plagiarist."

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the latter years of his life, was afflicted with the mental disease technically called "aphasia." The names of persons and things escaped from him. We are all of us more or less victims of this trouble, particularly when our brains are weary. But in the case of Emerson, it was a positive disease which kept growing worse. The story is told that as long as he was able to be up and about he was in the habit of going over to his neighbor Alcott's fence in the morning and there discoursing with much of his old-time brilliancy and acumen. Alcott, that benevolent Orphic philosopher, would drink it in with eager attention, and when, in the afternoon, he returned Emerson's call he would repeat with much accuracy what Emerson had originated a few hours before. Emerson, with a sigh of envy, would listen, and then, after his neighbor had gone, would

exclaim: "What a wonderful mind a — a — our friend over yonder has!"

The Rev. W. Garrett Horder of London, one of the greatest living authorities on hymnology, and editor of an anthology of sacred lyrics, has been making a brief visit to this country, and preached recently at Harvard University. He has been delighted with America, but he complains bitterly that all his preconceived notions of us, gathered from the published reports of his predecessors, he has been obliged to reverse. I imagine it must be always so. The personal equation comes into any work, and makes descriptions and criticisms largely erroneous. How many minds are color blind! We who do not know our own selves even, after living in rather close communion with our bodies for several decades, and who know still less of our nearest neighbors, read what is thought of us by strangers who come filled with prejudices, filled with anticipations which must be either fulfilled or introverted, and we wonder that errors are made. The wonder is that the approximation to the truth is as great as it often is. Dr. Horder is making a collection of American poetry and he is very gracious in his praise of the verse that has been produced in this materialistic age in this rampantly prosperous country.

A BOOK THAT EVERY YOUTH SHOULD STUDY.

The average ignorance, even among well-educated men and women, regarding the actual government of our country is appalling. It is the real reason at the bottom of our almost universal habit of entrusting the affairs of a great corporation, like the city of Boston or New York, with a capital running up into billions, and expenditures of millions, to men so untrustworthy and inexperienced that no one would ever dream of putting them in charge of a small bank or even a grocery shop.

Professor J. A. James of Northwestern University and Professor A. H. Sanford of the State Normal School at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, have collaborated in producing a manual which treats, in an elementary and at the same time a most suggestive manner, of all the elements that enter into the government of this country, both local and national. This book, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, takes up first local government, showing, for instance, how it is that in New England the town meeting, in which the people are directly interested, is the unit, while in Virginia, the country being sparsely settled, a few representatives incur all the responsibility. Thus, from the settlement of New York under the management of the patroon, arose the complacent modern acceptance of the "Boss." This section covers the important question of city control, public finances, judicial trials, the management of charitable and penal institutions and various educational systems. The second part, which is, of course, much more extensive, takes twenty chapters to explain the complete working of the national government. The first sections are historical; indeed, throughout, history, which is the especial province of both authors, is made to contribute much valuable illustration or enlightenment. The organization of the legislative department; the powers, duties, and procedure of the separate houses of Congress; the great problem of national finances; the election and duties of the Executive; the functions of the judiciary; the management of the Territories and public lands; the methods of introducing amendments to the Constitution; the relations of States and nation; and features of international law and arbitration, — these are among the subjects treated.

The book is meant for class use and, therefore, the omission of any discussion of the Torrens system of title-registration is not so serious as it would otherwise be. Not only is the work most educative and important, but it contains a vast amount of references to periodical and book literature on the subjects of which it treats. It would be a capital plan to have this subject required in all public schools.

A BOOK OF LANGUAGE.

A. C. McClurg & Company of Chicago have recently issued "Word and Phrase: True and False Use in English," by Joseph Fitzgerald, whose name is well known to readers of this magazine. It is a twelvemo volume of 420 pages including the index. It is really an outgrowth and enlargement of "Pitfalls in English."

It begins with an introduction treating of languages, homogeneous and heterogeneous, and the general science of language, one section showing how much superior in the way of natural spontaneous word formation German is to English. A second chapter contains interesting exemplifications of the degradation of words. Another is devoted to metaphors, especially those lurking in common words. Three longish sections show the origin and change in significance in many terms of the household and business; of literature, philosophy, science, and the professions; of the Church and religion.

Mr. Fitzgerald does yeoman's service in showing up "our senseless orthography." He believes in spelling "phthisis," *tisis*; "phlegm," *flem*; "photograph," *fotograf*. Why not? If Italian, which is the child of Latin, is satisfied with simplifying Latin and Greek derivatives, why should not we? Mr. Fitzgerald says rightly: "The cure of this evil of 'orthography' is exceedingly simple. It involves, perhaps, the addition of a few more characters to our alphabet and a fixing of the values of those we have. Such an alphabet might easily be mastered, for reading and writing, by an average adult person in half a day, so that he might read and write with unfailing accuracy; and a pupil in the infant class might acquire the use of such an alphabet in two or three weeks, so as to be able in that time to spell correctly (and it would be hardly possible then to spell incorrectly) any word whatsoever — 'apothem,' for example — on hearing it pronounced. The child's spelling would show no such monstrosities as phthisis, apophthegm; but the sounded words 'tisis,' 'apothem,' would be there on the blackboard. The only defense of the forms apophthegm, paradigm, phlegm, etc., is that they show the derivation of the words. To whom? Only to the learned, that is, only to those who have no need to be told of it. To all others, they are stumbling blocks; they are the cause, for example, why people say, 'naptha' for naftha, 'diptheria' for diftheria."

Unfortunately the worthy cause of international copyright has set back for a generation the still worthier cause of sensible spelling-reform, publishers who expect to sell their books in England being forced, for profit's safe, by antediluvian English conservatism to stick to the sporadic and unnecessary 'u' in unaccented terminations, where common-sense would leave out the 'o' and the 'u' both — in such words, for instance, as our, parlor, and the like. Arabic, Persian, and even our sacred Hebrew get along without vowel-points; why should not we, when they are superfluous? There is a good deal that is suggestive, profitable, and interesting in Mr. Fitzgerald's enthusiastically written book.

A LIVELY BOOK OF TRAVEL.

L. C. Page & Company have brought out a volume of desultory travel, entitled "Abroad with the Jimmies," by Lilian Bell, whose portrait, reproduced from a painting by Oliver Dennett Grover, serves as the frontispiece and in its stately poise hardly suggests the madcap vivacity of the author. It is as entertaining as a novel, whether it relate the experiences in a house-boat on the Thames at Henley, or the various leisurely encampments in out-of-the-way nooks and corners of Europe. In Paris they become well acquainted with Max Nordau; in the Bavarian Alps they run across Theresa Çarreño; and in Moscow they have various encounters with Count Tolstoï. Whether they wear all the splendors of their envy-exciting wardrobes among the effete representatives of the *haute aristocratie* at Baden-Baden, or are quartered among the simple pious peasants of

Oberammergau, they always find food for amusing reflections and discussions, and the author shows off the wonder working Jimmie (he spends money like water in the typical American fashion) with the skill of a novelist who lavishes all her genius on her hero. The conversation of the quartet — Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie, Bee, and the author — in regard to their stay at Oberammergau is screamingly funny, and though it nearly approaches the questionable, is so far this side of it that the proximity renders it simply delicious fun.

European travel is, of course, somewhat hackneyed in these days when the person not having been abroad is the rarity; but there is nothing hackneyed about Lilian Bell's descriptions or her experiences. The book, though often trivial enough, is quite out of the ordinary, and throughout there runs a vein of genuine and spontaneous humor. I, for one, should like to accompany this party the next time they go abroad.

CUBA SCIENTIFICALLY PRESENTED.

Hon. Robert P. Porter has made a solid and careful study of the present commercial and industrial conditions of Cuba, in a book recently brought out by the Putnams. Mr. Porter was Special Commissioner for the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, and his genius for statistics, together with his long journalistic training, has enabled him to make use of unusual facilities with admirable result. He treats the subject exhaustively on all sides, but always with his eyes turned toward the future. He believes in the splendor of Cuba's destiny and yet he does not scout the great and difficult problems that confront the Cubans and ourselves in our relations with them. The outlook for labor, the sanitary conditions, the municipal problems, the tariff, and then, more specifically, the characteristic products of the island — sugar, tobacco, timber, and fruit — are among the subjects exhaustively and authoritatively presented in twenty-nine chapters.

There are more than three-score pictures and half-a-dozen maps. For those who would really understand the conditions prevailing in Cuba, Mr. Porter's book is indispensable.

A MANUAL OF LIVING BIOGRAPHIES.

The severest, and indeed the only, criticism on "Who's Who in America" would probably be offered by someone consulting its thirteen hundred pages and failing to find the biography of the person sought. Of course, out of a population of eighty millions this is a not unlikely contingency. Viewed in this proportion, even 11,551 names is a minority. But when compared with any other dictionary of contemporaries, this book is so full and so accurate that it almost deserves the name of perfection. There is absolutely nothing like it published. Many have put it to the most strenuous use and rarely has it failed to give what was immediately needed. There is no book on the shelf which is likely to be more frequently used. The second issue has been enlarged by more than a half. In the new edition appended to the life-sketch of nearly every writer represented, is a full bibliography, with dates and the title of the publishing firms. At the end is a full necrology containing nearly five hundred of those who were in the first edition, but have since passed away. In all cases the biographical sketches were submitted to the subjects, and this has ensured at least personal authenticity. "Who's Who in America" is certainly a triumph of editorial skill and judgment. It is edited by John W. Leonard and published by A. N. Marquis & Company of Chicago.

THE NOBLE TROUT.

If Isaac Walton and his friend Charles Cotton still take an interest in affairs terrestrial, it is quite possible that they felt a thrill of delight at their first sight of "The Speckled Brook Trout," published by R. H. Russell of New York.

It is a book which a sensible trout might feel proud of, even though it lead to the sacrifice of many of his species. But, of course, a well-trained trout must know that but for the extermination of a large proportion of all the possible spawn the brooks would, within a few years, become so thickly inhabited that the very water would be crowded out, and therefore a good fisherman is the benefactor to the *Salvelinus fontinalis*, as Cicero and Horace would call him. The editor is Mr. Louis Rhead, who declares that the first object of the work is to "supply general information" regarding this delicious and beautiful fish, and who has embellished the volume with a superb colored plate, and more than a dozen other effective illustrations "reproduced," as he says, "in later and better methods than any that have hitherto appeared."

The book consists of a selection of articles, some new, some older, contributed by various experts. Thus, Mr. Charles Hallock (founder of *Forest and Stream*) contributes a delightful poem, "The Baptism of the Brook Trout," a general description of the trout family, and an article on the Old Adirondacks. William C. Harris, editor of the *American Angler*, tells of the habits of the trout. Benjamin Kent gives the benefit of his experiences on the Beaverkill as a trout stream. E. D. T. Chambers describes the big trout of the Nepigon and other lakes. Mr. J. Annin treats of the winged enemies of brook trout. The late A. Nelson Cheney tells of trout propagation. The editor himself gives some hints regarding the cooking of the brook trout. He says: "Nothing is more distasteful than underdone or unsalted fresh fish." That is true as gospel, and yet it is equally true that there is no more delicate morsel than the raw flesh of a trout just taken from the water. We eat raw oysters; raw fish is equally delectable. The final chapter is a poetical description of the delights of a trout stream.

It seems impossible for a prosy person to write of trout, and this whole book is sprinkled with charming passages which fire the heart with desire for the woods and the shadow-haunted pools where the wily trout are eagerly waiting for their transmigration.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA.

Students of Far East problems will find a clear and instructive narrative of the late outbreak in Northern China in Mr. H. C. Thomson's "China and the Powers." It is largely based upon letters, written at the time and afterwards, to the *Manchester Guardian*, and upon articles in the *Contemporary Review* and the *Monthly Review*.

The author has given us an account of the origin and character of the Boxer movement and a detailed description of the investment and bombardment of the foreign settlements at Tientsin, and the assault and capture of the Tientsin native city. What he has set forth is arranged under three heads: an account of the actual military operations; a discussion of the policies adopted by the various Powers; and a consideration of the position and rights of the Christian missionaries in China, whose future status is one of the urgent questions with which the Powers have yet to deal. The Chinese view of the matters in dispute is carefully presented, "it being impossible," says Mr. Thomson, "not to feel that the responsibility for the terrible tragedy of last year does not by any means rest wholly upon China." There is a chapter on the indemnities to be paid by China, and another devoted to a discussion of the policy of the Powers. Mr. Thompson says: —

> It would have been wiser if all the Powers had acted upon the principle laid down in the Burlingame treaty of 1868. . . . For it is every day becoming more evident that the open and undisguised way in which the coming partition of China was discussed, the unseemly scramble for concessions, and still more the seizure of Chinese territory — seizures in which almost all the Powers joined — have had a far more potent influence in bringing to a head the latent hatred against the foreigners than the much-talked-of friction with the missionaries, of whom the politicians of Europe are now anxious to make a scapegoat.

The outlook for China is discussed with the intelligence of a man familiar with the exact situation. The volume

has many illustrations and recent maps. Published by Longmans, Green & Company.

THE CHILDREN OF FOREIGN LANDS.

Ginn & Company have begun the publication of a series of geographical readers made up from articles contributed to *The Youth's Companion.* The first two volumes, "The Wide World," and "Northern Europe," are already out. They consist of small volumes of a little more than a hundred pages, with excellent illustrations, and containing brief but not stunted articles on Holland, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and other countries. Having stood the test of publication in a widely circulated weekly, there can be little danger of their lacking the right quality for a more educational purpose. It is an admirably planned and executed series.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS'S COLLECTED POEMS.

Edgar Allen Poe almost always, in his reviews of poetry, underscored the lines or passages that he particularly liked, or that seemed to him out of the common. If he had lived to publish a critical notice of the garnered sheaves of Mr. Roberts's harvesting, he would have been tempted to cite largely and to italicize frequently. The volume (published together with the rest of Mr. Roberts's works by L. C. Page & Company of Boston) has 222 pages with, at most, forty lines to a page. There are 192 poems, ranging in length from a quatrain to the three hundred and ten lines of the Ode for the Shelley Centenary. A prefatory note modestly states that this collection contains everything that the author cares to preserve from all the five volumes published between 1880 and 1898. There is an academic dignity about a good deal of Mr. Roberts's work; it is displayed in the very first poem in the collection, in the very first lines: —

O tranquil meadows, grassy Tantramar,
  Wide marshes ever washed in clearest air,
Whether beneath the sole and sprectral star
  The dear severity of dawn you wear,
Or whether in the joy of ample day
  And speechless ecstacy of growing June
You lie and dream the long blue hours away
  Till nightfall comes too soon,
Or whether, naked to the unstarred night,
You strike with wondering awe my inward sight,—

You know how I have loved you, how my dreams
  Go forth to you with longing, though the years
That turn not back like your returning streams
  And fain would mist the memory with tears,
Though the inexorable years deny
  My feet the fellowship of your deep grass,
O'er which, as o'er another tenderer sky
  Cloud phantoms drift and pass,—
You know my confident love, since first, a child,
Amidst your wastes of green I wandered wild.

This confident appeal to Nature, as to a friend, is very characteristic of Mr. Roberts's muse, and it is well justified, for she has furnished him with his best inspiration. The Canadian region, with which he is so familiar, is rich in associations, fecund in poetical names — Tantramar, Madawaska, Beaubassin, Saguenay, Minudie — and beautiful in varied scenery. Even while submerged with the storm and stress of passions, such as are disclosed in "The New York Nocturnes," there is a homesick yearning for the wild woods which he depicts so lovingly. Some of his ballads are beyond criticism, simple and natural, and telling a story that appeals universally; such, for example, is that of the ship captain who, somewhat delayed in reaching port, allows his generous heart to rescue a kitten from a floating boat and discovers that the kitten is accompanied in its perilous drift by his only son. It is told with a fine restraint.

Mr. Roberts has a felicitous command of dexterous epithets. Sometimes he actually startles by his modern application of classic ideas; for he is imbued with the spirit of ancient poetry, just as Keats was, just as Shelley was, and yet he is not obtrusively academic. There is much charming love poetry in the volume and it is all as pure and delicate as a mountain brook. Certainly, Canada is to be congratulated on the production, and America on the possession, of such a body of genuine, exquisite, and at the same time strong and virile verse.

FICTION.

"The Heroine of the Strait." — The historian Parkman has made the fascination widely operative which inheres in

the history of the French in North America. The literary paths which he opened are attracting a continually increasing number of writers and readers. Among the latter we welcome to the ranks of the former an enthusiastic and careful student and an imaginative and a wholly charming writer in the person of Miss Mary Catherine Crowley, whose "Daughter of New France," published in the spring of 1901, has passed through seven editions. Miss Crowley is a native of Boston and a graduate of the well-known convent of Manhattanville, N. Y. For her literary work she is thoroughly well furnished in native talent, rare accomplishments, and a zeal for hard work. A resident of Detroit for nearly ten years, she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the early history of that region, and from her acquaintance with old French families, and from the pages of old memoirs, she gathered the material for her first historical novel. "The Heroine of the Strait" is a romance of Detroit in the time of Pontiac — the terrible "King Philip" of the Ottawas, who was fond of calling himself "the King and Lord of all the West." The French had surrendered to the English, but the might of Pontiac had yet to be broken. Miss Crowley's scholarship and invention are both brilliantly shown in the depicting of the conspiracy of Pontiac and the siege of Detroit by the Indians under his command. Many exceedingly pretty pictures of life "in the ordinary" among the French population absorb the attention of the lover of romance. The situations are often full of dramatic intensity and the conversations are almost invariably interesting. Miss Crowley appears to have made a careful study of the vivacious and versatile French demoiselle. The publishers (Messrs. Little, Brown & Company, Boston) have issued an unusually handsome volume. We are permitted by them to present a half-tone portrait of Miss Crowley.

MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY.

"The Prince of Captivity." — Sidney C. Grier is the pen-name of Miss Greig, who has been a writer since she was thirteen years old. Apparently she has taken for the foundation of her latest story, "The Prince of Captivity," just issued by L. C. Page & Company, the mysterious disappearance of the Grand Duke Johann Orth of Austria a few years ago. It is an extravaganza of the most pronounced type — a genuine comic opera plot with situations intrinsically humorous. The characters are all puppets; you see the strings that cause them to kick out their legs and gesticulate with their arms, and yet for some reason you follow the course of their complex drama with fully as much eagerness as a child follows the actions of the Punch-and-Judy show. The heroine of the story is Miss Félicia J. Steinherz (the stony-hearted), whose father is an American millionaire, but in reality the son of King Paul X. of Cantabria, and connected with all the dynasties of the Danube. The stage is crowded with operatic kings, emperors, princesses, queens, Albanians, Russians, and all sorts of titled and untitled personages, and yet the plot is kept comparatively simple. There is considerable art shown in it, and yet when one has read it through, one cannot help wondering at the waste of energy for so little purpose.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago
CATH. UNIV. BUL.	Catholic University Bulletin Washington, D. C.
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.
CENT.	Century, New York
CHAUT.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.
COSMOP.	Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York
CRIT.	The Critic, New York
DELIN.	Delineator, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia
FORUM	Forum, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston
MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
OUT.	Outlook, New York
POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

International Affairs.

America and the Alliance. Sydney Brooks. Liv. Age. May 10.

Our Legacy to the Cuban Republic. Albert G. Robinson. Forum. June.

America and France. Guston Deschamps. N. A. R. June.

Affairs in America.

The Commerce of the Great Lakes. Ray Stannard Baker. Out. May 3.

The Pennsylvania Germans. Lucy Forney Bittenger. N. E. M. May.

Negro Disfranchisement in Louisiana. Paul L. Haworth. Out. May 17.

Coal Resources in Alaska. Nat. Geo. May.

Railway Rate Regulation in Canada. S. J. McLean. Forum. June.

The Municipal Situation in Ohio. S. P. Orth. Forum. June.

Making Laws at Washington. Henry Loomis Nelson. Cent. June.

An Audience with Diaz. Alfred Bishop Mason. Cent. June.

A Great Civic Awakening in America. Sylvester Baxter. Cent. June.

Warning from the Census. Gunt. June.

Affairs in Europe.

The King of Spain and the Spanish Court. Gen. Stewert L. Woodford. Out. May 3.

Germany in International Commerce. Paul Arndt. Internat. May.

The Riots in Athens. Rufus B. Richardson. Internat. May.

The Royal Family of England. Oscar Browning. Cent. June.

The Situation in Spain. Sydney Brooks. N. A. R. May.

Anomalies of Danish Politics. Harold C. Peterson. Gunt. June.

Affairs in Asia.

The Moros and Their Country. Stephen Bonsal. Out. May 10.

Civil Government in the Philippines. Gov. Wm. H. Taft. Out. May 31.

Japan's Mission and the Far East. T. Iyenaga. Forum. June.

Do the Filipinos Desire American Rule? Sixto Lopez. Gunt. June.

Affairs in Africa.

Africa — Old and New. Arthur T. Pierson. Miss. Rev. June.

In Darkest Morocco. Geo. C. Reed. Miss. Rev. June.

A Great African Lake. Sir Henry M. Stanley. Nat. Geo. May.

Science and Invention.

The Social Life of Ants. August Forel. Internat. May.

Hydrophobia and the Pasteur Method — A Rejoinder. Chas. U. Dulles, M. D. Med. Rec. May 3.

Volcanic Action and the Martinique Disaster. Prof. J. F. Kemp. Out. May 24.

Recent Explorations in the Canadian Rockies. Walter D. Wilcox. Nat. Geo. May.

On the Definition of Some Modern Sciences: Statistics, Hon. C. D. Wright; Political Economy, Prof. R. P. Falkner; Psychology, Prof. E. A. Pace; Sociology, L. F. Ward. Pop. Sci. June.

The Gulf Stream and the Anti-Cyclone. Harvey Maitland Watts. Scrib. June.

The Canals in the Moon. Wm. H. Pickering. Cent. June.

Atoms and Ions — A Century of Chemical Theory. John J. Griffin. Cath. Univ. Bul. April.

The Symptoms of Chronic Non-Alcoholic Gastritis. Geo. Roe Lockwood, M. D. Med. Rec. May 31.

A New Substitute for Silver Nitrate. Albert C. Barnes, A. M., and Hermann Hille, Ph. D. Med. Rec. May 24.

Air Ships and Flying Machines. A. Santos-Dumont. N. A. R. June.

The Nature of Volcanoes. Prof. N. S. Shaler. N. A. R. June.

Education.

Cecil Rhodes and His Will. Joseph B. Bishop. Internat. May.

How to Educate the Indians. Ella H. Cooper. Gunt. May.

Life at a Woman's University Settlement. Liv. Age. May 17.

Concerning the American University. Prof. J. McKeen Cattell. Pop. Sci. June.

Faulty Grading in Our Public Schools. W. J. Shearer. Forum. June.

The Old Education and the New. F. Burk. Forum. June.

Religion.

The Martyr Churches of Madagascar. James Sibree. Miss. Rev. June.

The Workingman's Church. Rev. Chas. Stelzle. Out. May 24.

Literature.

The Question of Greatness in Literature. W. P. Trent. Internat. May.

The Romance of the Langue D'Oc. Lucian Johnston. Cath. Univ. Bul. April–June.

Browning's Treatment of Nature. Stopford Brooke. Critic. June.

Modern Social Drama as Influenced by the Novel. W. L. Courtney. Liv. Age. May 24.

Heinrich Heine—His Life and Work. Robert W. Deering. Chaut. June.

Shakespeare in Oral Tradition. Sidney Lee. Liv. Age. May 3.

Business and Industry.

Foreign Trade Delusions. Gunt. May.

Steel Ship-building in the United States. Ralph Bergengren. N. E. M. May.

Organized Labor in the Coal Fields. Frank J. Warne. Out. May 24.

The Coal Miners' Strike: Impressions in the Field. Chas B. Spahr. Out. May 31.

The New Agriculture. W. S. Harwood. Scrib. June.

The Way of the Working Man. Cy Warman. N. A. R. May.

The Laborer's Right to a Living Wage. John A. Ryan. Cath. Univ. Bul. April–June.

Development of the Coal Industry. Wm. Gilbert Irwin. Gunt. June.

Art, Music, and the Drama.

Sorolla: the Great Spanish Painter of Today. Cadwallader Washburn. Out. May 3.

The Work of Grieg. Daniel G. Mason. Out. May 3.

The Matter of the Play. Mrs. Fiske. Internat. May.

The Increasing Export of England's Art Treasures. Claude Phillips. Liv. Age. May 10.

The Play and the Gallery. Elizabeth McCracken. Out. May 17.

Biography.

Madame de Maintenon. Viscount St. Cyres. Liv. Age. May 17.

Why Booker Washington has Succeeded. Francis E. Leupp. Out. May 31.

Peter Guthrie Tait. C. K. Edmunds. Pop. Sci. June.

Victor Hugo, the Novelist. Prof. Moritz Levi. Forum. June.

Where Thoreau Worked and Wandered. Annie Russell Marble. Critic. June.

Miscellaneous.

Motives to Imperial Federation. Capt. A. T. Mahan. Internat. May.

The Pendulum of Reform. C. H. Henderson. Gunt. May.

Commerce as a National Peacemaker. W. P. Wilson. Gunt. May.

Why the Ruskin Colony Failed. H. C. McDill. Gunt. May.

Why all "Ruskin Colonies" Fail. Hayes Robbins. Gunt. May.

Roger Williams and the Plantations at Providence. E. J. Carpenter. N. E. M. May.

How Tacitus Conceived History. Gaston Bossier. Liv. Age. May 17.

Pictorial Photography: Portraiture. Juan C. Abel. Delin. June.

Athletics for Women: Swimming. Edwin Sandys. Delin. June.

Mr. Kidd on Civilization. Liv. Age. May 31.

The Transformations of the Scottish Temperament. William Wallace. Liv. Age. May 31.

The Commercial Value of Human Life. Marshall O. Leighton. Pop. Sci. June.

Sugar and the Sugar Beet. Pop. Sci. June.

The Philippine War: Two Ethical Questions. Prof. Felix Adler. Forum. June.

Our Growing Dependence Upon the Tropics. O. P. Austin. Forum. June.

The Consular Service of the United States. Louis E. Van Norman. Chaut. June.

Necrology.

American and Canadian.

CORRIGAN, THE MOST REVEREnd Michael Augustine, Archbishop of New York, whose death occurred in New York May 5, was one of the most distinguished prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in America. He was born in Newark, N. J., sixty-two years ago, and after his college course in this country went to Rome to study for the priesthood. He was one of the twenty pupils that entered the North American College when it opened, and his progress soon won for him several medals in competition, free to the students of the propaganda and the Irish and Greek Colleges. He was ordained in 1863, a year before the close of his theological studies, and in 1864 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. Upon his return to his native land he was appointed professor of dogmatic theology and sacred scripture at Seton Hall College; soon after he became vice-president of the college, and in 1868 its president. In 1873 he was made Bishop of Newark, and in 1880 Pope Leo elevated him to the office of Coadjutor Archbishop of the archdiocese of New York, with the right of succession in the archiepiscopate, which came to him in 1886, upon the death of Cardinal McCloskey.

CUMMINGS, HON. AMOS J., Congressman, soldier, and journalist, who died in Baltimore, Md., May 2, was born in Conkling, New York, May 15, 1841. He was at one time a compositor on the New York *Tribune*, later held a position in the editorial rooms, afterwards becoming editor of the weekly *Tribune*; then night editor, city editor, and political editor of the daily edition. In 1869 he became managing editor of the New York *Sun*, and in 1876 he took charge of the New York *Evening Express*. He served in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses. It was through his exertions that Labor Day was made by Congress a legal holiday. He had an honorable war record, attaining the rank of sergeant-major.

DAVIS, JUDGE JOHN, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Claims; born in Watertown, Mass., September 19, 1850; died at Washington, May 5. He first went to Washington as secretary to Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State in the Grant Cabinet. Later he was connected with the Alabama Claims Commission and the French Spoliation Commission.

GRANT, THE VERY REV. GEORGE Munro, D. D., born in Pictou County, N. S., December 22, 1835; died at Kingston, Ont., May 10. A scholarship from the West River Presbyterian Seminary enabled him to complete his education at Glasgow University, where his course was one of exceptional brilliancy. He was ordained to the ministry in 1860, and an early charge was St. Matthew's Church, Halifax; while there he was a director of Dalhousie College, from which he received the degree of L.L. D. In 1877 he was appointed principal of Queen's College, Kingston, and in the same year received his degree of D. D. from Glasgow University. His first work in connection with his new appointment was to place the college on a sounder financial basis and by personal effort was successful in adding $250,000 to a building fund. In 1889 he was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; in 1891 he was made president of the Royal Society of Canada, and a more recent honor conferred upon him was that of C. M. G., for which he was recommended by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York; his illness, however, prevented him from being formally invested with the insignia of the order. He was the author of a number of books, and in 1882 edited "Picturesque Canada," the handsomest and best illustrated book ever issued from the Canadian press.

HARTE, FRANCIS BRET, poet and novelist; born in Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1839; died at Camberly, England, May 5. After an ordinary school education he went to California, trying school teaching and mining, but in neither being successful. He next entered a printing office as a compositor, and at the case composed his first articles and paved the way for his subsequent literary career. His short stories were first published anonymously, and dwelt upon the experiences of his frontier life. In 1864 he was appointed secretary of the United States branch mint, having previously held several minor political positions. This office he held for six years, during which time he won distinction in his contributions to San Francisco journals. In 1868 the publication of the "Overland Monthly" was begun, with Mr. Harte as its organizer and editor. In its early issues appeared the stories that marked the beginning of his more artistic work. These stories were "The Luck of Roaring Camp," and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," being sketches of American border life, of which he was the pioneer writer,

and in which he originated the peculiar pseudo-dialect of Western mining life. "Plain Language from Truthful James," better known as "The Heathen Chinee," was a satire against the charge that the Chinese were shiftless and weak-minded. This proved one of his greatest successes. In 1870 he received the appointment of professor of recent literature in the University of California, but resigned it in 1871, also his editorial appointment, to go to New York. From 1878 to 1880 he was the United States consul to Crefeld, Germany, being transferred to Glasgow, Scotland, the latter year. He continued in this office until the change of administration in 1885. Since that time he has made his residence in England. Among his later works have been, "A Millionaire of Rough and Ready," "The Crusade of the Excelsior," his collected "Works," five volumes "Opening in the Old Trail."

HELMUTH, DR. WILLIAM TOD, a leading exponent of homœopathy in America; born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 30, 1833; died at New York, May 15. He was ex-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy of New York, the Homœopathic Medical Society, and the New York County Homœopathic Society. He was aslo president of the Collins State Homœopathic Hospital, and an honorary member of the Société Medicale Homœopathique. He was one of the organizers of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in which he held the chair of anatomy. For more than a generation he was an editor of "The North American Homœopathic Journal."

LOWE, MARTHA PERRY, poet, author, reformer; born in Keene, N. H., November 21, 1829; died at Somerville, Mass., May 6. For forty-five years she had been a resident of Somerville, where her husband was a clergyman, and her work, though largely local, has been far-reaching. She was instrumental in forming the Woman's Educational Union at the time when Massachusetts gave women the opportunity to vote on school affairs, and continued to be its president as long as the organization existed. The Woman's Suffrage League grew out of the former work, and Mrs. Lowe was an honorary president.

M'CORMICK, HON. HENRY CLAY, former Congressman from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District for two terms, died at Williamsport, Pa., May 26. During the administration of Governor Hastings he served as Attorney-General.

M'KEEVER, CAPT. SAMUEL, U. S. A., born at St. John, N. B., November 30, 1830; died at Somerville, Mass., May 15. For forty-one years he was in the army service, twenty-nine years of that time being spent in active service. He first entered the army as first-lieutenant in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry (Volunteers). In 1879 he was made captain and retired in 1889. During the winter of 1864–65 he was on duty as a captain in the Ninth Veteran Reserve Corps in Washington, and was in command of the patrol on the night of April 14, when President Lincoln was assassinated.

PAINE, PROF. LEVI LEONARD, dean of the faculty of Bangor Theological Seminary; born in Holbrook, Mass., October 10, 1832; died May 11. From 1888 to 1894 he was president of the Maine Missionary Society. Two of his books, "The Critical History of the Evolution of Trinitarianism," and "The Ethnic Trinities," are considered additions to the history of dogma.

PALMER, POTTER, prominent business man; born at Albany County, N. Y., in 1826; died at Chicago, May 4.

TAYLOR, BISHOP WILLIAM, Ph. D., the greatest of all missionary bishops of the Methodist Church; born in Rockbridge County, Va., May 2, 1821; died at Palo Alto, Cal., in May. Fifty years ago he began the career of an evangelist which carried him to all quarters of the globe. After working successfully in this country he went to Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and India. At the latter place he established self-supporting churches, and, later, mission stations on the Kongo. He was also an author, and among his writings are "The Model Preacher," "Infancy and Manhood of Christian Life," "Pauline Methods of Missionary Work," and "Story of My Life."

WELLS, HON. RUPERT MEARS, K. C., born in Prescott, Ont., November 28, 1835; died at Toronto, May 14. At Toronto University, of which he was a graduate, he gained the gold medal in history and silver medal in ethics. He adopted the profession of law, and in 1872 was appointed attorney for York County, resigning to enter the Ontario Assembly in the Liberal interest, where he was Speaker from 1873 to 1880. This seat he resigned to enter the House of Commons, where he was defeated in 1887.

Foreign.

CONSTANT, JEAN JOSEPH BENjamin, famous portrait painter, whose first distinction came to him through the exhibition of his picture, "Trop Tard," died at Paris, May 26, in which city he was born, June 10, 1845. Soon after the Franco-German War he went to Morocco, where he studied the effects of the African sunsets, and the picturesque side of Moorish life. Upon his return to France his series of Moorish subjects which he painted put him in the front rank of contemporary French artists. In 1874 he won the medal at the Salon with his "Prisonniers Marocains," now in the Museum of Bordeaux. This was followed by other medals, and in 1878 his "La Soit," brought him the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

DE MONTEPIN, XAVIER AYMON, novelist and playwright; born at Aprement, France, in March, 1824; died in Paris, April 29. He started in life with a view to a political career, but this was abandoned for literature. His books were turned out with wonderful rapidity, their publication bringing him a fortune. Among his best-known novels are "Les Tragédies de Paris," "Les Drames du Mariage," and "La Fille du Fou." "Pauline," "La Sirén de Paris," and "Le Femme de Paillasse," may be mentioned as samples of his plays.

DURAND, ALICE MARIE CELESTE (Henri Greville), author, died in Paris, May 26. By birth she was a Parisian, and was educated at home. When fourteen years of age she accompanied her father to St. Petersburg, and soon after began publishing novels and stories of Russian life. Besides novels she wrote for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Figaro*, *Le Temps*, and other periodicals. One of her latest works is "Le Peu de Marvic."

FRIES, WULF CHRISTIAN, JUlian, 'cellist; born in Germany, January 10, 1825; died at Boston, April 29, coming there in 1847, where he has since made his home. He was identified with all the older musical associations of that city, doing much to raise the standard of orchestration. When Rubenstein was in Boston in 1873, the famous 'cellist was called upon to play trios with him and Wieniawski, and later he took part in concerts with Dr. Hans von Bülow. During his earlier career he was a member of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, but becoming tired of traveling joined the Beethoven Quintette Club.

GODKIN, EDWIN LAWRENCE, journalist and editor, born in Wicklow County, Ireland, October 2, 1831; died at Brixham, South Devonshire, England, May 20. In 1851 he was graduated from Queen's College with the expectation of going to the English bar, but when the Crimean War broke out he became a war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, serving that paper with distinction in Turkey and Russia. He was commissioned by the same paper to visit the United States in 1856, and journeyed through the South on horseback, sending back to his paper a series of letters of ante-bellum conditions. Resuming the study of law in this country, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1859. In 1865 he came into possession of the *Nation*, a paper published in Boston in the interest of the freedmen. This magazine was converted into one of literature, opinion, and independent politics. The New York *Evening Post*, in 1881, came under the same proprietorship as the *Nation*, with Mr. Godkin as editor, and the *Nation* became the weekly edition of the *Post*. To his vigorous editorial pen no small share of the present status of the civil service reform is due. In recognition of his ability and influence the degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon him by Oxford University in 1897. In 1871 Harvard had conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

PAUNCEFOTE, LORD JULIAN, British ambassador to the United States, who was born seventy-three years ago in Munich, died at Washington, May 24. He was destined for the military profession, but the death of an elder brother led him to abandon this intention and he decided upon law. He was first brought in touch with politics when chosen private secretary to Sir William Molesworth, Minister for the Colonies in the Palmerston Cabinet and his legal practice actively began when he went to Hong Kong, his success there being so marked that he was appointed to the office of Attorney General of the Colony. In 1873 the British Leeward Islands were federated into one colony and Mr. Pauncefote was appointed the first chief justice and proceeded to open the Federal Supreme Court and to organize the administration of justice. It was at this time that the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him. A more important office, however, awaited him, Earl Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, appointing him legal Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. In 1882 he was promoted to the important diplomatic position of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the year 1885 he acted as the British delegate to the commission which sat in Paris for some months to draw up regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal, and for his services in the matter was rewarded by promotion to the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Promotions were ignored and his diplomatic and political ability were recognized, in 1889, by his appointment as British Minister to the United States. In 1893, when the office of ambassador to this country was created, his was the first appointment conferred by Lord Rosebery, and at the time of his death he was dean of the diplomatic corps at the Capital. The treaty which Sir Julian concluded at Washington in 1897 with Mr. Olney, and the negotiation of the treaty with Secretary Hay for the building of the American isthmian canal, were probably his most notable achievements as ambassador. The important part he took at The Hague Peace Conference, as a representative from England, is memorable, he being instrumental in the establishment of a permanent international court of arbitration. For his distinguished services he was made a companion of the Order of the Bath, then knight commander of the same order, and a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1892 he was promoted to the Grand Cross of the Bath, perhaps the most coveted of all British decorations, and in 1894 he was sworn in as a member of the Queen's "Right Honorable" Privy Council.

THE HON. MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT,

SUCCESSOR TO LORD PAUNCEFOTE, AS BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

CURRENT HISTORY

AND

MODERN CULTURE

VOL. 12. RECORD OF JUNE. NO. 6.

AMBASSADOR HERBERT.

The Honorable Michael Henry Herbert, who was appointed on June 4 to succeed Lord Pauncefote as ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, was born on June 25, 1857. He was the fourth son of the Right Honorable Sidney Herbert and of Lady Herbert of Lea, who is the author of a number of works of travel and biography. His brother Sidney is the thirteenth Earl of Pembroke and eleventh Earl of Montgomery and Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household. The elder brother was the thirteenth Earl of Pembroke. Herbert is also the family name of the Earls of Carnarvon and Powis.

Mr. Herbert entered the diplomatic service on June 18, 1877, after completing his education, and went to Paris two years later as an attaché. In 1883 he was made second secretary at Paris, and was transferred to Washington in 1888, where he acted as chargé d'affaires for four months. He was promoted to be Secretary of Legation in 1892, and the succeeding year was transferred to a like place at The Hague. There he remained until 1894, when he was transferred to Constantinople. He was chargé d'affaires in the absence of Secretary Philip Currie at the time of the Armenian massacre. For the skill he displayed in this emergency he was made Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1897 he was made Secretary of the Embassy at Rome and was transferred to Paris in August, 1898, when he was appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service.

In 1888 Mr. Herbert was married to Miss Lelia Wilson, a daughter of R. T. Wilson of New York City, and a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. He is thus closely connected with the Vanderbilts, the Ogden Goelets, and the Astors, so that his appointment is warmly welcomed socially as well as officially.

The London press, as well as the leading papers of this country, have given their general approval of Mr. Herbert's appointment as ambassador. No dissent is heard anywhere. The newspapers distribute their congratulations equally to the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, on his good choice, and to Mr. Herbert, on his good fortune. The New York *Times*, in speaking of his appointment, says: —

> The coming of the new ambassador will give pleasure in Washington and in New York, where he is well known. It is to the mutual advantage of the two governments that a gentleman already measurably familiar with the duties of his office, and on terms with the officers of the United States Government, is to be charged with the transaction of international business in behalf of that foreign power in whom we feel the deepest interest, and whose friendship we value so highly.

Mr. Herbert left Paris for London on June 11 to confer with Lord Lansdowne concerning his appointment. It is probable that he will not start for America before the end of August or the beginning of September.

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THE AMERICAN CANNIBALS.

BY JOHN L. CASPAR.

On the shores of the Caribbean sea and in the deep forests of the Amazon and Orinoco rivers dwell the descendants of the first cannibals known to the civilized nations of Europe. We call them the Caribs, from which appellation is derived the name of the Caribbean, and that word of horrible significance, cannibal, which in almost all languages has become synonymous with man eater.

With an incredulity foreign to their nature, mediæval philosophers united in the opinion that the tales told by the ancients concerning the anthropophagi were myths. They regarded it as inconceivable that human beings should devour their kind, an exhibition of faith in human nature rather surprising in those familiar with the workings of the Holy Inquisition, the Voehmic Council and similar institutions of the times. With the discovery of the Caribs, however, this faith was rudely dissipated, and one dark and doubtful question was settled forever. to the discredit of the human race.

The first mention made of the Caribs in history was in a letter written by Columbus to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1493, during his second voyage. In this he described the fierce and warlike people that inhabited the long chain of islands stretching southward from Hispaniola, now known as the Lesser Antilles. These people were called the Caribales, a name soon changed to Cannibales in order that the familiar Latin root might indicate their flesh-eating proclivities. The more effeminate peoples of the northern islands lived in constant dread of their attacks, and horrified the Spanish discoverers by their relations concerning the revolting practices of the cannibals.

Columbus made an extended cruise among the islands inhabited by the Caribs. In general he found their villages deserted, the people having fled at the approach of what they regarded as supernatural visitants. In their hastily vacated dwellings, however, he found more than enough to verify the worst of the reports he had heard. Arms, heads, and other portions of dismembered bodies were found in almost every hut, remnants, the explorers concluded, of the latest feast. Washington Irving, in his "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," describes the horror of the Spaniards when they found human limbs suspended from the beams of the houses as if curing for provisions. "The head of a young man, recently killed, was yet bleeding. Some parts of his body were roasting before the fire; others boiling with the flesh of geese and parrots."

Some kind-hearted philanthropists have endeavored to explain the presence of these ghastly relics on the supposition that they were mementoes of deceased relatives and friends. It is undeniable that it was, and is to this day, the custom of these people to preserve some member of departed friends in this way, not for cannibalistic purposes but as a memento. Perhaps the morbid sentiment that leads some women of wealth and fashion to preserve the ashes of their loved ones in costly urns in their boudoirs and parlors, is but an out-cooping of the savage instinct that prompts the Caribs to cut off the limbs of the dead and keep them as tokens of affection. The civilized way is doubtless more hygienic, and perhaps more refined, but the underlying sentiment is the same.

Of all the aboriginal tribes with whom the Spaniards came in contact the Cannibales were the most warlike and indomitable. They never made terms with the in-

vaders, nor listened to the soft words and flattering promises that so often led their more credulous neighbors into subjection and slavery. For more than three full centuries they waged a not unequal war with the Spanish colonists; and to this day, in many places, they preserve their hostile attitude and maintain absolute independence. Their ignorance of the sentiment of fear, their custom of devouring a slain or conquered foe, the poisoned arrows and spears that formed their weapons of assault and defense, and their ability to subsist on roots and herbs in the wildest and most inaccessible places, combined to render the most daring and enterprising foe chary of provoking a conflict, so that to this day they remain like their forefathers, the undisputed masters of a savage empire in the heart of Brazil and Venezuela.

The Caribs of the present day are of two distinct types. The black Caribs are mostly confined to some of the smaller West Indian islands and to the Central American coast, where they are scattered the whole way from Cape Catoche in Yucatan to Cape Gracias a Dius, Niacaragua. They have black skins, flat noses, thick lips, woolly hair, and resemble ordinary negroes in most respects. They are of low stature, but well built and often possessed of extraordinary muscular strength. They are believed to have originated by the mingling of the true Carib blood with that of African slaves who fled from their heartless masters in the mines and on the plantations to take refuge with the more merciful savages. Even the bloody cannibals were humane in comparison with the Christian colonists.

This mongrel race was unknown on the Central American coast until about one hundred years ago, being found only in the Antilles. In the island of St. Vincent they became so unruly and turbulent that in 1797 the English removed them to Roatan, the largest of the Bay Islands, off the Coast of Honduras. Some of them soon migrated to the mainland, where they multiplied so rapidly that in numbers at least they are the predominating race on the East coast of British Honduras, Guatemala, the Republic of Honduras, and Nicaragua.

They have acquired a sufficient gloss of civilization to deprive them of their appetite for human flesh — or at least to lead them to conceal it, for some of their detractors claim that hideous orgies are still secretly practiced in the deep recesses of the forest. They are the main reliance of the great syndicates that work the forest resources of the countries bordering the Bay of Honduras, cutting the mahogany, rosewood, cedar, and logwood, gathering the India rubber, and digging the sarsaparilla. They are born sailors, and practically control the carrying trade not only on the rivers but along the coast, manufacturing their own boats from enormous cedar logs, and fitting them with sails of their own manufacture from the fiber of the henequin.

It will, therefore, be seen that the black Caribs are useful citizens, almost indispensable in fact, for the reason that they are immune from the malaria and fevers that in many sections render life impossible to workmen of any other race. They are, however, impatient of restraint, and resent any show of compulsion. They work only when they feel like it, which is generally at rare and uncertain intervals. They pay but little respect to the powers that be; take no part in the periodic revolutions and insurrections that are of such absorbing interest to most other Central Americans; and elect their own rulers, whom they obey implicitly.

Even the British government has found it expedient to respect the demand of the Caribs for self-government, knowing that any other course would provoke a general uprising. Accordingly, in British Honduras the "Queen of the Blacks" is a personage of scarcely less importance than the Governor-General himself. She is elected by the free votes of the people and rules with much barbaric pomp and splendor. Her authority is absolute among her own people, and is not subject to question or

supervision on the part of the colonial authorities.

A few pure-blooded Caribs are found in Guatemala and Nicaragua, but in the main these are confined to the vast and little known basins of the Amazon and Orinoco. They are today living prototypes of the Cannibales described by Columbus and his companions and followers four centuries ago. Their skins are yellow, hair straight and black, and features rather angular. They are of medium size, taller than their northern relatives, and magnificently built and proportioned. They never visit the towns and settlements of the civilized or semi-civilized Ladinos, but remain secluded in their own domains. They have for the most part received no touch of civilization. They paint their faces and bodies, go almost entirely naked, and wage war with darts poisoned by the deadly curare.

The religion of the Caribs is pure Satanism, or devil-worship. Their chief deity is known as "Mafia," but beside him they strive to propitiate a host of minor demons to whose malign influence they ascribe the slightest annoyances, and untoward events of the most trivial nature. Utterly devoid of fear in the face of a human foe, they are the most arrant cowards with respect to natural phenomena of the most ordinary kind. Living in the Torrid Zone, where the elements rage with a fury unknown in northern climes, they are thrown into a perfect frenzy of fear at the least rumble of distant thunder. It is said that at times when earthquake shocks have been felt, whole villages have been almost depopulated by the inhabitants casting themselves into the river to escape from the pursuing demons. The slightest sound in the forests, not assignable to men or beasts, terrifies them so that their lives seem to consist of one long drawn out fear of unseen foes.

It is not surprising that this religion of fear should give rise to strange and barbarous rites. The custom of self-laceration is not uncommon; and it is generally believed that human sacrifices are habitually offered up to propitiate the dread Mafia. The subject, however, is one upon which it is difficult, if not impossible, to gain accurate information. The Caribs will tell nothing themselves; and the reports of the half-breed Spanish Americans are so wild and conflicting as to be unworthy of credence. It seems likely that the practice of cannibalism among them began as a religious observance, and degenerated into an appetite. The belief is common among them that by devouring the bodies of foes slain in battle they acquire the strength and valor of their victims.

Their language is no less remarkable than their religion. The men and women speak an entirely different dialect — an extreme in grammatical distinctions paralleled in no other tongue. This is probably the reason why so few even of the Latin Americans ever learn the Carib idiom, it being necessary to practically learn two languages in order to converse in or understand the one.

Unlike most aboriginal races, the Caribs are rapidly multiplying, rather than verging towards extinction. It is conservatively estimated that in Venezuela and Brazil their numbers have increased fourfold during the last fifty years. In Central America the increase of the black Caribs has been still more rapid. They are intelligent, observant, and receptive, and seem to offer a more promising field for missionary endeavor than the stoical Chinese or the British Indian, incased in his shell of caste prejudice. It would therefore seem fit and appropriate as a part of the Pan-American movement, that our churches should turn some of their energies to these heathens, so near our own coasts, rather than devote themselves only to the unresponsive and hostile pagans of the old world.

VIEW OF CARACAS, CAPITAL OF VENEZUELA.

Affairs in America.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

The Diplomatic Service. — *British Ambassador Appointed.*— To fill the vacancy created by the death of Lord Pauncefote, the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert has been appointed British Ambassador to the United States. He was chargé d'affaires at Washington, 1888; and four years afterward was secretary of the British legation there. Subsequently he was in the diplomatic service at The Hague, Constantinople, Rome, and Paris.

Spanish Minister Appointed. — Señor de Ojeda, who was secretary of the Spanish peace commission at Paris, has been appointed Spanish minister to the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of the Duke de Arcos from Washington to Belgium — a transfer made in order to bring the Duke near a specialist at Wiesbaden who is endeavoring to preserve his sight. The duke married Miss Virginia Lowery of Washington.

An Over-zealous Attache. — The British naval attaché, Capt. Lewis Bayly, whose active investigation at Fort Tampa, Fla., and at Narragansett bay, excited public criticism (p. 289), has sailed for England. No official representations regarding him were made to the British government; but it is understood that his government deemed it advisable in the interest of cordial relations between the two countries, he should no longer remain at the British embassy in Washington.

The Trouble at Venice. — The case of the United States naval officers impris-

oned at Venice (p. 366) has been set in a new light by the court of inquiry convened by Captain Dayton of the *Chicago*, and by a review of the findings of that court by Rear Admiral Crowninshield commanding on the European station.

The court of inquiry declared that Lieutenant Doddridge and Surgeon Ledbetter "were effected by liquor to a noticeable extent, but were not intoxicated in the ordinary meaning of the term; and there is no evidence that the other parties were affected by drinking." The officers' defence was that they were merely defending themselves from attack by civilians. The court declared that the officers were at disadvantage during their trial by reason of their ignorance of the Italian language and customs, the incapacity of the interpreter, and the hostile interference of the audience. The court's decision that no farther proceedings be taken against Kress and Langley; and that Doddridge, Winn, and Ledbetter be tried by court martial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

Admiral Crowninshield, reviewing this decision of the court, quashed all the recommendations of courts martial. He declares the evidence against the officers insufficient to prove them noticeably affected by liquor, though they may have been indiscreet and lacking in due personal dignity. He censures Captain Dayton for not personally attending to the defence of the accused officers, and comments on the "revolting indignities" suffered by the officers while confined at Venice. He declares that the court of inquiry has practically cleared the officers on the point on which the Italian court found them guilty. The admiral's comment on Captain Dayton's course may come under consideration by the navy department.

It is understood that the Italian government through its ambassador showed displeasure at this public criticism of the action of an Italian court of law; and that Secretary Moody expressed to him his regret that the findings of the court of inquiry had been made public, and has called for an explanation from the Rear Admiral.

Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. — Various utterances in the German press have shown a sense of discomfort concerning the relations of the two great English-speaking nations with Germany. Leaving for further discussion hereafter Germany's relations with Britain — noticing only that while the press of the two nations makes little guise of their dislike, the two governments are of late giving frequent expression of their reciprocal trust and regard —we note the curious charge of some prominent papers — the *Berliner Tageblatt* leading with an article of a column and a half — that the English newspapers were largely responsible for exciting animosity in the United States against Germany in connection with the Spanish-American war. This, which is spoken of as a most grievous injury to Germany, is accompanied with the still more curious complaint that the English newspapers reproduce everything anti-English printed in Germany about the Boer war.

The German government has publicly expressed the desire that the bitterness occasioned by the Boer war might speedily be forgotten in both Germany and Britain; yet that government seems to charge the English newspaper correspondents in Germany with the sole responsibility for the continuance of bitterness. At a parliamentary reception early in June, while the foreign secretary, Baron von Richtofen, was conversing with the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, the Baron accused him of "poisoning public opinion in England against Germany," adding in loud tones drawing general attention, "your biased and venomous reports were an absolute calamity to both countries."

PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Surrender of the Boers.— Within an hour or two of the last midnight in May, a document containing terms of surrender was signed at Pretoria by all the Boer representatives, as well as by Lord Milner, the British high commis-

sioner in South Africa, and by Lord Kitchener. This peace agreement was consequent to the decision reached on the morning of that day in the convention at Vereeniging of the Boer leaders political and military. The signing was utterly without ceremony, as are wont to be the acts most pregnant with consequences. The signers, Boer and British, met in the dining room of the house in which the burgher delegates had their lodging, where on a table was spread the momentous document. In profound silence the Boer leaders in order of rank and precedence took a pen and affixed their signatures, Mr. Steyn's name being omitted because of his absence through illness, after he had nominated General C. R. DeWet acting president in his stead. The document was then committed to official messengers for delivery to King Edward.

In all the concentration camps the tidings of peace came like the dawn upon a long night of gloom — the occupants assembling and singing psalms, the women weeping with joy.

The Story of the Negotiation.—A parliamentary paper, issued June 2, makes it possible to trace in outline the peace movement among the Boers. It appears that as long ago as March 12, General Schalk-Berger, acting president of the Transvaal, informed Lord Kitchener of his readiness to make proposals for peace; and that about a month afterward certain propositions were submitted by the Boer delegates which on April 13, brought from the war secretary, Mr. Broderick, a refusal to consider any proposals which included the independence of the two republics. This was followed by a declaration from President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and Generals Schalk-Berger and Louis Botha, that the question of surrendering national independence must be submitted to the burghers in the field. The British government, while expressing surprise at this attitude, announced its willingness both to give facilities for a consultation of the Boer commanders in the field, and to accept a surrender by the Boers on the same terms previously offered by Lord Kitchener to Gen. Botha.

After the burghers had availed themselves of the British offer to withhold attack on or interference with their convention at Vereeniging, General Schalk-Berger and Mr. Steyn informed Lord Kitchener, May 17, that the burghers there assembled had empowered a commission to negotiate terms of peace for which a ratification at Vereeniging would be requisite. Two days later at a meeting of Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener with the Boer commission, the commission offered to surrender the independence of the republics as regards foreign relations, also to surrender a portion of their territory, but to retain self-government under British supervision. These proposals met instant rejection.

On the same day, May 19, Lord Milner with General Smuts and Judge Hertzog drew up a form of agreement to be submitted to the convention at Vereeniging for a simple yea or nay vote. This form became practically the final agreement, inasmuch as being submitted to Mr. Chamberlain it was approved by him with slight alterations. Mr. Chamberlain in giving notice of his approval required Lord Milner to announce to the Boers that unless this agreement was accepted by them within a fixed limit of time the whole peace conference would be considered ended and the British government would not consider itself bound in any manner by its present declarations. The Boers asked to be allowed till Saturday night, May 31, to give their answer. This was granted, with the result that an hour and a half before the time expired, the war came to an end by their acceptance — the final vote being fifty-four in favor of surrender, and six opposed. Ex-president Krüger was entirely disregarded in the terms of peace, not having been recognized by the British as having any part in the negotiations.

The Boer deliberations, as all reports show, were conducted with considerable acerbity — the delegates who showed readiness to accept peace without independence receiving many bitter taunts from the irreconcilables.

The Terms of Peace. — The following are the terms of the peace agreement as read by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, June 2: —

First — The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all the guns, rifles, and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control, and desist from further resistance, and acknowledge King Edward VII. as their lawful sovereign.

Second — All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River colony, and all prisoners of war at present outside South Africa who are burghers will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of his majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transportation can be provided and means of subsistence assured.

Third — The burghers so returning will not be deprived of their personal liberty or property.

Fourth — No proceeding, civil or criminal, will be taken against any burghers surrendering, or so returning, for any acts in connection with the prosecution of the war.

The benefits of this clause do not extend to certain acts contrary to the usages of war, which have been notified by the commander-in-chief to the Boer generals, and which shall be tried by court-martial after the close of hostilities.

Fifth — The Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and Orange River colony, where the parents desire it, and will be allowed in the courts of law, for the better and more effectual administration of justice.

Sixth — Possession of rifles will be allowed in the Transvaal and Orange River colony to persons requiring them for their protection, on taking out a license, according to law.

Seventh — The military administration of the Transvaal and Orange River colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by a civil government; and, as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions, leading up to self-government, will be introduced.

Eighth — The question of granting the franchise to natives will not be decided until after the introduction of self-government.

Ninth — No special tax will be imposed on landed property in the Transvaal or Orange River colony to defray the expenses of the war.

Tenth — So soon as the conditions permit it, a commission, on which the local inhabitants will be represented, will be appointed in each district of the Transvaal and Orange River colony, under the presidency of a magistrate or other official, for the purpose of assisting in the restoration of the people to their homes, and supplying those who, owing to war losses, are unable to provide for themselves, with food and shelter and the necessary amount of seed, stock and implements, etc., indispensable to the resumption of their normal occupations.

His Majesty's government will place at the disposal of these commissions the sum of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) and will allow all the notes issued under the law of 1900 of the South African Republic, and all receipts given up to officers in the field of the late republics, or under their orders, to be presented to a judicial commission, which will be appointed by the government, and if such notes and receipts are found by this commission to have been duly issued in return for valuable considerations, they will be received by the first named commissions as evidence of war losses suffered by the persons to whom they were originally given.

In addition to the above named free grant of £3,000,000, his majesty's government will be prepared to make advances, on loan, for the same purposes, free of interest for two years, and afterward repayable, over a period of years, with three per cent interest. No foreigner or rebel will be entitled to benefit under this clause.

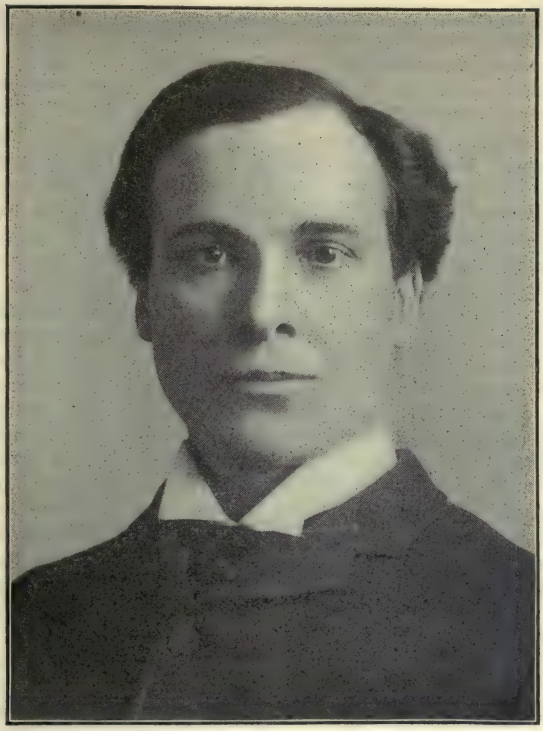
These terms have drawn public comment in various countries as characterized by an unusual generosity.

The Case of the Colonial Rebels. —After Mr. Balfour had read in parliament the foregoing peace agreement he proceeded, in reference to "certain important points not dealt with in that document" to read a dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated May 30, relating to the more delicate and difficult question of the treatment to be accorded to Cape and Natal colonists who had become rebels by joining the Boer armies. In this dispatch Lord Kitchener reported that he had both read to the Boer delegates, and given to then a copy of the statement following:—

His Majesty's government must place on record that the treatment of the Cape and Natal colonists who have been in rebellion and who now surrender will, if they return to their colonies, be determined by the colonial courts and in accordance with the laws of the colonies; and any British subjects who have joined the enemy will be liable to trial under the law of that part of the British empire to which they belong.

Mr. Balfour proceeded in regard to the colonial rebels, as follows: —

His Majesty's government are informed by the Cape government that their views regarding the terms to be granted to British



PRESIDENT SCHURMAN OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

HE HAS LATELY RECEIVED THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS FROM EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

subjects in Cape Colony, now in the field, or who have surrendered or been captured since April 12, 1901, are as follows:

"With regard to the rank and file, they should all, after surrender and giving up their arms, sign a document, before the resident magistrate of the district in which they surrender, acknowledging themselves guilty of high treason; and the punishment to be accorded them, provided they are not guilty of murder or acts contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, shall be that they are not entitled, for life, to be registered as voters, or vote in any parliamentary or provincial council or municipal election.

"With reference to justices of the peace, field cornets and all others who held official positions under the government of Cape Colony, or who have been occupying a position of authority, or who have held commands in the rebel or burgher forces, they shall be tried for high treason before the ordinary courts of the country, or such special courts as may hereafter be constituted, with the proviso that in no case shall the penalty of death be inflicted.

"The Natal government is of the opinion that rebels should be dealt with according to the law of that colony."

"These arrangements," concluded Mr. Balfour, "the government have approved."

The Boer Feeling.— It is early for any full and accurate interpretation of the Boer feeling — the most important and pregnant element in the peace settlement. The prominent signs of feeling which may here be stated in few words need interpreting, perhaps as much as does the Boer language, to the European or American mind. It is evident that the Boers needed to have England — the England of today, with its modern sentiments and ideals — interpreted to them. One feature in the peace situation is a feature which scarcely appeared in the war situation — the English have at last surprised the Boers. The nation which

had been denounced as the great robber nation of the world, selfish, pitiless, yielding nothing except to superior force, had already spent in a war *suddenly begun by the Boers*, seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, with a loss of twenty-eight thousand and four hundred and thirty-four men dead or permanently disabled by sickness — the Boer forces actually remaining in the field being only about three thousand, with several thousand more of boys and old men, while the British force exceeds two hundred thousand. Yet that nation now calmly appropriates two hundred millions of dollars more, to demobilize and transport home her own troops; to bring home the thirty-one thousand Boer prisoners from East India and from the Bermudas and St. Helena; to move the one hundred and eleven thousand Boer women and children from the various concentration camps where they had been sheltered, fed, and clothed; and to grant to each farmer in the two recently hostile republics about five hundred dollars toward starting his new home on the veldt. Some of these features in the ending of the war are as unique in history as was the war itself. This is no place to argue whether this British course is really due to national generosity, or to mere expediency as viewed by national selfishness, which is charged against it. The terms of peace, while generous in all personal matters, are firm on all main political issues. Evidently the simple-hearted Boers have been surprised at British generosity, as only thus can the sudden revulsion of feeling on the part of their leaders and people be explained. Doubtless their sense of defeat has been soothed by the generous allusions of King Edward and of Mr. Balfour in parliament to their bravery, and by Lord Kitchener's address to them in the Vereeniging camp when he said that if he had been one of them he would have been proud to have done so well in the field as they had done.

As sudden as the revulsion of Boer feeling in England's favor has been the Boer revulsion against the nationalities, especially the French and German, which supplied the Boers with their chief encouragement to declare war. The men of the veldt little versed in European international politics, fully credited the men from continental Europe (it is not to be believed that the governments were at all involved) who assured them that the great governments hated England as an overbearing and rapacious rival, and would either openly or quietly aid in breaking her power in South Africa. The Boers now apparently charge to those misleading advisers the suffering and desolation which the war has wrought. Leading Boers declared at Pretoria that the war had been protracted unnecessarily through the hopes held out by the French and German press. At the end of three weeks after the peace was signed sixteen thousand and five hundred Boers (including burghers with soldiers) had surrendered, accepting the British terms; and at the end of June all accounts indicated their feeling that their detested foe of the recent years of excitement had actually become their trusted friend. Doubtless, however, there will here and there be seen transient eddies in this new tide. To prevent misapprehension it is to be noted that the sixteen thousand and five hundred surrenders are supposed to comprise nearly all the burghers who could now be put into the field. The number of possibly fighting Boers at the opening of the war is supposed to have been about seventy-five thousand, of which two-thirds may at one time or another have been in the field.

At present the only ill-feeling reported as shown by the Boers is against their European advisers who have been urging them to keep up the war, and against those Boers who have entered the British service as National Scouts. Regarding the result of the war, their feeling was probably shown in General DeWet's speech in their camp at Winburg. On his appearance there after he had signed the peace agreement, thousands of Boer men and women crowded around him struggling to shake his hand. He praised the women for their stanch support of the burghers during the war.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE.

(See page 475).

Then he urged on his hearers loyalty to the new government: "God has decided thus. I fought until there was no more hope of upholding our cause. . . . The time has now come to lay down our arms. As a Christian people, God now demands that we be faithful to our new government."

Impression Produced by the Result. — *In England and English-speaking Countries.* — In London, and throughout the British Isles, except in Ireland, the news of peace was received with profound gratification, as giving relief from a long anxiety and a pressing burden. The London *Daily Chronicle* remarked: "The close of the war has converted us all to pro-Boerism." Even the *Daily News*, a pro-Boer paper, calls the peace "a peace with reason." The *Times* declares the terms "excellent in all respects." A peculiarity in the English type of character was illustrated in the very general expression of magnanimous feeling toward the Boers, with praise for their fighting qualities and warm approval of all reasonable proposals for immediately aiding them in the distressful situation to which the two and a half years of their war had brought them. On one side, a few extremists feared lest the Boers had not been sufficiently humiliated and punished for their fierce and fruitless attack on Great Britain. In passing it is to be noted that in Canada, at first, the terms were deemed too liberal; and the allowance of the Dutch language in schools and courts was deemed highly dangerous. On the opposite side, the pro-Boers, whose utterance has always been large in proportion to their number, mourned the destruction of a brave little nation at the hands of a selfish and un-

scrupulous power, to which lamentation was added the bitter outcry of the Irish party leaders. In Britain, and still more in the United States, two notes were audible in this anti-English cry; the lamentation unconsciously passed now and then into exultation over the fact as asserted that England and not the Boers had made the real surrender. England, having found herself unable to overcome the Boers, had practically conceded nearly all for which the Boers had begun the war, and had then assumed her usual pose of magnanimity; the Boers had not been really defeated. The Boers, however, at Vereeniging, in the resolution prefixed to their authorization of the surrender, put on record their own acknowledgment of complete defeat with their acceptance of terms of peace dictated by the British government. In the United States, with the large exception noted above, the peace was a welcome relief — its offered terms being deemed as honarable to England as they were generously helpful to England's recent foes.

On the Continent. — At Vienna the peace news was received with almost universal satisfaction. The Austrian Minister of Commerce expressed the opinion that under British rule trade in the Transvaal would be greatly developed to the benefit of Austria-Hungary and of all Europe. The leading Hungarian newspaper said, June 2: "The Boers will doubtless soon find that British ideas of freedom and toleration are more liberal than those which prevailed under the regime of republican Krügerism."

In Paris, the ministerial *Temps* and the *Journal des Debats* expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of peace. The *Temps*, however, viewed the situation in Cape Colony as menacing. The municipal council of Paris, June 2, adopted a resolution of sympathy with Mr. Krüger, "whose people have so valiently fought for right against might." This anti-English tone was general in the utterances of the French press, showing itself frequently in diminishing the importance of the extent of the victory. The more popular papers declared Great Britain a foe to mankind.

In Germany, while business circles were glad that the Boer war had ended, and were expecting to share in the revival of business due to increased financial confidence in London, nearly all the papers eulogized Boer valor and steadfastness, considered the result as a shameful victory of brute strength, and lamented that the gallant Boers had succumbed to an unrighteous and overwhelming power. The *Berliner Tageblatt* predicted that Great Britain, released from pressure in South Africa, would avail itself of its new freedom by pursuing a more decided foreign policy in other parts of the world, such as Morocco and Persia. This, however, it considered will not bring disturbance of the peace of the world, inasmuch as Britain's restored freedom of movement will render her rivals duly cautious. While the German press as a whole still holds its anti-English tone regarding the South African war, Count von Waldersee, at a dinner given him with other German officers in London by Lord Roberts, June 22, toasted King Edward and the British army — paying the army this high compliment: "We German soldiers know how difficult and arduous was the task the British army had to accomplish in South Africa, and that this task was accomplished with bravery, humanity and the utmost devotion to the country."

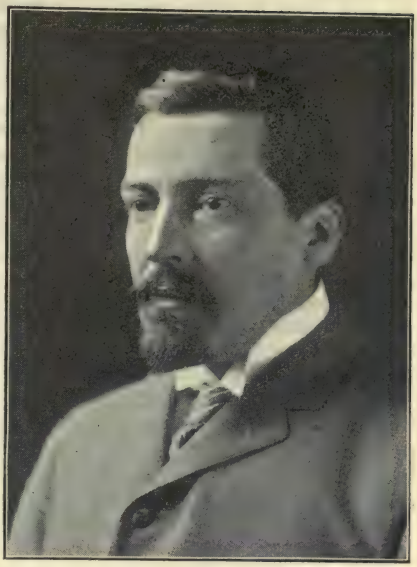
Recurring to the newspaper comments, it is observable that the general tone of the German press shows a deep disappointment at what seems the sudden ending of the war without either Britain's shameful defeat or a ruinous sapping of her strength. There is scarcely any attempt to conceal the fact that among the German people a hope had been widely cherished that the war would continue till England had been fatally weakened.

At The Hague, as in Holland generally, while there was satisfaction that the war had ended, there was a general regret at the loss of Boer independence. At Brussels, the pro-Boer *Independance Belge* strikes an unusual note in advising

the continental press to end its slandering of England. In Holland there was heard on all sides a complaint based on the assertion that the British government in the closing days of the war refused to allow the Boers in South Africa to communicate with their agents in Europe, thus excluding those agents from sharing in the negotiations. But as a large part of the work of these agents at European centres was to induce foreign governments to join forces with the Boers against Great Britain, while the agents carefully kept themselves out of danger, it would have been a strange policy for the British government to include these non-combatant fomenters of war in a conference of brave soldiers concerning terms of peace.

In Russia, where not public sentiment but the feeling and purpose of a closely-limited class finds expression, the newspapers of St. Petersburg did not disguise their regret at the tidings of peace. They are reported as even recognizing that Great Britain, freed from her entanglement in South Africa, may interfere with some movements of Russia in the East.

Effect on British Prestige. — Various opinions are expressed as to British loss or gain in prestige by the war and its result as a whole. These opinions on either side may in many cases be traced to sympathy. The first impression from sundry British disasters has doubtless been, in general, that the British had shown military incapacity in organization and inefficiency in the field; their historic strength had waned. Space is lacking here for the arguments on both sides of this question. It is to be said only that the highest expert testimony on the European continent — given by two field-marshals, one German, one Austrian — does not agree with the off-hand popular judgment. The Austrian field-marshal declares that "England's army may look back with justifiable pride upon its achievements;" that the usual diminution of efficiency during a war was not seen, but instead, an increase; and that "it must be admitted that the war has raised England's military prestige." From German officers of high rank has recently been heard the opinion that under all the circumstances of the war not any troops in the world could have done better. Military critics have declared that in all history no other nation has ever shown the capacity to transport 200,000 soldiers who could keep the field and win a war 6,000 miles from home.



SENOR CONCHA.

THE NEW COLOMBIAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

Miscellaneous. — Though the Dutch language is to be permitted in courts and schools when generally desired, the official language is to be English.

The concentration camps are to be converted into supply depots to provide the returning burghers with the means to rebuild and re-stock their farms — their wives and families meanwhile being maintained at the government's expense.

Commandant Kemp, Delarey's lieutenant, who did not surrender till June 11, states that the Boers in the field at the outset numbered 50,000.

British army mortality, except during the first twelve-month, was not as great

as has been usual in wars — the total mortality in the later months being only 30.03 per 1,000. In the last year of the American civil war the total mortality was 46.49 per 1,000, a reduction from the previous three years. In the Franco-Prussian war the total death-rate was 46 per 1,000; in a single day at Gravelotte the aggregate losses on both sides were about 45,000; exceeding the total loss in battle of Britons and Boers in the two and a half years of Mr. Krüger's war that was "to stagger humanity." Is war becoming less deadly? Of the total number of deaths in South Africa, 21,042; deaths in action or by wounds were 7,792, and deaths from disease 13,250.

Former president Krüger, according to a despatch from Brussels, June 11, had at last lowered the Transvaal colors in front of his house.

Lord Kitchener comes out of the war with high repute both as warrior and as peacemaker. He built 4,000 miles of blockhouse wire-fence, greatly interfering with the Boer style of migratory warfare; and immediately after the surrender he made a speech in which he won the friendship of the Boers by his noble tribute of respect for their bravery as soldiers. His services have been recognized and rewarded by King Edward's creating him viscount, June 4, and by his promotion to be a General. In Parliament, June 5, he was granted by a vote of 380 to 44 a gift of $250,000.

President Roosevelt, June 5, sent to the House of Representatives Secretary Hay's letter of June 3 to the Governor of Louisiana, summing up the main facts as to the shipment of mules from Chalmette to the British army in South Africa,

THE SIBERIAN COAL FIELDS NEAR VLADIVOSTOK.

and giving the rules of international usage as to sale of goods to parties at war. Secretary Hay's conclusion is: "There is no shadow of excuse for the claim that there has been any violation of the duties and obligations of neutrality on the part of this nation."

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Triple Alliance Renewed. — Notwithstanding the discussion and doubt regarding this alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, which has appeared in the press of three or four European countries, the renewal of the alliance was affected at Berlin, June 28, by the signing of a treaty by the imperial chancellor of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian and Italian ambassadors.

French Comment. — The late date of the signing prevents statement of European comment in general. The comment of two prominent Paris papers (June 29) is at hand, and illustrates the attitude of the two countries, France and Russia, which constitute the Dual Alliance popularly viewed as antagonist to the Dreibund. The *Temps* observes:—

> A tariff war is about to graft itself on this political alliance, and the future will teach us how far an economic war is compatible with diplomatic understanding. Recent developments have singularly modified, if not the cordiality and intimacy between the powers of the Triple Alliance, at least the efficacy and practical value of the league.

The *Journal des Debats* observes:—

> The Triple Alliance has been renewed under unfavorable conditions, and these should be taken into account not only in considering its present renewal, but with regard to the prospects of a further renewal of the alliance later.

The tone of these two Paris journals is noticeably cool and critical, conveying an evident though not discourteous estimate that the mighty Dreibund has no longer the practical efficiency of its early years, inasmuch as the Dual Alliance has neutralized its aggressiveness while its strength has been actually lessened by disagreements between the three powers regarding tariffs. Meanwhile, the Dual Alliance has gained strength through the increased friendliness between France and Italy. The *Journal* also quotes a significant declaration of the Italian foreign minister, Signor Prinetti, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies: "No military or diplomatic conventions will be appended to the new treaty."

European Opinion. — The opinion of Great Britain and other nations outside the Triple and the Dual alliances unquestionably is that the failure to renew the Triple Alliance would have been taken as indicative of an impending war. While this might have been an adequate reason for its renewal, other reasons are evident. One of these is that no one of the three nations comprised in the Dreibund would deem itself safe without increase of its armament if the alliance had not been renewed.

General Comment.—The military problem which was practically the chief element in both the present European alliances is now surpassed in vastness and complexity by a new element, the economical problem. In this the countries of the Triple Alliance are far more deeply concerned than those of the Dual, inasmuch as France has no surplus population to be provided for, and Russia has in Siberia vast spaces for expansion. In Italy the population has surpassed the food supply and the employment facilities, while in Germany and Austria-Hungary the limit is being approached. Emigration, organized and extensively developed, seems the remedy most likely to be first adopted, while more thorough and comprehensive remedies remain to be discerned and adopted. Meanwhile the three countries are averse to changing present military conditions.

Moreover, the Triple Alliance seems demanded by the presence of the Turk in southeastern Europe — a fact which constantly tempts Russia to lay hands on Constantinople where Britain no longer stands on guard.

AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Chinese Empire. — *Claims for Indemnity.* — At Washington, June 12, was received Minister Conger's confirmation of the acceptance by the foreign ministers at Peking of the general proposal of the United States government of a scaling down of the claims by the various nations for indemnity on account of the Boxer outbreak. Great Britain and Japan, however, do not share in this reduction as it is known that their legitimate expenditures were more than their original claims, whereas the expenditures of the other nations were somewhat less.

Another proposal of the United States dealing with a more serious difficulty — the question whether China should be allowed to pay the indemnity in silver at its value when the indemnity was agreed on, or be compelled to pay silver to an increased amount equivalent to payment in gold when as now silver had fallen in value — failed of adoption (pp. 370, 371). Not one of the powers could be brought to accept the American proposal. It is computed that at present rates of exchange the indemnity will thus be very heavily increased; and fear is expressed lest China be burdened beyond her financial capacity to the hindrance of financial reform and to the detriment of all foreign interests.

It is not to be believed that any European power is willing to see China thrown into confusion and brought to wreck, expecting to seize the opportunity to grasp territorial or other advantages; nevertheless, incidents occasionally reported suggest some such possibility.

Tientsin yet in Foreign Hands. — Nine months after the signing of the peace protocol the chief city of north China, larger than Liverpool and in the most densely peopled region of China's chief province, is still held under foreign sway by six allied military commanders. No United States soldiers are there. The reason for this continuance is not made known — whether a mutual jealousy, or a fear of Chinese uprising; but now and then new conditions for the evacuation are proposed by the commanders. It is reported that on June 28 the Russian minister to China informed the foreign diplomats that Russia would not discuss a new set of conditions proposed by the allied commanders for restoration of the city to the Chinese, but would agree only to an immediate and unconditional evacuation of the city. This step seems fully on the side of justice; yet the perhaps uncharitable question suggests itself whether the great northern neighbor is again acting the familiar part of China's natural protector and only friend.

Miscellaneous. — From the rebellion in South China no important tidings have come during the month.

The work of revising the Chinese tariff by commissioners from several nations has begun.

At Shanghai the French consul general has abandoned his claims over Chinese residents in the foreign settlement.

The claims of American missionaries and other American citizens are being investigated by American authorities.

The foreign university in Shansi province has been united with the native university according to the plan of the Rev. Dr. Richards, which the Confucianists had opposed, preferring that the two colleges should be rivals.

Dr. Tenney, director of education of Chihli province, an appointee of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, has begun establishing a college at the viceroy's seat, Paoting.

The efforts of a German firm to secure exclusive rights for sale of opium throughout the empire — offering to pay the government $15,000,000 a year — appear to have failed, the better class of officials, especially the Yang-tse viceroys, being opposed to it. The Germans, however, said to have the support of their legation and the Russo-Chinese bank, were still negotiating for the immense privilege which would carry political advantages.

The Peking-Shan-hai-Kwan railway appears to be still in the possession of the British railway administration, while Russia retains the Shan-hai-Kwan-Niu-Chwang line thereby strengthening her hold on Manchuria.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE CUBAN PRESIDENT AT HAVANA.

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Fifty-seventh Congress. — *Senate.* — On June 3, the Senate bill providing a form of civil government for the Philippines was passed by a vote of 48 to 30. It had been under debate nearly two months. One Democratic Senator (McLaurin of South Carolina) voted with the majority. Three Senators elected as Republicans (Hoar of Massachusetts, Mason of Illinois, and Wellington of Maryland) voted against the bill. In a conference of committees of Senate and House held June 30 this bill was rejected and the House bill of similar title was adopted, with some amendments.

On June 13 President Roosevelt sent to Congress a message urging the passage of a bill for reciprocity with Cuba. In the message the President recalls passages in his message of last December and in messages of President McKinley, in which reciprocity with Cuba is commended as a policy to which we are committed by every consideration of honor and expediency. The President, dealing with the objection raised by opponents of reciprocity, that a reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar would benefit the American sugar refiners, not the agricultural producers, says that "provision can and should be made which will guarantee us against this possibility, without having recourse to a measure of doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate. In my judgment," he continues, "no American industry will be hurt, and many American industries will be benefited by the proposed action. It is to our advantage as a nation that the growing Cuban market should be controlled by American producers. . . There are few brighter pages in American history than the page which tells of our dealings with Cuba during the last four years. . . . It is earnestly to be hoped that we will complete in the same spirit the record so well begun, and show in our dealings with Cuba that steady continuity of policy which it is

essential for our nation to establish in foreign affairs if we desire to play well our part as a world power."

On June 19 the Spooner Isthmian Canal bill was passed by the Senate. By the bill the President is authorized to secure a satisfactory title to the property of the Panama Canal Company, and to acquire from the government of Colombia all territorial rights and jurisdiction to operate a canal from Colon to Panama, and, these rights secured, to construct a canal from ocean to ocean. But should the President find it impossible to make satisfactory arrangements with Colombia and the Panama Canal Company, then he is to undertake the construction of a canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, from Greytown to Brito. A canal commission is authorized, of seven members, four of whom at least must be men skilled in engineering, one an officer of the army, and one an officer of the navy. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to issue bonds of $130,000,000 for a popular loan, to meet the cost of construction, the bonds to be each for $20 or multiples of that sum. The vote on the bill was 67 to 6. A committee of three was then named to confer with a like committee from the House of Representatives.

The conference was held June 25. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) of the House committee, proposed an amendment to limit to six months the time within which the President should determine the validity of the title to the Panama route; but the amendment was rejected. Then the bill was approved without change.

House of Representatives. — In reporting to the House, June 25, the result of the conference upon the Isthmian Canal bill, Mr. Hepburn made the following statement: "The effect of the action of the conferrees, if approved by the House, will be to eliminate all of the provisions of the bill as passed by the House, and enact into legislation all of the provisions of the Senate amendment." The next day the House, by a vote of 252 to 8, adopted the conference report. Mr. Hepburn, in moving the adoption of the report, said that in doing so he "desired to say that he had not in the slightest degree changed his belief in the wisdom of the House of Representatives on the 9th of last January" (when the House voted for the Nicaragua route). The remarks made by other representatives in giving their vote for the bill are worthy of record. Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.), one of the conferrees, believed that more time should have been taken to investigate the Darien route, but as the question was one of a choice between the Nicaragua and Panama routes, he favored the latter. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.) said he would rather pay $500,000,000 for a canal at Nicaragua than $25,000 for one at Panama; but he would rather have one at Panama than none at all. Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) considered the substitution of Panama for Nicaragua the monumental blunder of this Congress.

On the same day, June 26, the House passed the bill for civil government in the Philippines. The vote stood 141 to 97, one Republican (Mr. McCall of Massachusetts) voting with the opposition.

The Philippine government bill was adopted by both houses of Congress on the last day of the session, July 1, and was signed by the President. It provides that within two years after completion of a census of the islands, if in the meantime a condition of peace and good order shall have existed, the President shall through the Philippine Commission order a general election of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of such parts of the islands as are not inhabited by Moros or by pagan tribes. This assembly shall have the right to elect two members of the Philippine Commission, and shall exercise powers analagous to those of organized Territories of the United States. The amount of land that may be held by any corporation is limited to 1,024 hectares. These are stringent provisions limiting holdings of mining lands.

Congress adjourned without enacting any measure for relief of Cuba. The most notable bills that became laws were the Isthmian Canal bill; the bill (passed in March) establishing a Philippine reve-

nue system, and the civil government bill for the Philippines; the bill for exclusion of Chinese laborers; that providing for irrigation of arid lands; and the war revenue repeal bill. No law was passed for the repression of anarchism, nor for admission of the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona; but the bill for that purpose stands on the Senate docket as "unfinished business," and will be taken up on December 10.

The total appropriations voted during the session amounted to over $800,000,000, distributed as follows:

Agriculture	$5,208,960
Army	91,530,136
Diplomatic and Consular	1,9 7,525
District of Columbia	8,647,526
Fortifications	7,298 955
Indians	9,143,902
Legislative, etc.	25,398,381
Military Academy	2,027,324
Navy	78,678,963
Pension	139,842,230
Postoffice	138,436,598
River and Harbor (exclusive of contracts authorized)	26,726,442
Sundry Civil	60 125,359
Deficiencies	28,039,911
Miscellaneous	2,600,000
Isthmian Canal	50,130,000
Permanent annual appropriations	123,921,220
Grand total	$800,193,837

The total last year was $730,338,575.

Illinois.— *A Giant Watchmaking Plant.* — The directors of the National Watch Factory Company of Elgin voted on June 27 to increase the present output, 2,200 movements a day, to about 4,000. The number of employes will be increased by 1,500, making the whole number nearly 4,000. Last year the factory produced 660,000 movements, of which ten per cent were exported. With the proposed enlargement the product will be about a million and a quarter movements.

Sanitorium Patients Burned to Death. — In the sanitorium conducted by the St. Luke Society, in Chicago, a fire broke out in the afternoon of June 9 and twelve men and one woman lost their lives, while thirty were injured more or less seriously. The inmates were for the most part dipsomaniacs, or persons addicted to the use of drugs. On the fifth floor were many patients suffering from delirium tremens, and others maniacal from the use of drugs. Some of them were strapped upon their beds. One of the patients was Alderman Kent, who for years had been blind. He was restrained by a straight jacket and his hands were made fast to a belt around his waist. His dead body was found in one of the rooms of the fifth floor.

New York.— *A Combination of National Banks.* — The North American Trust Company of New York is promoting a combination of national banks throughout the country, to include one such bank in every State capital and every financial centre. A charter has been obtained in New Jersey, where the taxes will amount to only one per cent on $5,000,000 capital. The parent institution will not receive deposits, confining its operations to investment of its capital and surplus. The first step in the scheme will be the purchase of a strong New York City national bank, the officers of which will be the executive of the combination. The new corporation will not bid for custom by offering high interest on deposits. But it will be able to deal liberally with its patrons in the exchange of checks and the cashing of drafts with bills of lading attached; and it will avoid unnecessary accumulation of balances in any bank, when they can be employed with profit in another section. Except in the case of the large New York bank, only a bare controlling interest in the banks comprised in the combination will be acquired. The central idea of the scheme is to utilize to its fullest extent the large credit of such an institution by means of small capitalizations throughout the country.

The Beef Trust Enjoined. — On June 4 Judge Chester, at Albany, granted an injunction restraining several beef-packing companies of the West from doing business in the State in violation of the provisions of the State anti-trust law. The managers of the companies are forbidden to fix the prices to be charged for meat, and from agreeing among themselves as to the supply of meat to be brought into the State by them. Counsel for the companies, on being advised of the issuance of the injunction, said that the court's order would be implicitly obeyed. "But," he added, "there is one

suggestion that is perfectly obvious. Until we can get steers that are fattened on corn at less than sixty cents per bushel, it is unreasonable to expect that beef can be bought at the same prices which prevailed when corn was worth less than thirty cents per bushel. Many people thought that when the grass-fed cattle came in the situation would be relieved. This is partly true, but only to a limited extent, because carcasses of grass-fed cattle will not bear transportation to distant points."

Texas. — *The Oil Field.* — Financial men, in judging the future of the Texas oil region, have studied the action and attitude of the Standard Oil Company, and have tried to account for the apparent indifference of the Standard in the face of the enormous yield of the Beaumont wells. Can it be that an early failure of the wells is anticipated? That explanation is given by an official (unnamed) of the Standard Company to a reporter of the New York *Tribune.* The area, within which are comprised the Beaumont wells, measures only eighty acres; outside of it, borings yield no results. Some of the wells yielded enormously at first, one of them as much as 70,000 gallons a day. But how long will so small a field continue to yield at that rate? Experience elsewhere proves that soon the wells will be exhausted. A "gusher" will give 30,000 gallons a day for a few weeks, and then will yield only a few hundred gallons to the pump.

The Philippines. — *Friars' Lands and Church Properties.* — The instructions given by the Secretary of War to Governor Taft for his guidance in negotiating with the church authorities at Rome for the acquisition by the United States of the property rights of the friars and the church in the Philippines, were made public June 6. Governor Taft is directed to state fully and frankly to the other side in the negotiations the fundamental principle of American government regarding the relations between Church and State — that each is entirely free from control or interference by the other. During Spanish rule the Church was virtually the agent of the State in the matter of public instruction and public charities, and has acquired large properties, held for these public uses. In the interest of Church and State there has to be a readjustment and rearrangement in those departments. The friars have incurred the hostility of the people and they are excluded by the people both from their possessions and from their curacies. The American government desires to extinguish, on terms of full and fair compensation, the title of the religious orders in large tracts of agricultural land. But it would not be for the interest of the people were the money paid for those lands to be used for an attempted restoration of the friars to their former parishes. That means that the friars are to be completely withdrawn.

Besides the property rights of the religious orders, Governor Taft is to strive for a settlement of property rights or claims of the Catholic Church. These rights and claims are specified in the sixth, seventh, and eighth clauses of the instructions as follows:—

Sixth. — The titles to the great amount of church lands and buildings in the islands, other than those of the religious orders, and now apparently owned by the State, should be settled fairly.

Seventh. — Provision should be made for ascertaining what rentals, if any, ought to be paid for convents and other church buildings, which have been occupied by United States troops during the insurrection, this being, of course, subject to further specification by Congress.

Eighth. — The rights and obligations remaining under the various specific trusts for education and charity, which are now in doubt and controversy, ought to be settled by agreement if possible, rather than by the slow and frequently disastrous processes of litigation, so that the beneficent purposes of these foundations may not fail.

The intricate problems sketched in those three paragraphs are plainly not such as Governor Taft could be expected to settle and determine in a stay of two or three weeks at Rome. In pursuance of the instructions from the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft made to the committee of five cardinals appointed by the Pope

these five propositions, which were published June 13:—

First.— Purchase of the lands of the friars the price to be fixed by arbitration.

Second. — The arbiters to decide the indemnity which the Americans will pay for occupation of ecclesiastical buildings.

Third. — The above propositions absolutely conditional on the withdrawal of the friars.

Fourth. — If the other propositions are accepted, the Americans propose to give a deed or by law to grant a patent to ecclesiastical buildings on public land.

Fifth. — To settle by compromise or arbitration the several trusts for schools, hospitals, etc., claimed on the one hand by the civil, on the other by the church authorities.

Duplicity of Insurrectos. — The former insurgent, General Malvar, when called as a witness in the investigation of the charges brought by Major Gardener concerning conditions in Tayabas province, June 18, gave testimony which caused considerable surprise. Tayabas province, he said, was one of his strongholds, every municipality in the province obeyed him.

The people in the towns "obeyed the orders issued by the Americans, as well as his own orders." They would send supplies to Malvar's men, and then, after a few days, would inform the Americans that the supplies had gone out; this by Malvar's order; "that they might not be suspected by the Americans of disloyalty." Every body of insurgents in the province was supported by the town to which it belonged.

Sultan of Baclod Defiant. — Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, having written to the Sultan of Baclod, in Mindanao, a letter in which he set forth the intentions of the American authorities, and assured the Sultan that the Americans had no desire of interfering with the religion, polygamy, or the property rights of the Moros, received from him this defiant answer:—

We ask you to retire to Malabang; we do not want you in the Lake Lanao district unless you will join our religion and adopt our customs. In case you do not so retire all the dattos will make war on you, because here there is but one religion, that of Stamboul.

Cost of the War. — In answer to a resolution of the Senate, passed April 17, the Secretary of War submitted to that body on June 19 a statement of the cost of the war in the Philippines (on account of the army) from May, 1898, to April 30, 1902, summarized as follows:

	Expended.	Liabilities.
Fiscal year 1898 (two months..... May and June).....	$ 2,686,850	—
Fiscal year 1899.....	26,230,673	—
Fiscal year 1900.....	50,869,543	—
Fiscal year 1901.....	55,567,422	$ 12
Fiscal year 1902 (ten months..... July to April, inclusive).....	34,499,022	473,060
Totals.....	$169,853,512	$473,072

Much valuable property, as ships, lighters, and the like; also horses and mules, wagons, harness, clothing, equipage, and ordnance; medical, signal, and engineer supplies, the cost of which is included in the above account of expenditure, still remains on hand in the Philippine Islands for use; and parts of these supplies are being reshipped home. The Secretary also notes that not all of the expense of last year should be charged to the account of "military operations," for the troops must needs have been paid and maintained whether they were in the Philippines or elsewhere. Very soon the force in the Philippines will be reduced to 18,000.

Soldiers Captured by Ladrones. — On Memorial Day, while a sergeant, two corporals, and four privates of the Fifth Cavalry at Binangonan, Rizal province, Luzon, were decorating the graves of American soldiers, a number of ladrones attacked the town and captured the seven Americans and also the local presidente, his secretary, a physician, and other leading men of the place. The ladrones with the captives made all haste into the mountains, but four of the Filipinos escaped and made their way to the town of Morong. The ladrones captured a large quantity of dynamite in the quarries at Binangonan. Troops and constabulary were dispatched in pursuit of the marauders. A telegram from Manila dated June 20 reports the capture of Pedro Feleiz, leader of this band of ladrones. In the telegram it is stated that by order of Feleiz the seven American soldiers had been hacked in

pieces. When captured, Feleiz was suffering from a wound. Feleiz is also implicated in the capture of the presidente of Cainta and the greater part of the police force of that place on March 4.

Trial of Major Glenn. — A cable dispatch of June 6 from Manila reported the conclusion of the court-martial trial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, charged with torture of Filipinos in the island of Samar. The verdict was not announced. The defense maintained the innocuousness of the "water cure" and that the process is often used by the police here at home to extort information. Then, the guide so treated by Major Glenn, was a traitor, and, under the laws of war, worthy of death. Major Glenn himself underwent the "water cure" before he administered it to the guide, and in exactly the same manner.

The Cholera Epidemic. — On June 13 was published at Washington a report on cholera in the islands by Lieutenant-Colonel Heizeman, head ot the medical department in the Philippines. The report is dated April 15. The cases of cholera in Manila to that date numbered 275, deaths 215; outside of the city, cases 453, deaths 308. The only cases among American soldiers were three at Nueva Caceres. Manila was quarantined against all other points; house to house inspections were made, and distilled water was provided; the Farola district of Manila, "most unsanitary place in the city," was burned; twenty-eight army medical officers were detailed to duty with the Manila board of health.

Labor Interests. — *Anthracite Miners' Strike.* — The month ended without any indications of settlement or compromise between the Miners' Union and the mining companies (p. 380). On June 2 went into effect the order of the Miners' Union calling out the engineers and the pumpmen employed by the companies. The number of men who, on that day, obeyed the order and quit the mines was, according to the report of President Mitchell, 4,330, while 936 stood by their employers and continued at work. It was believed that the companies, with the force of men available, would be unable to save the mines from being flooded with water. But the employers declared that they would have no difficulty in working the pumps, and that on the day the engineers and pumpmen went out the discharge of water from the works was very near to the normal quantity of 368,000 gallons a minute.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, June 4, at the instance of Oscar S. Straus, its president, who is also a member of the National Civic Federation, adopted a resolution to call the attention of President Roosevelt to Chap. 1,065 of the laws of the United States, which provides for "a tender of arbitration by a commission," and if that arbitration is rejected, then for an investigation by such commission, "to the end that the public may be relieved from loss and injury." Of this resolution, President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad said: "Of course I do not believe that President Roosevelt will be foolish enough to take it seriously."

On June 9, Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, was in New York City, commissioned by President Roosevelt to confer with the representatives of the Miners' Union and of the mining companies. On that day he had a conference of two hours with John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers. When asked the purpose of his visit to the city, Mr. Wright said he was simply carrying out the provisions of the law governing his bureau. By law the Commissioner of Labor is "specially charged to investigate the causes of and facts leading to all controversies and disputes between the employer and the employe . . . . which tend to interfere with the welfare of the people; also to make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or by either House of Congress." The next day Mr. Wright had a conference with two of the principal officers of the mining companies, and the day after (June 11) continued his quest for data in a conference with two presidents of coal

railroad companies and with one independent coal operator.

On June 18, an official call was issued from the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America for a general convention of the order, to be held on July 17 at Indianapolis. The convention was to decide whether the bituminous coal workers should be summoned to go out on strike as a means of supporting the strike of the anthracite workers. A majority of votes in the convention sufficed to order the strike. The bituminous coal workers in the Union number about 200,000.

On June 22, President Mitchell gave out an elaborate detailed statement of the case of the striking mine workers. The strike was at that date entering on the seventh week of its existence, yet this is the first presentation to the public of the miners' grievances. Mr. Mitchell alleges as the reason for this delay the unwillingness of himself and of the leaders of the Union "to utter any word or to take any position that would impede or embarrass easy reconciliation with the coal operators." The persons employed at the anthracite mines are employed, he says, never more than two hundred days in a year, and their average pay is $1.42 a day of ten hours. He contrasts this pittance of the workers with the large profits made by the operators — profits far larger than they are made to appear in the companies' statements, owing to their close relationship with the coal-carrying railroads. But a just notion of the statement cannot be conveyed in few words. The concluding paragraph is: —

> Conscious of the great responsibility resting upon us, apprehensive of the danger threatening our commercial supremacy should the coal miners of the entire United States become participants in this struggle, we repeat our proposition to arbitrate all questions in dispute; and if our promises are wrong, if our position is untenable, if our demands cannot be sustained by facts and figures, we will again return to the mines, take up our tools of industry, and await the day when we shall have a more righteous cause to claim the approval of the American people.

President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and spokesman of the mining combination, said it was not necessary to discuss Mitchell's statement. No reply to it would, he thought, be made.

On June 28, the strike had lasted seven weeks, and the losses to all the parties concerned in it were estimated at $40,000,000, viz.: To operators, $17,730,000; mine workers, $8,800,000, and other mine employes, $2,195,000; business men in coal regions, $3,500,000; cost of maintaining coal and iron police, $480,000; cost of maintaining non-union workers, $115,000; damage to mines and machinery, $1,800,000.

Trade and Industries. — *Export of Manufactured Goods.* — Manufactures of iron and steel excepted, the exportation of manufactures during the eleven months ending with May, 1902, is greater than that of the same period of any previous year. It amounted to $371,647,600. In the same eleven months of last year it was $378,533,496. A difference of $6,885,887 in favor of 1901. For the eleven months of 1902 the exports of steel and iron manufactures were $90,780,571, but in 1901 they were for the same months $109,483,827, or $18,703,256 greater than in the present year. Hence it would appear that the exports of manufactures other than iron and steel are $11,817,369 greater in these eleven months of 1902 than in the same eleven months of 1901. The exports of those other manufactures in eleven months of 1902 were $280,867,038, against $269,049,669 in eleven months of 1901.

Output of Iron Ore. — The iron ore produced in the United States in 1901 was 28,887,479 long tons, a gain of 5 per cent on the previous year, but of 49 per cent over the year 1898. The largest production of iron ore officially reported to date from any other country is 18,667,950 long tons, mined in Germany and Luxemburg in 1900; and 18,031,957 mined in Great Britain in 1882. Notwithstanding the vast home production, the United States in 1901 imported 966,950 long tons, value

$1,659,273, an increase in quantity of 7.7 per cent over the imports of the year 1900. These statistics were compiled by the United States Geological Survey.

Coal Production. — An official report published by the United States Geological Survey shows the production of anthracite and bituminous coal in this country to have been, in 1901, 292,240,758 short tons, valued at $348,813,831. The increase over the previous year was 358,931 tons in quantity and $41,922,467 in value, the increase in quantity being 8 per cent and in value 13.6 per cent. Most of the increase was in anthracite. It amounted to 17.5 per cent in quantity of anthracite produced and 31 per cent in value. The increase in the production of other kinds of coal was, in quantity, about 6 per cent, and in value a little less than 7 per cent.

Petroleum Displacing Coal. —Practical tests made by the Morse Iron Works and the Drydock Company at New York appear to prove conclusively that oil is a better fuel than coal for steam making. With oil a steady and uniform heat can be maintained under the boiler for any required time. With coal the heat of the furnace is constantly changing. Coal fires have to be banked when steam is not needed. An oil fire can be stopped and started again at a minute's notice. The labor required in running an oil fire is less. With coal fires there is constant shoveling. With liquid fuel the oil is sprayed into the furnace by the action of a pump, which is regulated according to the actual need. And oil is a cheaper fuel than coal, when petroleum can be had in New York at $1.05 a barrel, the present price. When Texas oil is made available, its cost in New York will not be over 60 cents a barrel. The cost of making steam with oil fuel will then be about half that of making steam with coal. A fleet of eight tank steamers to ply between Port Arthur, Tex., and New York will soon be in commission to supply fuel petroleum to the city. These steamers will make the round trip in about 21 days.

Freight Rates English and American.— A writer in the London *Times*, while conceding that the average ton-mile rate of English railways for goods traffic is higher than that of American railways, will not admit the inference that therefore in England the charge for a specified quantity of freight carried a specified distance is higher than for a similar quantity of similar traffic carried a similar distance in the United States. On the contrary the English rates are much lower. He compares the rates charged by the great Northeastern Railway of England with those charged by "one of the largest railway corporations in the Eastern States" upon a consignment of five tons of miscellaneous articles (a collection and delivery excluded) carried between two stations forty-two miles apart (which exceeds the average length of haul in England) and finds the charges per ton to be as follows in shillings and pence:

Article of Merchandise	American. Rate S.	American. Rate D.	English. Rate S.	English. Rate D.
Bricks (common)	12	2	4	6
Cement	8	5	5	10
Flour in sacks	7	6	6	8
Malt in bags	7	6	7	1
Oil Cake	7	6	6	8
Potatoes in bags	8	5	8	3
Plates and bars (iron and steel)	8	5	5	0
Stone, rough, building	8	5	4	2
Ale	12	2	10	0

Miscellaneous. — *Admiral Dewey's Testimony.* — The Admiral of the Navy was before the Senate committee on the Philippines June 26, to testify concerning his relations with Aguinaldo and Aguinaldo's people. Admiral Dewey said emphatically that he never had recognized Aguinaldo's government. He had no need of aid from the Filipinos. The Spaniards would have surrendered Manila after their fleet had been destroyed, but their commander said that "his honor demanded that a few shots be fired; so I had to fire and kill a few people," said the Admiral, "but the Spaniards did not fire." But why did Admiral Dewey give arms to Aguinaldo's people? Because the Filipinos were our friends and were helping us. The Admiral had no troops to land, and he knew that the more closely the city was invested the easier it would be to take it when American troops should arrive.

The Admiral's testimony was continued the next day, June 27. Being asked whether he did not know that Aguinaldo was working for the independence of his country, the Admiral replied: "No, I did not believe it. I believe he was there for gain, for loot, for money, and that independence never entered his head."

Our Foreign-born Population. — The Census report of the year 1900 showed the number of persons of Italian birth resident in the United States to be about 485,000, or one Italian-born person to 190 of the whole population. The total foreign-born population is a little over 10,460,000, one twenty-sixth of them of Italian birth. A writer in *The Chautauquan* presents as follows the proportion of nationalities which have contributed in eighty years prior to 1900 the grand total of 19,115,221 immigrants to our population: —

Germany, over one-fourth	5,009,280
Ireland, exceeding one-fifth	3,869,268
Great Britain, one-fifth	3,026,207
Norway and Sweden, about one-fifteenth	1,246,312
Canada and Newfoundland	1,049,939
Italy	1,040,457
Austria-Hungary	1,027,195
All other countries about one-tenth	1,919,661

Railroad Casualties. — A bulletin of the Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the three months ended December 31, 1901, 274 persons killed in train accidents and 2,089 injured. Other railroad accidents, such as befel employes while at work and passengers in entering or alighting from trains, brings the total up to 813 persons killed and 10,233 injured.

Manila to Teach Civic Honesty to Washington. — In the annals of the American Academy Mr. William Dudley Foulke of the United States Civil Service Commission foresees a beneficial reflex action upon the government at home of the merit system of appointing to office which is now established in the Philippines. The example set in the Philippines of good methods successfully administered, "is sure to beget good results when contrasted with the inefficency and corruption" prevailing at home. We shall see history repeating itself and the United States taught by its Phillippine possessions as England was taught by her Indian possessions the secret of honest and efficient administration. The beginnings of civil service reform came from Calcutta to London; "it is not impossible nor unreasonable to expect that its perfect consummation may come from Manila to Washington."

A Check to Automobile Racing. — In consequence of the fatal results of a speed test trial of automobile carriages near Grant City, Staten Island, N. Y., on the last day of May, when an electric motor car, "running wild" on the Southfield boulevard, which was fringed with thousands of spectators, veered to one side of the roadway and plunged through the ranks of the people there massed, killing outright one person and fatally or seriously injuring many more. The governors of the Automobile Club of America, a few days after, passed a resolution of regret for the disaster, and declaring that hereafter they "will not hold, or consent to the holding of, such contests by the club," on public highways.

Increase of Wages. — The average wage per person in the United States since 1850, according to the Census reports, is as follows:

1900	$438
1890	445
1880	347
1870	377
1860	289
1850	247

American Birth-rate Falling. — Statistics published by Dr. George J. Engelmann in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* show that the number of births in American families has been steadily declining since 1600, and is now rapidly approaching the statistical level of France. Dr. Engelmann's observations are based upon 1,700 cases in private and dispensary practise in St. Louis, and the study of 2,038 cases from the genealogical records of Massachusetts. Among the laboring classes he finds that 21.2 per cent of American-born married women are childless and among the so-called higher classes 23.6 per cent. The average number of chil-

dren born to each women is small and has been steadily growing smaller. At the present time among the laboring classes of St. Louis, at any rate, it has fallen to slightly over two, and among other Americans it is only 1.8. Another investigator in Massachusetts, taking the census of 1895 as a basis, estimates that among American-born married women in that State 20.2 per cent are childless. Among the foreign-born married women the portion childless is only 11.02 per cent.

Cremation's Slow Progress. — During the twenty-five years ending with 1900 the number of incinerations in the United States amounted to 13,281. At the end of 1900 there were twenty-six crematoriums in operation. As the burials in the United States exceed a million a year, it will be seen that the proportion of those annually dying who are incinerated is thus far very small.

CANADA.

Dominion Matters.— Much rejoicing was manifested at the beginning of June throughout the Dominion over the conclusion of hostilities in South Africa. The subsequent tidings from London of the serious illness of King Edward and the postponement of the coronation occasioned expressions of deep concern in all localities. Premier Laurier started for London on the evening of June 12. On the 25th, as reported by cable, he had a long conference with Mr. Chamberlain in the Colonial Secretary's private room at the House of Commons.

Prosperity.— The monthly statements of Canadian banks, almost without exception, give evidence of a full tide of prosperity flowing over the country. Deposits increase and the total amount, including sums in savings banks, runs nearly to a hundred million pounds sterling. Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who, near the end of June had just returned from a trip over the lines of the company, expressed much satisfaction with the progress that has been made throughout the western portion of the Dominion, says the Boston *Transcript*: "The description of Canada's growth in the last decade is a stimulating story of increase in exports and imports and in bank deposits, of bountiful harvests and of growth in industrial enterprises. It is easy to apprehend that the agricultural wealth of the country is enormous. Immense cultivated areas furnish grain for the miller, fruit and vegetables for the canner, beef, pork and mutton, and cream for the butter and cheese factories. It seems that Canada's forests are now regarded as one of the chief sources for the supply of pulp wood for the paper industry of the world; and on her famous fisheries rest many important industries. Great deposits of the finest iron are recently reported, while good lead, asbestos, nickel, copper, silver and mica mines are being opened up in all directions." A summary of the mineral production in Canada for 1901 gives a total of $69,407,031, or $4,900,000 greater than for 1900. The Yukon gold output is placed at $18,000,000.

Immigration. — It was reported from Ottawa, June 5, that returns of immigration arrivals in Canada for eleven months of the current fiscal year show a great increase, particularly in those from Britain and the United States. The total for the year is placed at 65,000, as against 49,149 in 1901. For the eleven months the figures are: From Britain, 14,209; from the continent of Europe, 18,248; from the United States, 21,377. In the twelve months of last year these returns were respectively 11,810, 19,352, and 17,987. The entries for free land in the West have outrun those of previous years. Last year they were 8,167, and this year they already total over ten thousand. A party of 230 Welsh settlers arrived in Montreal on June 24 from Liverpool on their way to the Northwest, where homesteads have been reserved for them at Saltcoats, Assiniboia. A society has been formed in France to promote emigration to Canada.

Trade Conference. — A conference of

QUEBEC—THE CITADEL FROM THE RIVER.

delegates from Canadian boards of trade occurred in Toronto early in June. Resolutions on the subjects of imperial defense and a trade preference on the part of England toward the colonies provoked warm discussions. It was made evident that delegates from Quebec — not including, however, those of the Montreal Board of Trade — did not like the idea of being made liable to send men or money to assist England in foreign wars in addition to paying for home defense. One of the speakers made "a very loud argument" for Canadian independence. Some of the speakers on the question of preference, "after giving much advice to the Old Country," says the Toronto *Monetary Times*, "came perilously near making a breach of both taste and tact by urging that as Canada had given her a voluntary preference in our tariff, she should give us a preference in her markets." A resolution was passed calling for an adequate commercial representation of Canada in London, by means of a depot where Canadian products, Canadian lands, Canadian industries, can be explained to Englishmen by competent Canadians. A strong word was said about the importance of the metric system to commerce.

The Gaynor-Greene Case. — The case of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene, fugitives from the justice of the United States (p. 385), was up before Justice Andrews of Quebec, on June 21, who rendered judgment rejecting the petitions for writs of certiorari, quashing the writs of habeas corpus, and ordering that the prisoners be remanded to the jailer of Montreal, there to be dealt with. On writs of habeas corpus issued on the 20th and 21st by Judge Caron, the case was again in the Superior Court on the 28th. The ensuing day a legal argument was conducted before Justice Andrews to determine whether the extradition proceedings should be conducted in Quebec or in Montreal. Messrs. Macmaster, Stuart, Dunn, and Dandurand appeared for the United States government in support of the action taken by Commissioner Lafontaine of Montreal in issuing the warrant, and the Hon. Jules Tessier, Messrs. Alex Taschereau and Cannon appeared for the defendants. Mr. Macmaster, after having gone over some of the preliminaries bear-

ing upon the case, stated that the writs of habeas corpus issued were uncalled for and invalid, and made a motion to have the said writs quashed and the certiorari matter dismissed. Mr. Taschereau requested a delay of six days in order to make a reply, as he declared Mr. Macmaster had been accorded a delay of ten days to prepare for his motion. Proceedings were deferred until Friday, July 4.

Ontario. — *The Elections.*— The complete returns of the recent elections (p. 386) show that the Ross government is sustained by a majority of four, the figures being — Liberals 51; Conservatives 47. This is a serious reduction of the former majority, but it may indicate a reaction of sentiment among the Liberals themselves, rather than any substantial gain for the Conservatives. "The Ontario Liberals generally have, contrary to the traditions of their party, gone in for high protective duties and for Provincial subsidies on a large number of manufactured articles. The Conservatives are so thoroughly committed to these policies, that they had to make their campaign on apparently exaggerated charges of political corruption." Possibly the Ontario Liberals are beginning to return to the traditions of their party.

Riot in Toronto. — An attempt made by the Toronto Street Railway Company to run their cars with men hired to take the places of striking motormen and conductors, on June 22, was met with violence. Stones, sticks, eggs, and stale vegetables were the weapons adopted by the strike sympathizers to prevent the railway company from giving a service. Several of the imported men were roughly handled by the mob. After the strike had been brought to an end, the men celebrated their victory by a parade through the principal streets. The compromise signed provides that the wage scale recently fixed by the Company "shall stand until July 1. In the meantime the employes may hold a meeting to be called under the auspices of the board of trade committee, and if the majority of the regular and relief men vote by ballot to substitute the scale of eighteen cents per hour for the first year of service and twenty cents thereafter, the company will substitute it for the present scale."

Quebec. — *A "National Fete."* — The celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the St. Jean de Baptiste Society took place at Quebec, June 23, and was participated in by French Canadians from every centre of Canada and the New England States. The day was inaugurated by a parade, which was viewed by fully 75,000 people, 25,000 of this number being strangers. The principal feature of the celebration was an open-air mass, celebrated by Archbishop Begin of Quebec. It is described as a magnificent spectacle and one that will live long in the memory of the 50,000 who saw it. A cablegram from Pope Leo referred to the day as the "national fete."

An Anti-Imperial Meeting. — On St. Jean Baptiste day (see above) what is described as an "anti-imperial" meeting was held at Drummondville, at which 5,000 people were present. A resolution was passed in opposition to Canada taking part in England's wars, on both economic and national (French-Canadian) grounds. The *Monetary Times* (Toronto) says: "If the meeting was entitled to speak for French Canadians, it could not claim to express the voice of the majority of Canadians of different national origins."

Prince Edward Island.— A sulphur shower, to the thickness of half an inch, was reported to have fallen at Cape Wolff during the night of June 6. All pools, ponds and rivers were covered. It was thought that the yellow powder had been carried in the air from Martinique or St. Vincent. But a little later London papers described two or three similar falls which occurred in England early in June, and declared that microscopic examination proved that the particles were the pollen of pine trees. "There can be little doubt," says the New York *Tribune*, "that the explanation here given applies also to the

Prince Edward Island story, especially as showers of pollen have been observed in the United States repeatedly."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Bond-Blaine Treaty.— While in Canada early in June, on his way to attend the coronation services in London, Premier Bond expressed an expectation that, as a result of the conference of colonial Prime Ministers to be held in London, Canada will withdraw her protest against the ratification of the Bond-Blaine Treaty (Vol. XI., p. 610), and that this action will enable him to resume independent negotiations concerning reciprocity in the fishery matter with the United States. Hon. A. B. Morine, however, leader of the opposition in Newfoundland legislature, said in Montreal on the 20th (as reported) that it would be "a mistake to think that the Bond-Blaine Treaty as arranged would be to the advantage of Newfoundland. While the island would be greatly benefited by it in securing a market in the United States, concessions would have to be made greater than the benefits received. But the chief reason," said Mr. Morine, "why the treaty should not be discussed at present is that it would prevent the question of confederation being considered as a live issue. There cannot be any doubt that the United States would be willing to make greater concessions to a small colony like Newfoundland than it would to any province of the Dominion. But they would not contribute to the good of the country in the future, and on this account Sir Wilfrid Laurier should not at the approaching conference grant permission to Premier Bond to confer with the Government of the United States."

Confederation.— Expressions of the two Newfoundland statesmen (quoted above) repeating the proposed union of the colony with the Canadian federation are of interest. Premier Bond says that annexation to Canada "is not a practical issue at the present time." Mr. Morine says: —

In sentiment I am in favor of confederation, and am positive that it is bound to come, and would come in the near future, if satisfactory terms could be arranged. This, as far as I have been able to see, is the attitude of the greater number of the people. But such a question if it is to be carried out successfully, must be taken up by the Government party. It is more than a mere party question; it is a national one. Premier Bond seems to be too much occupied with his treaty to be able to discuss confederation. But it is pretty generally believed that if satisfactory inducements were offered to him during the coming conference, he would undoubtedly accept them. Everything depends on the terms.

Mr. Morine affirms that the terms offered in 1895 were "not nearly good enough." He is not so certain as Judge Morrison (p. 388) that confederation has rapidly increased in favor amongst the people. "One hears the sentiments often expressed that union is inevitable, and many add that time should be taken by the forelock, but the mass of the people know little and care less just now about the merits of the subject. No existing party in the colony would go to the people with confederation as a rallying cry. The financial condition of the island is very solid at present, and as it promises still better for the future, there is not any reason why we should be in any particular hurry. Everybody feels that it is one of those things that is bound to come about, and will as soon as terms can be arranged."

Mineral Production. — The report of Mr. James F. Howley, of the Mines' Bureau, of Newfoundland, gives the mineral production of the colony, as shown in the following table: —

	1900.	1901.
Copper ore, tons	70,614	75,348
Iron ore, tons	320,463	738,206
Iron pyrites, tons	.....	7,532
Building stone, tons	500	5,000
Cobble stone, tons	.....	500
Granite, tons	625	3,240
Limestone, tons	.....	1,300
Paving stone, blocks	.....	140,000
Slate tons	600	2,000
Brick, number	1,000,000	1,305,000
Lime, barrels	.....	7,800

In addition to the production shown in the table, an output of 2,755 ounces of gold is reported. Of the copper ore mined in 1901 there were 36,641 tons sent to Great Britain, 35,167 tons to New York, and 540 tons to Pictou, N. S.

Of the iron ore, 408,677 tons went to Canada, 213,335 tons to Germany, 76,860 tons to the United States, and 35,830 tons to Great Britain. The pyrites all went to New York. Of the slate, 6,000 squares went to Great Britain.

MEXICO.

Opportunities in Mexico. — The state of Chihuahua is cited by Juan Terrazas, a leading Mexican business man, as suggestive of opportunities for investments and industrial operations throughout Mexico. He says: —

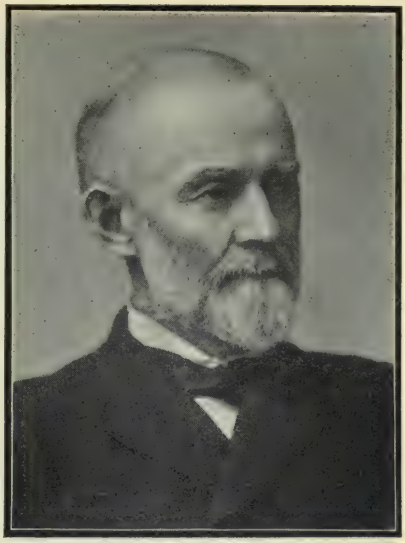
The growth of Mexico in the last twenty years has been great, but the resources of the country are only beginning to be developed. Take the case of the state of Chihuahua, which now has about five hundred thousand inhabitants. Twenty years ago there were not more than a fifth of that number, I should say. Along the big river bottoms of that state is splendid agricultural land; in the north is grazing country that supports at least one herd of three hundred thousand cattle and another of eighty thousand, besides smailer herds in numbers. Then there are flocks of sheep, one numbering two hundred thousand head. The wool from these sheep is milled right in Chihuahua City. In the west of the same state are the mountains, with their rich veins of ore, silver, copper, lead, antimony, and some gold, where Americans have already entered the field with profit. Only a few days ago eighty thousand head of cattle were sent north to Texas and Kansas, where they will be fattened and slaughtered and sold in Kansas City and in Chicago. There is already in Chihuahua City a plant that can slaughter two hundred head a day and pack the beef, as well as dress mutton. In Mexico City a similar plant is about to be established. The cotton-seed industry is a still better illustration of Mexico's development. Some time ago the cotton seed was thrown away. Then, after its value was realized, it used to be made into oil and the pressed kernel sent to England for food to fatten cattle. Now there is a plant in the state just south of Chihuahua, the cotton district, the managers of which have secured the right to all the cotton seed for twenty-five years, and which utilizes about as much as can be reasonably demanded. First, oil is made; then the pressed kernel is used to fatten our own Mexican cattle, and finally the shells are used for fuel, and the ashes, rich in potassium, are sold for fertilization purposes. A large block of capital is invested in the enterprise, with excellent returns. In Mexico it must not be forgotten that labor is cheap, averaging $1 a day in Mexican money, and, while I won't say it is so good as American labor, it is very good. There are no labor troubles to contend with.

Yaqui Uprising. — An uprising of the Yaqui Indians was reported early in June. A battalion of the Mexican army, commanded by General Torres, head of the army in Sonora, fought a desperate battle with three hundred Yaquis on the afternoon of May 29 at El Tanque, a small place not far from Hermosillo. Forty Yaquis were killed and twice that number wounded. The Mexican army lost fifteen men. The Yaquis escaped toward the Mazatan Mountains, leaving their dead. A large supply of ammunition and arms was captured. Excitement was running high in Hermosillo and business was practically suspended, many of the merchants having joined the volunteer army. It was estimated that fully 1,000 Indians were in arms among the Matanzan foothills.

Railroads. — A government statement, issued early in June, shows that on May 1 of the present year the government railways presented a completed total of about 9,075 miles. In addition there are about 2,500 miles in process of construction which will be completed within the next three years. Many new lines of railway are projected, in addition to the assured new mileage, of which no estimate is made. The longest bridge in Mexico has just been completed. It is over the Papaloapan River, in the state of Vera Cruz, and was built by the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad, which is being constructed from Cordova south to Santa Lucrecia, where connection will be made with the National Tehuantepec Railroad. The bridge is more than one mile long and is built of steel. Track-laying has begun on the Mazatian and Topo Railroad, which is to run from the port of Mazatian on the Pacific coast to the mining district of Topo, in the state of Durango, a distance of 140 miles. The road is being built and will be operated by a syndicate of California men, who own rich gold and silver mines at Topo.

A Huge Meteor. — An immense meteorite has been recently unearthed in Mexico

by Professor Henry A. Ward of Chicago. Rumors had come to him for many years of the presence of such a huge meteorite in the state of Sinaloa. Early in the spring he set out to test the truth of the rumors. At a point northwest from Mexico City, about seventy-one miles from the Pacific coast, not far from the town of Mocorito, he employed a force of twenty-five peons to dig, and after considerable labor he was rewarded by seeing exposed to view for the first time since it fell what he thinks is the greatest meteor known to the world. It lay embedded in soil and rocks to the depth of about twenty feet. It is described as very irregular in form, looking, perhaps, as much as anything like a gigantic stone axe, such as are found in the prehistoric graves of England. Its greatest length is 13 feet, 1 inch; its thickness 6 feet, 4 inches; its width 5 feet, 4 inches. Professor Ward computed its weight to be about fifty tons. It is characteristically pitted and seared, the exterior being in a fine state of preservation on account of the dryness of the atmosphere.

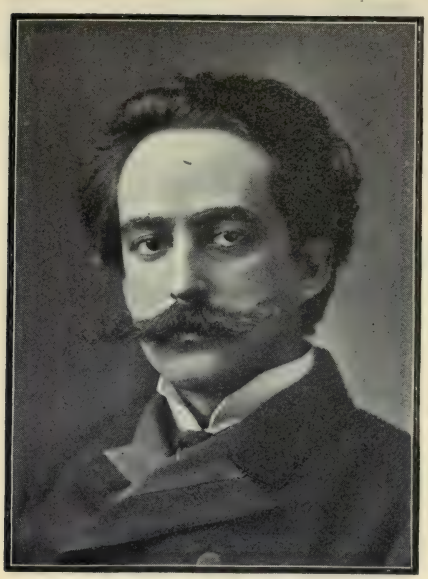


EDWARD S. BRAGG, OF WISCONSIN,
UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AT HAVANA.

GUATEMALA.

The Earthquake Disaster. — The latest details respecting the earthquakes in Guatemala show that the earlier reports understated the amount of damage done in various places. For example, instead of only five hundred persons being killed in the destruction of Quezaltenango (p. 312) passengers arriving at San Francisco at the end of May, on the steamer *City of Sydney*, say that they understood that fourteen hundred dead were taken from the ruins of Quezaltenango. One man who was there and aided in the work of taking out the bodies says that over one thousand had been taken out when he came from there on May 13, twenty-five days after the city had been destroyed. Reports of loss and damage on the coffee plantations present estimates that run into the millions. It appears that an intention to rebuild Quezaltenango, which was one of the most flourishing in the republic, really exists (p. 390). But the old site of San Marcos is abandoned. In the jail at this place 140 prisoners were crushed and buried beneath the walls. Tapacuchula, a city of about ten thousand inhabitants, was damaged to the extent of about $200,000. In Tlachico, a town of two thousand inhabitants, not a house was left standing. Funds are being raised by the government and the various foreign colonies to alleviate suffering.

Volcanic Eruption. — There are several active volcanoes in Guatemala. According to advices brought to San Francisco early in June by the Chilean steamer *Palena*, upward of one thousand lives have been lost and half of the city of Ratalhulen has been destroyed by an eruption of the Tacana volcano. Ratalhulen lay several miles back from Champerico, on the coast (map, p. 312) and it was at the latter city that news of the disaster was secured. Earthquakes, it was said, had continued at short intervals every day since the great disturbance of April 18, when Quezaltenango was destroyed. A few days before the *Palena* left Champerico an earthquake destroyed a small town near Guatemala City, whose name was not learned.



SENOR QUESADA.
CUBAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

HERBERT SQUIERS.
UNITED STATES MINISTER TO CUBA.

CUBA.

General Gomez Declines a Pension. — General Maximo Gomez, in an open letter published June 5, expresses his determination to refuse the annual pension of $6,000 provided for him in a resolution pending in the Cuban House of Representatives. He asks his friends to defeat the measure. He would not accept the pension salary, as other Cuban soldiers are not favored in the same way.

Amnesty for American Convicts. — President Palma, on June 9, signed the amnesty bill, whereby all Americans convicted of crimes in Cuba during American occupation, or who were awaiting trial, are set free. The number of persons affected by this amnesty is not more than twelve, of whom two or three are American citizens of Cuban birth. The most notable beneficiaries of the act are Neely and Rathbone, convicted of frauds in the postal service. Rathbone was at the time of the amnesty out of prison, held to answer in $100,000 bail, but Neely had been in jail a little over two years. Neely said he would probably embark in some kind of business in Cuba.

The Cleansing of Havana. — What the United States has done for the sanitary regeneration of Havana is told by Major W. M. Black in the *National Geographical Magazine.* Shanties and sheds, the hotbeds of cholera germs, swept away; streets repaved and cleaned that had not been repaired within the memory of living man; sewers rebuilt; houses disinfected, and the accumulations of years in cellars thrown out; narrow thoroughfares widened; a magnificent sea-wall and promenade built; parks that were the haunts of vagabonds made pleasure-grounds for the people. The foul military hospital, the worst pest-hole in Havana, out of which never came more than 30 per cent of the patients alive, was cleaned from attic to cellar by the sanitary squad of the engineer corps. It is now a schoolhouse. Whereas in 1896 the deaths from yellow fever were 1,262, and during the eleven years prior to American occupation 440 annually, last

year there were only four, and there were no cases in October, November, and December, the three months most noted for yellow fever mortality.

HAYTI.

The Disturbances. — The unsettled conditions of both Hayti and Santo Domingo are due partly to the perpetual conflict between the black and mulatto factions, and partly to the rivalries of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians. The state of affairs in Hayti since the enforced abdication of President Sam (p. 393) is extremely distressing. The conflict between the provisional government under Boisrond Canal and the Northern factions represented by General Firman, was stated in last month's record. During June the friends of General Nord Alexis, to whom the presidency has been offered on several occasions when a term has expired, were urging him for the place. He is now Minister of War and Marine in the provisional government. He is the oldest and most distinguished officer in the Haytian army, having given to his country sixty years of "honest and unreproachable service." Messrs. Seneque and Fouchard are also mentioned as candidates for the presidency.

On the 29th of June, at Cape Haytien, street-fighting occurred between the partisans of General Firmin and those of General Alexis. The former were supported by marines landed by Admiral Killick of the Haytian fleet. The foreign consuls, under protection of their various flags, were on the Haytian warship, *Crete-a-Pierrot*, in the roadstead. No warship of a foreign power was in the harbor to afford protection to foreign residents. On the 30th, Acting Secretary Hill at Washington received a request by cable dispatch today from United States Consul Livingston, at Cape Haytien, for an American warship to protect the interests of the United States. The gunboat *Marietta*, at San Juan, Porto Rico, was ordered to proceed at once to the scene of trouble.

The State Department at Washington received two cable dispatches from United States Minister Powell, at Port-au-Prince. The first stated that the Minister had received a telegram from Cape Haytien saying the Haytian admiral had fired on the city and several persons had been killed. The dispatch also said that General Firmin had left Cape Haytien, under the protection of the foreign consuls, on a Haytian vessel. Another dispatch, received shortly afterward, said that the Haytian Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed Minister Powell that the government had ordered the arrest of Admiral Killick. The conditions at Port-au-Prince were reported quiet. The balloting for deputies was proceeding. In other cities of the republic, however, military supervision of the elections had been imposed and the people were very much excited.

It has been stated in Haytian papers that the calm prevailing at Port-au-Prince is due to the influence of United States Minister Powell and the German Minister, Herr Peldram.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Martinique. — Scientific investigators were busy during June with the field of the recent volcanic eruptions (pp. 357, 487). Dr. Lidin of Paris, after visiting St. Pierre in an official capacity, reports that it would be useless to remove the bodies buried in the ruins of the city, since the isolation of the site where once the city stood, prevents danger to the public health. He thinks that the village of Carbet (map, p. 358) can be reinhabited without risk of infection. He adds that the prolonged work of recovering the remains would be dangerous to the health of all. St. Pierre is being continually buried more deeply by occasional discharges from the volcano. On June 6, there was a particularly violent eruption, the detonations being audible in the neighboring islands. Heavy clouds of smoke issued simultaneously from the Soufrière volcano, on the island of St. Vincent. The island of St. Lucia (map, p. 357) was obscured by dust to a distance of three miles, and a

THE ERUPTION OF MONT PELEE.

A view of the cloud of smoke and steam arising from the volcano on the Island of Martinique during the great eruption, as seen from the sea. See pages 357, 401.

steamship experienced difficulty in finding the harbor of Castries.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

St. Vincent. — The Soufrière volcano (pp. 360, 394) has continued, to a greater or less extent, in a state of activity. Dispatches from Kingston on June 4, stated that the shining fleece-clouds which had been continually rising and spreading in the direction of the Soufrière since May 16, and which has been mistaken for tropical clouds, had proved to be steam emitted from the crater, from which flashes of flame were issuing nightly. The eruptions at Martinique seemed to relieve the St. Vincent volcano materially. Connection between the two volcanoes is indisputable, as every eruption in Martinique is accompanied by corresponding seismic and atmospheric disturbances in St. Vincent.

On May 31 a party of scientists that had been in Martinique (p. 487) reached St. Vincent and investigated the Soufrière. They experienced great difficulty in ascending the mountain. The lake that was formerly on the volcano has disappeared and its site is now an abyss 2,000 feet deep. A new crater has formed, from which vapor is still ascending. The party did not venture across the summit of the Soufrière to inspect the new crater, which was then emitting a little vapor, for the ground in that direction looked dangerous. Apparently the ridge of the mountain, called "The Saddle," was intact, although the old crater seemed of larger circumference than before the recent eruption. At the western base of the Soufrière a subsidence of a depth of 100 feet has occurred for an area of a square mile. On the afternoon of June 5, the party made another ascent. They arrived in a dense,

RUINS OF ST. PIERRE—VIEW FROM THE SOUTH.

dusty fog, which impeded their progress as they made their way up the precipitous trail, around the awful cliff with extradorinary courage and perseverance, and once more reached the edge of the crater, on the east side, reaching an altitude of 3,200 feet above the sea, carrying with them an aneroid barometer. They heard water boiling and spattering in the depths of the crater, but nothing could be seen through the fog, though the party waited a considerable time. The ascent occupied five hours. The return of settlers to the devastated area is discouraged by Professor Jagger, who is of the opinion that the crater, continuing active, may emit poisonous gases at any moment without warning, and cause the death of many people from asphyxia. Professor Hovey says that apparently the crater of the 1812 eruption took no part in the recent outbreak, and so far as he and Mr. Curtis could see no streams of molten rock, like those which issue from Mount Vesuvius, have flowed, only superheated steam, old lava, ashes, etc., having been thrown out.

Sugar Crisis in Barbados. — The London *Times* says that Reuter's correspondent in Barbados wrote on June 6 that the Governor (Sir Frederic M. Hodgson) had issued a memorandum stating that his Majesty's government had decided to give assistance to the sugar-growing colonies in the West Indies to the extent of a sum not exceeding £250,000.

COLOMBIA.

The Revolution. — At the beginning of June, Colon and Panama were the only towns on the Isthmus of Panama in possession of the government, and troops were being poured into these two ports

with the hope of stemming the revolutionary advance. There had been what is described as "heavy fighting at Bocas del Toro (west of Colon) in which the revolutionists obtained the advantage." On the 12th the dispatches said that government troops under Generals Berti and Castro were leaving Panama to attack the insurgents at Agua Dulce. The capture of the place was announced on the 22d. At the close of the month, there were rumors of the assistance of the revolutionists by President Zelaya of Nicaragua. If reports are trustworthy, the condition of things in the interior of Colombia gives the government no great anxiety. Quicker telegraphic communication with Bogota, the capital of the republic, and free transit of the Magdalena River now obtain.

The Canal Question. — The protocol signed in March (p. 234) respecting the Panama Canal was followed in June by the passage of the Spooner Canal bill by the United States Congress, and the signing of the same by President Roosevelt. Dispatches from Colon state that this is generally considered on the Isthmus as meaning the final triumph of the Panama Canal. A local paper says:

> In view of the activity of the stanch supporters of the Nicaragua Canal project, who have hitherto left nothing undone to effect the defeat of the Panama measure, it becomes our bounden duty to urge the national government not to procrastinate, but to proceed with as little delay as possible to pass the necessary legislation so that the President of the United States may put the law in execution by beginning the construction of a Panama Canal without delay. No doubts are entertained that the new Canal Company is competent to give the United States the requisite clear title.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution. — It is now possible to consider Venezuela and Colombian affairs separately. This is probably because President Castro of Venezuela no longer has power to render assistance to the Colombian revolutionists. The "sea of troubles" against which he has been forced to "take arms" in support of his government appears about to engulf him. So serious are the reverses of the government forces that the expectation has found free expression that he will soon be deposed and succeeded by a revolutionary president. The revolt led by General Matos has gained many successes. Among the contradictory reports have been those affirming the blockade of the Orinoco River and those denying the same.

On June 1, Matos, who entitles himself "President of Venezuela," was at Urica, twenty miles from Carupano, marching toward Caracas, the capital. Coro, Valencia, and Barquisimeto were said to be "more or less in the power of the revolutionists," and La Guayra, the seaport of Caracas (ten miles away), was attacked. President Castro was reported as suppressing newspapers, arresting important personages, and imposing onerous war taxes. Business was declared to be paralyzed and the banks were said to be without specie. By the middle of the month the rebels were reported to be in possession of Ciudad, Bolivar, of San Felipe (capital of the province of Yaraouy), and also of other important points. In the eastern part of the country they were still holding Barcelona, Carupano, and Cumana. By the 25th, advices received at Washington indicated the near approach of a decisive battle. But reliable information was well-nigh impossible owing, it was thought, to the interference by the Venezuelan authorities with all telegrams concerning the actual condition of affairs.

The United States warships, the *Cincinnati* and the *Topeka*, are at La Guayra for the protection of American interests. Several French, English, and German warships, and a Dutch cruiser, are also there.

On June 6 the Norwegian steamer *Jotun*, a trader, plying between Bolivar, Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, and Cayenne, French Guiana, was seized by Venezuelan revolutionists, compelled to act as a transport for insurgent troops, and, after the vessel had been returned to the command of her captain, she was fired on by Venezuelan Government troops and the captain killed.

On June 27 information was received at Port of Spain, Trinidad, that the French cruiser *Suchet* has effected the release of seven French citizens who had been arrested by the government authorities at Carupano.

ECUADOR.

A Conspirator. — President Plaza was inaugurated last August. It transpired in May that former President Alfaro was conspiring to overthrow him. The Guayaquil newspapers asserted that Alfaro had called on the Colombian rebels to suspend their operations in Colombia and come to Ecuador to help him.

Volcanic Eruption. — The Volcano Pinchincha has been reported as in a state of eruption. Ashes fell in Quito and some degree of alarm prevailed.

A New Railway. — When the work of building the railroad from Bucay to Quibi was begun the difficulties to some seemed well nigh insurmountable. They have, however, been overcome and the main problem of passing the Andes is said to be solved.

PERU.

The Tacna-Arica Dispute. — In 1883 a treaty was signed at Ancon by which Peru ceded to Chile the rich province of Tarapaca and consented to a Chilean occupation of the provinces of Tacna and Arica for a period of ten years. A plebiscite was then to be taken and the people should decide for themselves whether they wanted to abide under the Chilean rule. The Chileans, however, have never permitted the plebiscite to occur. In 1896–1897, fearing a war with the Argentine Republic and the alliance of Peru with Argentina, they went so far as to approve of an immediate plebiscite by action of the Senate and the government in 1898, but in this action the Chamber refused to concur, the war cloud between Chile and Argentina having passed away.

Contradictory dispatches relating to this matter have appeared of late in American papers. A Valparaiso cable dispatch stated that "negotiations with Peru, looking to a definite settlement of pending disputes, and especially of the Tacna-Arica controversy, were said to have already begun, and that both republics would soon appoint ministers." As soon, however, as it was known at Lima that this Valparaiso dispatch had been published in the United States and in Europe, the Peruvian government sent this denial: "The cable messages received here of negotiations between Chile and Peru to solve the question of the ownership of the provinces of Tacna and Arica by a treaty of alliance are untrue. Since January, 1901, when the Chilean Chamber rejected the Billinghurst-La Torre protocol, providing for the arbitration of the dispute, no negotiations with Chile have been opened." (See, in this connection, what is said in the article on Chile).

A Claim. — The attorneys for John Landreau, have filed with the Secretary of State at Washington a petition against the government of Peru demanding a one-half interest in the reward amounting to $15,000,000 promised by that government to his brother, J. Theophile Landreau, the original discoverer of valuable deposits of guano on its seacoast and littoral islands in 1865. The claim is presented by John Celestin Landreau as a naturalized citizen of the United States, and sets forth that for many years and repeatedly his claim has been brought to the attention of Peru by United States ministers to that country, and in various other ways has been diligently pressed, and yet no part of this claim has been paid to him, nor has any offer of settlement been made to him.

CHILE.

Parliament. — The Chilean parliament was opened on June 1 by President Riesco. In his message the President said that the relations between Chile and all other countries were satisfactory.

The Boundary Dispute. — The governments of Chile and Argentina have at

length signed an agreement of which the principal points are: (1) a treaty of general arbitration to last ten years; the arbitrators shall be two foreign powers, of which Great Britain shall be one; (2) that each nation shall remain neutral in all questions now pending with other countries; (3) that the armaments of each republic shall be placed on an equal footing. Landmarks are to be placed on the boundary as it is determined by a technical commission appointed by the arbitrator. It is understood that the signing of the agreement resulted from pressure applied by Great Britain acting in behalf of holders of Chilean and Argentine bonds.

Relations with Peru and Bolivia. — Chile is regarded as having acquired some important advantages in the agreement with the Argentine Republic. Relieved from the danger of war with her eastern neighbor, Chile is now in a position to force Bolivia and Peru to settle, according to the terms she may fix, the vital question of the Pacific — the ownership of the once Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica, (see the article on Peru). Touching this matter it appears that in a recent message to the Chilean Congress President Riesco declared that there must be a speedy settlement of the question existing with Bolivia and Peru and "invited these countries to resume diplomatic relations."

Juan Fernandez. —" Robinson Crusoe's island" has become the site of a flourishing canning establishment. It is said that Chile, which owns the island, will soon provide it with a local government and make it a province. It is situated six hundred miles west of Valparaiso, and is fifteen miles long by eight miles wide. There is a good harbor on one side of the island where a large ship can anchor with safety.

BOLIVIA.

The Acre Concession. — The publication of a dispatch early in June, outlining the plans of the Bolivia syndicate of New York for the development of eighty thousand square miles on the eastern slope of the Andes, in the territory of Acre, in Northern Bolivia, caused a flurry of excitement among South American representatives. Acre is regarded as a country of great although practically undeveloped wealth, where vast forests of the rubber tree abound, where rubber may be prepared for market and floated down to the sea by way of the Amazon and its tributaries for the supply of the world.

Brazil and Bolivia have been "at sword's point" over Acre many times, and the action of the latter in leasing a portion of the region to an Anglo-American syndicate seems to have caused considerable agitation in Brazilian circles. The reports had it that the Brazilian government had informed the government of Bolivia that unless the contract of the lease should be rescinded, diplomatic relations would immediately be suspended. Brazil threatened, furthermore, to place every obstacle in the way of developing the country, and to cut down the Acre forests of rubber trees, if Bolivia permitted the Americans and English to enter the country.

The man who holds the concession from the Bolivian government is said to be F. W. Whitridge of New York City. American and English capital was being raised for the purpose of developing Acre when the news of Brazil's threat was received. At that moment a company was on the point of being incorporated in New Jersey, backed by August Belmont, Frederick P. Olcott, president of the Central Trust Company, and members of the firms of Brown Brothers & Co. and Vermilye & Co. It appeared from dispatches published in the latter part of June that Bolivia holds that she is not in a position to cancel the concession. Nevertheless, a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, June 24, stated that the Bolivian government has orally notified the Brazilian minister that, while Bolivia insists on her right to lease the Acre territory, it will nevertheless, rescind the contract with the Anglo-American syndicate if the government of Brazil insists upon such action.

KING CARLOS, OF PORTUGAL.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Coronation Postponed. — In the midst of the extremely elaborate and costly preparations for the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, a notice was issued (June 24) that the King had been seized with so serious a malady (perityphlitis) as to necessitate the postponement of the ceremony. All the celebrations in London were indefinitely deferred excepting, by the King's special request, the dinners to the poor.

The King was taken ill on the 14th at Aldershot, whither he had gone to review the troops. He subsequently returned to London, the only outward sign of weakness being that he walked with some difficulty. A surgical operation became necessary, at noon on the 24th, and for some days England and the world contemplated the possibility of royal obsequies instead of a coronation. On June 30, however, it was announced from Buckingham Palace that the King was "rapidly getting

better" and expressions of rejoicing broke forth in varied forms.

On the 26th, at the hour when the King should have been crowned, a great and distinguished gathering, composed of persons who would have sat in Westminster Abbey, took place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The services were appropriate and impressive.

Peace and Lord Kitchener. — A concise record of the establishment of peace in South Africa is given in the department of International Affairs. The welcome event, to which the personal influence of King Edward is said to have contributed not a little, was received with holiday-making throughout the United Kingdom save in much of Ireland. Rejoicings took place in the remote parts of the Empire throughout the world, and in other lands as well.

Lord Kitchener and General French sailed from Cape Town for England on June 25. General Lyttleton was left in chief command of the British forces in South Africa. Lord Kitchener has been awarded the title of Viscount and the sum of a quarter of a million dollars in money. In the House of Commons, William Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, led the opposition to this appropriation, repeating the charge, which had previously caused a violent scene in the House, that General Kitchener was personally responsible for the deaths of ten thousand children in the concentration camps. The motion to confer the award was by Mr. Balfour and seconded by the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who paid a warm tribute to General Kitchener as a soldier and a statesman. The award was carried by a vote of 380 to 44. Lord Roberts alone, the Field Marshal and an Earl, now outranks Lord Horatio Herbert Kitchener in the military service of the British Empire.

Parliament. — The House of Lords re-assembled on June 2, when Lord Salisbury announced the conclusion of the Boer war. In the House, on the same day, after the terms of the Boer surrender had been stated, the Education bill was considered in committee. The bill was further proceeded with on the 3rd and 4th. A message was received from the King recommending a grant of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the changes in his budget scheme brought about by the advent of peace. The only change in the revenue is a reduction of the estimate for stamps by £500,000, owing to the dropping of the proposed cheque duty. On the expenditure side the sinking fund (£4,640,000) is restored, and £750,000 for constabulary in South Africa and £250,000 for West Indian grants are added to the civil service estimates. The deficit is taken at £23,924,000, instead of £35,534,000, and is to be met out of the proceeds of the consols loan, amounting to £29,920,000. The balance of that sum is available for contingencies and redemption of unfunded debt. On the 5th, after opposition by the Irish Nationalists, the House voted the £50,000 to Lord Kitchener (see above). On the 10th, during the debate in the House on the Finance bill, the grain tax was severely criticised by Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Lib.). He demanded to know if the government intended the tax as a war revenue measure pure and simple, or if it was intended to be a lever to aid in the negotiation of preferential treaties with foreign countries. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach replied that the grain tax was imposed for revenue only. On the 16th, the Finance bill passed through committee, attempts to exempt maize and rice from the corn duty having been defeated. On the 20th, Lord Charles Beresford, on an Admiralty vote, strongly condemned the system of naval administration. The Education bill was prominent among the measures considered during the remainder of the month.

Miscellaneous. — *King and Premier.* — During June, previous to the King's illness, reports were current respecting a disagreement between him and Premier Salisbury. Communications published in this country stated that according to a general belief among members of the House of Commons the King wanted

Lord Salisbury to dissolve Parliament after the coronation and "go to the country," that is have a general election, and the Premier had refused point blank. The King is reported to believe that the death of a sovereign properly involves a dissolution of Parliament. He is said to be the first English sovereign whose successor has not been followed by such a dissolution.

Mr. Choate's Dinner. — On the evening of June 11, at his residence on Carlton House Terrace, London, the United States Ambassador, Mr. Choate, gave a dinner to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, which was intended as an expression of good feeling between the two countries represented by the brilliant assembly. Among the distinguished Americans present were Hon. Whitelaw Reid, special ambassador to the coronation, and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

On June 24 Oxford University conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Law on Ambassador Choate.

FRANCE.

The Government. — Premier Waldeck-Rousseau having resigned his position (p. 397) and the entire cabinet retiring on June 3, a new ministry has been formed "with neatness and dispatch" as follows:—

Premier, Minister of the Interior and Minister of Public worship—M. Combes.
Minister of Justice—Senator Vallé.
Minister of Foreign Affairs — M. Delcassé.
Minister of Finance — M. Rouvier.
Minister of War — General André.
Minister of Marine — Maruejouls.
Minister of Public Instruction — Senator Chaumié.
Minister of Public Works—Deputy Pelletan.
Minister of Colonies — Deputy Doumergue.
Minister of Commerce — Deputy Trouillot.
Minister of Agriculture — Deputy Mougeot.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs — M. Bérard.

Two members of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet thus continue to hold office — M. Delcassé and General André. Premier Combes is sixty-seven years of age. He has been a Senator since 1885, and is a doctor by profession. He was educated at a Catholic seminary and even took orders. In the Senate, where recently he was the reporter of the Associations Bill, he has obtained the reputation of being a specialist in educational questions. The Ministry has a strong Radical and Radical Socialist element in it, M. Delcassé, M. Rouvier, and M. Chaumié representing the purely Republican side. The platform of the new Cabinet is thus "roughly summarized" by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:—

Financial economy; thorough and severe execution of the Law of Associations; the repeal of the Falloux law so favorable to the teaching religious orders; the state purchase of railroads; military service for two years; and fiscal reform, probably including an income tax. The opponents of the Cabinet, including not only the Nationalists and Reactionaires, but also the moderate Conservative organs like the *Journal des Debats* and the *Figaro*, accuse it of being a ministry of combat instead of a ministry of appeasement, as they declare the country had a right to expect after President Loubet's Dunkirk speech. The new Cabinet is probably the most radical and most anti-clerical one since the dreaded radical ministry of Leon Bourgeois, which caused such loud commotion during its brief existence in 1895, and in which M. Combes occupied the post of Minister of Public Instruction, but the experience during the Third Republic shows that the theory that a radical ministry is a dangerous one must be denounced.

The Law of Associations. — On June 27, President Loubet signed a decree closing the religious institutions which have not complied with the provisions of the Law of Associations. One hundred and thirty establishments are involved. This law (Vol. XI. pp. 61, 189, 374) was enacted under Waldeck-Rousseau against religious orders which had taken advantage of their influence and of their vast wealth acquired by co-operative work and frugal living to exercise political power. These were not exactly suppressed, but restrictions were framed which gave the Government a hold on them, and tended to reduce their power in politics. Many have complied with the law. Others have removed from France.

The Humbert Case. — This case, which was before the Chamber of Deputies in June, is one of the most extraordinary swindling schemes on record. During a series of years banking companies were

induced to lend Madame Humbert, of Paris, large sums of money on the strength of representations that she had been the sole legatee of an American multi-millionaire who died in 1883. A second will subsequently produced, dated on the same day as the first, in favor of the testator's two nephews, plays its part in the scheme, the third step of which was a document signed by the three legatees, in which they agreed that all the securities which went to make up the estate should be left in the care and under the charge of M. and Mme. Humbert until the youngest legatee came of age, when some agreement would be made among the three heirs in regard to the two contradictory wills. Suspicions at length sprang up and investigation revealed that the vast legacy left by the American Croesus was "of imagination all compact" — a veritable "airy nothing." Madame Humbert and her husband, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, disappeared, as it were, "into thin air" in season to escape arrest. Many eyes are looking for them.

GERMANY.

The Government. — In the lower house of the Diet, on June 2, the Ministers declined to engage in debate on motions in favor of increased protection for agriculture, declaring that to be a matter on which the Reichstag had exclusively the right to deal. They then left the Chamber in a body. — On the 7th, Chancellor von Bülow introduced a bill in the Reichstag abolishing the dictatorship paragraph in the Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine) fundamental laws. It is held that the people have relinquished the hope that France will attempt to re-conquer the provinces. — The Reichstag adjourned on the 12th, after passing a bill to ratify the agreement adopted at the recent Brussels International Sugar Conference abolishing bounties. — On the 23d, it was announced in Berlin that Emperor William had accepted the resignation of Herr von Thielen, the Minister of Public Works (who was appointed June 22, 1891), and had appointed General Budde to be his successor. — On the 28th, in Berlin, Chancellor von Bülow, together with the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors, signed the renewal of the Triple Alliance.

The Poles. — In an interview with a representative of the Paris *Figaro*, early in June, Count von Bülow declared that the policy of the German government with regard to the Poles would be resolutely national. In the Diet progress is reported with the bill appropriating $62,500,000 for the further promotion of German colonization in the Eastern provinces, where the Poles are dominant. The Polish feeling against the Germans is said to be strengthening. Herr von Kossak, the most famous battle painter of Germany, who is of Polish birth, has announced his intention of leaving Berlin permanently because he finds anti-Polish sentiment here to be unendurable. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* says that the policy pursued by Prussia towards the Poles is followed with keen interest in Russia, and is criticised with considerable bitterness. The *Viedomosti* says that the Germans have lost the power of imposing their nationality upon other peoples.

Death of the King of Saxony. — Saxony is one of the twenty-five states of Germany and the third in importance. King Albert I. came to the throne in 1873. He died at Dresden on June 19, aged 84, and is succeeded by his brother, Prince George, who is 70 years old. King Albert was greatly beloved by his people, and throughout Germany.

Miscellaneous. — *German-American Friendship.* — Dr. Paul Serre, in a pamphlet on Germany's political alliances, expresses the hope that the United States will take the hand which Germany stretches out. He says the open door aims in China of the United States and Germany are identical. A book called "In Darkest United States" is being widely sold in Germany. The writer has linked together accounts of cruel lynchings, police briberies, and the sale of justice in cities. He contends that the United States is more deeply immoral than any other country in the

world, and warns Germans against migrating to such an evil atmosphere.

The Kiel Races. — The annual yacht races occurred in June. The Emperor's yacht, *Meteor*, was defeated, by time allowance, by the *Cicely*, an English boat.

Alcoholic Beverages. — Recently, in the Diet, Herr von Levetzow introduced a resolution requesting the government to adopt measures for combating the abuse of alcohol. It was adopted against the votes of a large minority.

Emigration. — The *National-Zeitung* has published an exhibit of the effect of commercial policy upon emigration from Germany. In the years 1873–79, when the doctrine of free trade was in the ascendant, the average number of emigrants per year was 43,499; between 1880 and 1892, a period of high protection, the average rose to 130,457; and from 1893 to 1900, under a system of commercial treaties, it sank to 36,681.

The Sugar Industry.—The difficulties attending the abolition of sugar bounties in Germany have culminated in a project to make the sugar industry a government monopoly.

AUSTRIA.

The Government. — *Hungary.* — Premier von Körber declared in the Chamber of Peers (Upper House of the Reichsrath) in Vienna, near the first of June, that the Austrian government could make no further concessions to Hungary in regard to the renewal of the *Ausgleich* (a compact by which the two countries are administered together). This has been a pressing question ever since the agreement expired several years ago, the dual existence of the countries continuing merely because neither is ready to make a bad situation worse. There is nothing to prevent Hungary from assuming an independent position, except the impossibility of agreeing upon terms of separation. A serious crisis exists and everything depends upon the tact of Emperor Francis Joseph. It is expected that he will support Dr. von Koerber's position. Hungary refuses to re-enter the agreement unless Austria allows her complete independence so far as her own commercial and economical interests are concerned.

Miscellaneous. — *The Sugar Industry.* — The hopes of Austrian sugar manufacturers that the German Agrarians would succeed in preventing the adoption by the Reichstag of the Brussels Sugar Convention bill have now been rudely dispelled. The outlook for the sugar industry in Austria is gloomy. In addition to having lost the Indian market, manufacturers are now threatened with German competition in the home sugar market.

The Poles. — The Austrian Poles are very indignant at the recent speech of the German Emperor at Marienburg foreshadowing further repressive measures against the Polish subjects of Germany. The Emperor said: "Polish arrogance is resolved to encroach upon Germanism, and I am compelled to summon my people to preserve its national life."

United States Ambassador. — On June 26, Emperor Francis Joseph received in special audience Robert S. McCormick, who presented his credentials as Ambassador of the United States to Austria-Hungary. The elevation of the United States Ministry to an Embassy has been effected to accord with similar action by Austria as to its representation in the United States (p. 589).

SWITZERLAND.

Trade with America. — A dispatch recently published in the London *Daily Chronicle* stated that Americans have now secured a virtual monopoly of the Swiss coal market excluding their British and German competitors, and that they have also gradually obtained control of the steel and boot trades, which have hitherto been in the hands of British firms.

Miscellaneous.—Consul H. H. Morgan, of Aaran, reports to the State Department at Washington that from figures

published by the Customs Department at Berne it appears that the total exports from Switzerland in the year ended December 31, 1901, were $161,436,589, as against $161,363,382 for 1900, showing an increase of $73,207.

Switzerland may be the first country to substitute electric traction for steam on its railways. An application has been made to the government for a concession for a line twelve miles in length of electric standard gauge railway for experimental purposes.

From Geneva, April 26, word went to London of the failure of one of the oldest banks in the country, the Basler Credit Gesellschaft. It is reported that $8,000,000 of the bank's funds has been lost by wild speculation at Paris, and that thousands of people have been ruined.

SPAIN.

The Government. — At a meeting of the Cabinet, near the end of May, the Minister of Agriculture (Canalejas) resigned because he was not in agreement with arrangement made with the Vatican, and because he could not secure a session of the Chamber to discuss the religious questions. The remainder of the Cabinet at once placed their portfolios at the disposal of Premier Sagasta. Two days later a royal decree suspended the session of the Cortes until further notice. This act and the appointment of M. Saurez-Inclau in the place of M. Canalejas failed to render the situation less acute. A formidable opposition is said to be organizing against M. Sagasta in the Liberal ranks. His downfall seems imminent. In a speech at Alicante on June 13, Señor Canalejas declared that if the Liberal party fulfilled its promises, he and his followers would be on its side, but if it forgot them, then they would form a great coalition of Monarchical Democrats and Republicans in defense of universal suffrage and democratic liberty. It was announced on June 6 that Señor de Ojeda, the former Minister to Morocco, had been gazetted Minister of Spain at Washington, in succession to the Duke de Arcos, who had been appointed Minister to Belgium. Señor B. J. de Cologan, former Minister at Peking, succeeds Señor de Ojeda at Tangier.

GENERAL WEYLER.

The Religious Associations. — The long-promised statistics of these bodies were issued near the end of June. The total number of religious communities throughout the country is 3,115, containing 50,933 members. The number of those which have obtained registration (p. 240) is 2,611.

Weyler. — In Spain the army is the decisive factor. Reports of General Weyler's unpopularity have been recorded (p. 240) but a writer in the *North American Review* says that "it is not too much to say that he is master of the situation as no man has been in Spain since the days of Marshal Prim.

PORTUGAL.

A Popular Protest. — Advices received at Madrid in May indicated danger of a revolution in Portugal. A bill passed the Chamber of Deputies, approving the calling of a convention of Portugal's foreign creditors for the purpose of con-

verting the foreign debt. Members of the Portuguese army and navy joined in the popular protests. Two hundred naval officers, who petitioned King Charles against the convention, refused to withdraw the protest, and were disarmed and disbanded. The students of Coimbra, capital of Beira province, attacked the police, and all the students not natives of Coimbra were expelled from that town. The students of the polytechnic school at Lisbon made frequent demonstrations in the streets, shouting "Down with the priests!" "Down with the convention of foreign creditors!" The "conversion of the debt" implies the assignment of custom-house receipts to financial corporations. This arouses "the greatest indignation among the masses." The excitement is said to have stirred this Anarchist colony in Lisbon to renewed activity. The question of Spanish interference has been up but the majority of the Madrid press is in favor of letting "the Broganzas deal with their subjects as best they can; we have troubles of our own. Paris papers are of the opinion that the Spanish reports of events in Portugal should be taken *cum grano salis.*"

Portugal "after a thousand years of slumber" is said to be awakening to modern conditions and to entertain conceptions of republicanism. "In Oporto it is a commonplace saying that when a leader can be found the people will rise and have done with kings."

BELGIUM.

The Elections. — The Belgium elections occurred on May 25 without the slightest disturbance. The returns appeared to show a complete victory for the government. It was reported that the new chamber of representatives would be composed of ninety-six Catholics, thirty-four Liberals, thirty-four Socialists and two Christian Democrats. The government thus has a majority of twenty-six, as compared to a majority of twenty before the elections. The new Belgian Senate will contain sixty-two Catholics, forty-one Liberals, and six Socialists, thus increasing the government's majority in this body by one.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Extradition Treaties. — On June 14, at Washington, Secretary Hay and Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister, exchanged the final ratifications of the new Belgian extradition treaty. The London *Times* of June 20 stated that an extradition treaty was about to be ratified between Belgium and Greece. No similar treaty has ever existed between Greece and any other country excepting Italy.

Population. — The corrected returns of the recent census show that the population of Belgium is 6,693,000. The female population exceeds the male by about 40,000.

HOLLAND.

The Queen's Illness.— Much anxiety existed during April on account of the serious and prolonged illness of the young queen. During May the bulletins conveyed to the public assurances that her youth and good condition were enabling her slowly to get the better of the disease. During June she was convalescing at Castle Schaumburg, in the valley of the Lahn.

The Hague Tribunal.— *The United States and Mexico.*— It transpired on June 7 that the International Court of Arbitration has been informed of the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and Mexico to submit to the court the dispute regarding the payment of damages in connection with certain church property in California (Vol. XI., p. 737; p. 366 of the present volume).

The American-Russian Sealing Case.— Dr. Asser, the Dutch jurisconsult appointed to arbitrate the American-Russian sealing disputes, was occupied with the case at the end of June. It was announced at Washington on July 1, that the arbitration had resulted in a victory for this country. It appears that the only question on which the award may be delayed for several months relates to the amount Russia must pay.

The United States asked indemnity from Russia on behalf of the owners, masters and crews of the American Schooners *C. H. White*, *Kate and Anna*, and *Cape Horn Pigeon*, seized in the western part of Bering Sea in 1892, and of the *James Hamilton Lewis* and the *Aleute* in 1891. The dispute was the subject of protracted negotiations, resulting in an agreement in 1900 between Count Lamsdorff, Acting minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, and Herbert H. D. Peirce, United State chargê d'affaires at St. Petersburg, designating Mr. Asser, a member of the Council of State of the Netherlands, as arbitrator. Mr. Asser decides that the average annual catch should form the basis on which damages should be awarded, which was exactly the contention advanced by Mr. Peirce, who is the advocate for the United States. The decision carries with it the opinion of the court that Russia must pay damages, and only leaves for further argument the sum due in each case.

Mr. Kruger.— A dispatch from Brussels, June 8, stated that the President of the late Boer republic declares he will end his days in Holland.

DENMARK.

The West Indies Islands. — The opponents to the sale of the Danish West Indies (p. 398) were active during June, though reported as meeting with little success. The government discountenances the anti-sale agitation. The treaty with the United States is a prominent issue in the campaign preceding the elections to the Landsthing.

The charges of bribery and corruption made by Captain Christmas (p. 239), which have been thoroughly investigated by a special committee of the United States House of Representatives are regarded as baseless. The committee's report concludes as follows:—

> There is no evidence that any of Christmas's assistants bribed or made any attempt to bribe any member of the United States Congress, or to use corrupt methods to bring about the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indian Islands; but there is abundant evidence to the contrary.

NORWAY.

The Government. — At the session of the Council of State in April Premier Steen resigned. The other ministers then placed their portfolios at the disposal of the Crown Prince Gustaf, who is acting as regent. Later, the regent invited C. C. Berner, the president of the Storthing, to form a new Cabinet. Near the close of May the Storthing unanimously adopted a motion urging the government to take up the question of the permanent neutrality of Sweden and Norway, and to find a solution guaranteeing the liberty and independence of both countries.

A New Railway. — On April 22, a party of engineers sailed from New York to construct in Norway what is said to be the first American-built railway in Europe. The road will run from Mo, three hundred miles north of Christiania, to the iron ore fields eighteen miles distant. The Gilison Ore Milling Syndicate, of London, is the backer of the enterprise.

SWEDEN.

Universal Suffrage. — On April 20, mass meetings were held throughout Sweden in favor of universal suffrage. In Stockholm the meeting was attended by considerable disorder. A general strike has been carried through in order to hasten the extension of the franchise.

Affairs in Africa.

THE AFRICAN CONTINENT.

Africa is over five thousand miles in extreme length, and over four thousand miles in breadth. In area Asia is the only other continent which exceeds it. According to latest estimates it comprises 11,874,600 square miles. Its population is variously estimated at from 125,000,000 to 175,000,000. Access to the interior by the few large streams is difficult because the greater part of the interior is an elevated tableland extending on all sides to within a short distance of the coast. The numerous falls and rapids in the rivers prevent navigation. But gradually the difficulties are being overcome, and the representatives of other continents are acquiring possessions in Africa. In recent years the continent has become the "hinterland" of Europe. Seven European nations now control territories in Africa, two of them (England and France) having areas equal in each case to about the entire area of the United States, while a few small territories remain as independent states.

THE COMMERCE OF AFRICA.

Following the re-establishment of peace in South Africa, among the questions that have renewed interest is the commercial question. The entire "Dark Continent" is likely to command the attention of the commercial world more than ever before.

An interesting piece of information was cabled from London to the New York *Tribune* near the end of May. It contained report of the formation of a combination to develop the trade of West Africa. It was said that some millions of capital had been privately subscribed and that the combination would be in American hands, though it was not proposed to register the syndicate in this country. Manchester, England, which has a large trade with West Africa, was said to be much interested in the scheme, and it was rumored that the Manchester Ship Canal would be utilized in furtherance of the project. British shippers were welcoming the arrangement as remedial of existing proportions in the matter of freights to West Africa.

The commerce of Africa, according to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics at Washington, amounts to over $700,000,000, of which about $430,000,000 represent the value of the imports. A comparative statement is interesting. Africa occupies the fourth place in the list of the grand divisions of the world in its consuming power in relation to international commerce, the imports of the grand divisions being, at the latest available date, in round figures: Europe, $8,300,000,000; North America, $1,300,000,000; Asia, $900,000,000; Africa, $430,000,000; South America, $375,000,000; and Oceanica, $325,000,000. Of this total of $11,630,000,000, the United States supplies 5 per cent in the case of Africa, 10 per cent of the imports of South America, 10 per cent of those of Asia and Oceanica, 14 per cent of those of Europe, and 40 per cent of the imports of North American countries exclusive of the United States. The total recorded imports into Africa, aggregating in the latest available year $429,461,000, were distributed as follows: Into British territory, $157,575,000; French territory, $92,004,000; Turkish territory, $77,787,000; Portuguese territory, $20,795,000; German territory, $8,336,000; and into the Kongo Free State, $4,722,000. Of this importation of $429,461,000, about five per cent was furnished by the United States, the total for 1901 being $25,542,618. Our total exports to Africa have grown from $6,377,842 in 1895 to $18,594,424 in 1899, and $25,542,618 in 1901. This rapid increase is largely due to the fact

that orders sent to the United States for mining machinery and other supplies so much in demand in South Africa are promptly filled with goods of the latest pattern and most acceptable character.

Recent statistics show that the expected increase in the exports from the United States to Africa has already begun. During April the exports were greater than those to all South America, and were more than 50 per cent greater than those of April in the preceding year. For the ten months ending with April of this year they amounted to $28,956,179, against $22,070,133 in the corresponding ten months of the fiscal year 1901, and $15,858,286 in the corresponding months of 1900. The chief increase, of course, is to British Africa, which takes about 85 per cent of our exports to Africa. To British Africa alone our exports during the month of last April were $2,763,-833, against $1,817,101 in April, 1901; and for the ten months ending with April, 1902, they were $24,708,612, against $18,437,315 in ten months of 1901, and $13,168,062 in ten months of 1900.

Concerning the prospective growth in the commerce of Africa a leading Anglo-African merchant, recently returned from South Africa, says in the British *South African Export Gazette*: —

With the advent of peace there will undoubtedly be a great boom all through the country. A lull consequent on the removal of part of the military forces and the refugees may perhaps affect the trade of Capetown, which is, and always will remain, more or less local, and concerned with the western districts of Cape Colony; but no such effect will be felt elsewhere, for it will be necessary for some considerable time to keep a large military force in the country, and this will as a consequence involve a continuance of a considerable amount of military expenditure. Large camps will be set up at certain points. I have no doubt as to the certainty of the boom which will supervene after the war, but my only misgiving is that, with everyone rushing in to secure a share, it will be overdone, and a reaction set in. As regards the Transvaal, and more particularly Johannesburg, no one with his eyes open can doubt of the great developments in mining and commerce which lie ahead. . . . . The immediate future of the Orange River Colony, although affording many hopeful indications, has, I think, several problems to contend with. The Colony is a farming country in the main, and for some time to come will suffer from the depletion of population and the destruction of property, and as a consequence the loss of farming capital. . . . . The question as to which of the ports on the South and East African seaboard will secure the bulk of future South African trade is, I think, not difficult to answer. My previous remarks as to the local nature of the trade of Capetown show that that port is out of the reckoning. The situation of East London and Port Elizabeth places both of those ports in a more advantageous position to cater for the interior trade than the metropolitan port. To Durban, however, I think will fall the bulk of at least the Transvaal trade, and that a very great future lies before it is unquestionable. . . . . Delagoa Bay may offer some rivalry on account of its slightly shorter distance and its through rate, and in the future will doubtless make further progress; but it will never be chosen voluntarily by merchant firms as a place of residence on account of the unhealthiness of the climate, and because it is a foreign port. . . . . The reason for the preference of Delagoa Bay over Durban by the Germans is that their ships, coming down the East Coast, touch first at the former port. It must also be remembered that the German through rate to Johannesburg via Delagoa Bay has enabled them to offer serious competition to British trade forwarded through Durban and other Colonial ports; but this is a matter which our shipping companies will have to face by the institution of similar through rates via Durban. This, indeed, is the only way to do it. American as well as British vessels come round the coast from the West, and Durban is thus their proper objective rather than the Portuguese port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tunis. — Ali Bey died on June 4. The investiture of Prince Mohamed as the new Bey took place the same day in the presence of the French chargé d'affaires, M. Pichon.

The Transvaal. — On June 22 Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, took the oath as Governor of the Transvaal in the presence of a large assemblage.

The Abyssinian Boundary. — The London *Times* stated on June 6 that an agreement delimitating the boundary between the British Sudan territory and Abyssinia had been signed.

VIEW OF THE ROMAN FORUM.

Science and Invention.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Italy. — *The Roman Forum.*— The end of the eighteenth century (says Dr. Rodolfo Lanciani) marks also the end of the era of destruction in the valley of the Forum. It was Pope Pius VII. who determined that the historical monuments from the Capitol to the Coliseum should be laid bare. The work of excavating, begun by him, was continued by others until, a few weeks after Rome was made the capital of United Italy (1870), the Italian government undertook the general excavation of the ground crossed by the Via Sacra from one end to the other. It took thirteen years to accomplish the task. Professor Lanciani's recent works give, perhaps, the most authoritative description of the discoveries made in the Forum up to the present time.

Reference has been made (p. 342) to the recent work in the Forum, for the Italian government, by Signor Giacomo Boni. One of his interesting discoveries is that of the Sanctuary of Juturna — a small temple built of brick and oriented north and south. The remains of the architrave show the inscription IVTVRNÆ SACRARIUM. In front is a circular well, on the marble head of which is an inscription of consecration to Juturna by Marcus Barbatius Pollio, who, it is thought, held the office of quaestor in 41 B. C. In front of the well is a marble altar. Another important discovery is that of the Fountain of Juturna, in which tradition says that Castor and Pollux watered their horses when they announced to the Romans the victory at Tusculum. It is near the Palatine hill, and the water continues to flow, being always clear and cool. Near by were also found a life-size statue of Escula-

pius, a bust of Jupiter, a fine horse's head of Pentelic marble, a torso of Apollo, and several inscriptions which speak of a public station, known as the *statio aquarum*, from which the distribution of the water to the city was controlled.

The prehistoric tomb which Signor Boni has unearthed (p. 342) is situated in the bed-clay of the Forum about twelve feet below the level of the Sacred Way, opposite the Regia, and close by the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. The reticulated vases of the tomb bear a striking resemblance to netted gourds, and the covering of the funeral urn is a faithful reproduction of a conical hut roof — signs that they date from a primitive period. The tomb may be regarded as the extreme link in the further end of the chain of Roman history, as reflected in the Forum and illustrated by Signor Boni in the discoveries of the *cippus* under the Black Stone, the Rostra, the ritual pits, the massive Republican drains (beside which the Cloaca Maxima seems insignificant), the extraordinary underground gallery for scene-shifting, the Sanctuary and Fountain of Juturna, the course of the Via Sacra, the Regia, the House of the Vestals, the Basilica Æmilia, and the Basilica of Santa Maria Antiqua — to enumerate only the more important of his discoveries.

Crete. — *Knossos.* — The work of Mr. A. J. Evans in Knossos presents evidences of a Cretan civilization "already ancient when Homer sang." The palace which he is unearthing contains clay tablets dealing with accounts kept in the decimal system. Mural paintings and an elaborate drainage system show a high degree of artistic and mechanical skill in the builders. Evidences have been discovered of a still earlier royal dwelling below the level of the later palace.

Palestine. — It is less than forty years since the beginning of effective archæological research in the Holy Land. An English company including the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. A. H. Layard, Dean Stanley, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and others, provided for operations on the site of Jerusalem from 1867 until 1870. The survey of western Palestine was made from 1872 to 1879. Lieutenant Conder's attempt to survey eastern Palestine was stopped by the Turkish authorities. Since 1885 much of northern Palestine, Bashan, and the Argob have been explored under the direction of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Many of the places west of the Jordan that are mentioned in the Bible, have been identified, but besides Jerusalem only one point in Palestine has been systematically explored, viz., Lachish, or Tell-el-Hesy. Dr. Bliss, who succeeded Petric at Tell-el-Hesy, has made excavations in the plains and low hills southwest of Jerusalem and recovered valuable antiquities at Tell-es-Safi (probable site of Garth), at Tell-Zaka-ri-ja, at Merash (the Mareshah of the Bible), and at Tell-el-Judeideh. At Jerusalem the explorations of Dr. Bliss in 1894–1897 yielded many results.

Gezer. — The excavation of Gezer is now going on. First mentioned in the Egyptian records of Thotmes III. and ten times on the Amarna tablets, Gezer appears in Bible history as a strong city in the time of Joshua (Josh. 10 : 33), unconquered by the Israelites (Josh. 16 : 10), captured by a Pharaoh and given to his daughter, Solomon's wife (1. Kings, 9 : 16), and rebuilt by Solomon for the defence of his empire, (Ibid). Lying on the edge of the maritime plain, close by the road from the sea to Jerusalem, Gezer was a battleground of the Maccabees and also of the Crusaders. Its identification is perfect, for M. Clermont Ganneau found in 1874 its boundary stones bearing its name. After unusual delay the firman has been granted. The most thorough work will be done, and the excavation will remain open. The American School is co-operating in the work.

Asia. — The year 1802 was the year in which Akerblad deciphered the proper names in the Rosetta Stone and furnished the key for the unlocking of the history of ancient Egypt. It was also the year in which Grotefend deciphered two old

MAP TO SHOW FIELD OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS.

Persian inscriptions and laid the foundation for the interpretation of the Sumerian, Babylonian, Elamitic, Assyrian, and Vanic cuneiform documents. But half a century passed before either the Egyptian or the cuneiform records could be read with any degree of accuracy.

In 1811 Rich secured tablets from Babylon and in 1820 some from Nineveh which were deposited in the British Museum. From 1835 to 1845 Rawlinson discovered the Behistun Rock and succeeded in translating the old Persian cuneiform writing. In 1842 Botta discovered the magnificent Assyrian remains at Khorsabad, which are now among the chief treasures of the Louvre. In 1845–1849 Layard excavated the ruins of Nineveh, opening the palaces of Sennacherib and Sardanapalus. He began work at other places also and was succeeded by excavators who extended operations to the mounds of southern Mesopotamia. One of the most notable achievements was the uncovering, by George Smith, of the library of Assurbanipal, containing many thousands of tablets and cylinders. De Sarzac's excavations at the mound of Tello in southern Babylonia began in 1877. In 1894 he discovered a library of thirty thousand tablets.

Babylon. — American archæologists began work in Babylonia in 1889. In that year the first expedition of the University of Pennsylvania began exploration at Nippur, the religious capital of ancient Babylonia. The fourth expedition, under Professor Hilprecht, discovered the library of the temple of Bel, said to include many tablets more than six thousand years old. Nippur (the Calneh of the Bible) was one of the four great cities of Nimrod. It was the chief city of Babylonia from the dawn of civilization down to about B. C. 2200. It was succeeded by Babylon, which was the leading city from 2200 till 538 B. C. Nippur and Babylon were not far apart (see map). Three countries are represented by excavators now at work in Babylonia — the United States, Germany, and France.

Three great mounds now mark the site of ancient Babylon. The northern is called Babil — the Gate of God (see map). Beneath this are covered, it is said, the Hanging Gardens of Semiramis. The central mound is called

Elkasr — the Palace. The Germans, representing the German Oriental Society, have worked here. It is the site of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, where Alexander the Great died. The southern mound is called Amran-ibn-Ali — the hill of Amran son of Ali. This has also been partly excavated. The ruins are those of the once famous temple of Merodach, the great god of the Babylonians, type of the sun and symbol of spring. The German Oriental Society's recently published account of the findings at Babylon show that four hundred inscribed clay slabs have been found in

SITE OF ANCIENT BABYLON.

the centre of the ruins. Of only two of them are the inscriptions yet deciphered, but they are pearls of Babylonian literature. One tablet contains a great part of a celebrated Babylonian compendium which explains the Babylonian cuneiform characters. It is a very ancient dictionary, of great linguistic interest and of exceptional value practically. The second tablet contains nothing less than the litany which was chanted by the singers of the Temple of Esagila on the return of the god Marduk to his sanctuary. Marduk, or Merodach, was the son of Ea, and one of the twelve great gods of the Assyro-Babylonian pantheon. His temple, Esagila, "the exalted house," became the national sanctuary of the whole empire. He also had a sanctuary at Sippar. He is twice mentioned in the Book of Jeremiah, and in Isaiah, as Bel. It was the custom to sing the litany which has now been found after the periodical procession to that grand pantheon which has been brought to light by the pick and spade of the excavator.

Egypt. — Among the sites on which explorers in Egypt have worked in recent times are: (1) Dahshûr, about twenty miles south of Cairo. Here, in 1894, Mr. de Morgan discovered a vast necropolis of the twelfth and thirteenth dynasties. (2) Tel-el-Amarna, a village about midway between Minieh and Assint. It takes its name from a long line of mounds on the edge of the desert which mark the site of an ancient city. Discoveries here prove that the knowledge and use of writing were very extensive throughout the East in the time of Moses. (3) The temple of Kom Ombo, a little north of Assûan. (4) The temple of Luxor. (5) The Fayyûm. (6) Abydos. The recent discoveries here by Dr. Flinders Petrie are of much interest and value. The drinking bowls and furniture of the first Egyptian dynasty include a fragment of a crystal vase marked with the name of Menes.

One of the most interesting discoveries recently made in Egypt was that of five ancient boats, buried at Dahshûr in a subterranean crypt beneath the hot sands of the desert, where in the dry atmosphere, kept from the attacks of wood-destroying insects, they had rested while forty-five centuries had taken their flight. One of these five boats, through the kindness of Andrew Carnegie and the intervention of Edward E. Ayer, of Chicago, was recently secured for the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburg. It forms one among the hundreds of most interesting and important objects obtained by the latter institution from Egypt. This boat is probably one of the most ancient examples of naval architecture in existence. Inscriptions and objects asso-

ciated with it in its burial-place go to show that it was probably intentionally preserved in connection with the funeral rites attending the burial of an officer of the government who stood high in esteem as a master of naval affairs.

In the temple of Karnak, on the site of ancient Thebes, the remains of a large colonnade, erected by King Sesostris I., 2,000 B. C., have been laid bare by excavators. Here were also found no less than thirteen colossal statues of Egyptian sovereigns, most of them rulers of the middle empire.

America. — *Ancient Mexican City.* — Professor Leopold Batres, Mexican Conservator of National Monuments, has been exploring the ruins of the Zapotean cities in the state of Oaxaca. It is reported that he has found the ruins of an ancient city of Monte-Alban, which shows unmistakable indications of having been submerged perhaps three thousand years ago, for traces of extinct marine life were uncovered. In the ruins is an obelisk similar to those of Egypt, which was found placed at the entrance to a tomb as was the custom in Egypt. Monte-Alban was visited some time ago by Professor Colmes of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. It stands 1,800 feet higher than the city Oaxaca, and its central square was surrounded by great temples.

THE RECENT VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

In the *North American Review* for June Professor N. S. Shaler gives an instructive paper on "The Nature of Volcanoes," in which he attributes their formation to the pressure of the stratified rocks continually increasing under the floors of the oceans.

He finds that these rocks are saturated with water and contain fissures and considerable spaces filled with water. The gradual accumulation of new strata above the old increases the temperature to a point that converts this water into steam, which, expanding, forces the rocks sideways or upwards in the direction of the least resistance. Along the line that separates continents from oceans exist faults, or deep fissures in the earth's crust, which become natural vents for this pent-up steam and superheated rock. As they near the surface the rocks are molten and reduced to boiling lava charged with steam which is the motive force behind the eruption. Measured by previously recorded eruptions, Professor Shaler considers the eruptions of Mont Pelée and the Soufriére of slight physical importance and attempts no explanation of their peculiar features.

The *National Geographic Magazine* for June gives a record of the first reports from members of the National Geographic Society expedition to the West Indies. On their arrival at Martinique the party separated. Prof. Robert T. Hill remained in Martinique to examine Mont Pelée, while Prof. Israel C. Russell and Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink proceeded to St. Vincent to investigate conditions on that island. The expedition, having been authorized to enlarge their party, associated with them Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, of Harvard University; Mr. George C. Curtis, of Cambridge, and Dr. Angelo Heilprin, of the Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society (President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society), who arrived at Martinique several days after the other scientists.

Professor Hill's attempt of May 26 to reach Mont Pelée was a failure, owing to the mountain's excessive activity. On May 29 Professor Heilprin left Fort de France, spending Friday, May 30, in studying the newly-formed craters on the north flank of the mountain. On Saturday, May 31, the party ascended the volcano and reached the edge of the crater (p. 358), enjoying a most thrilling spectacle and exciting experience. The following is Professor Heilprin's brief summary of the scientific results of the expedition:—

The location of the new crater has been accurately determined; it is positively known that there has been no overflow of molten matter from the lip of the crater; there has been no subsidence of the mountain and the

height of Mont Pelèe is unchanged; the crater does not contain a cinder cone; there has been no cataclysm and no topographical alteration of the country. The period of violent eruptions has probably ended, although the volcano may continue to be quietly active for a long time to come.

In a later interview he has said of the destructive eruption of May 8:—

The new phenomena included the explosive blast which produced the destruction of St. Pierre. Seemingly, it has no precedent. It appears to be fully established that the destruction was brought about by explosive gases, the nature of which is not yet determined. Death resulted from gaseous asphyxiation and possibly from a removal of the oxygen from the atmosphere, besides intense heat. "Did the killing burst come from the top," Professor Heilprin was asked, "or, as Hill says, from a lower furmarole in the River Blanche?" "From the lateral vent in the River Blanche, certainly," was the reply.

The electrical phenomena were also new. Small but intense bolts of lightning were thrown out by the volcanic cloud in all directions and specimens have been gathered showing their effect upon the walls of houses.

On May 31 Professor Jaggar, Dr. Hovey, and Mr. George C. Curtis ascended Mt. Soufriére from the western side. They reached the ruin of the old crater about mid-day, finding no change in the topographical outlines of the mountain on that side. The water that formerly filled the crater to within five hundred feet of the rum had disappeared and the crater appeared to be a chasm of two thousand feet depth. Water could be seen at the bottom of the abyss. At the western base of the Soufriére a subsidence of a depth of one hundred feet occurred for an area of a square mile.

ELECTRICITY.

The Electronomic Theory. — This very interesting subject is expounded in the *Popular Science Monthly* by Dr. J. A. Fleming, F. R. S., of London. The immediate object of the article is to show the evolution of the idea that electricity is atomic in structure. Professor Fleming thus summarizes the matter:—

The atoms of electricity called electrons attach themselves to material atoms and are separable from them. These detachable particles constitute, as far as we yet know, negative electricity. The regular free movements of electrons create what we call an electric current in a conductor, while their vibrations when attached to atoms are the cause of ether waves or radiation, whether actinic, luminous, or thermal. The ether can only move and be moved by electrons. Hence, it is the electron which has the grip of the ether and which, by its rapid motions, creates radiation, and in turn is effected by it.

We have, therefore, to think of an atom as a sort of planet accompanied by smaller satellites, which are the electrons. Moreover, the electrons are capable of an independent existence, in which case they are particles of so-called negative electricity. The atom, having its proper quota of electrons, is electrically neutral, but with electrons subtracted it is a positive atomicion, and with electrons added to it it is a negative atomicion. It has been shown from a quantitative study of such diverse phenomena as the Zeeman effect, the conductibility produced in gases by Röntgen rays or by ultraviolet light, and from the magnetic deflection of kathode rays, that in all cases where we have to deal with free moving, or vibrating, electrons, the electric charge they carry is the same as that conveyed by a hydrogen atom in electrolysis.

There is a good ground for the view that when a gas is made incandescent, whether by an electric discharge or in any other way, the vibrating bodies which give rise to the light waves are these electrons in association with the atom. The energy of mass movement of the atom determines temperature, but the fact that we may have light given out without heat, in short, cold light, becomes at once possible if it is the vibrating electric particle attached to the atom which is the cause of eye-affecting radiation or light.

Lorentz, Helmholtz, Thomson, and others, have shown that such a conception of atomic structure enables us to explain many electro-optic phenomena, which are inexplicable on any other theory. Maxwell's theory that electric and magnetic effects are due to strains and stresses in the ether, rendered an intelligible account of electric phenomena, so to say, in empty space, and its verification by Hertz placed on a firm basis the theory that the agencies we call electric and magnetic force are affections of the ether. But the complications introduced bv the presence of matter in the electric and magnetic force are affections of the ether. But the complications introduced by the presence of magnetic fields presented immense difficulties which Maxwell's theory was not able to overcome.

The electronic theory of electricity, which

is the expansion of an idea originally due to Weber, does not invalidate the ideas which lie at the base of Maxwell's theory, but it supplements them by a new conception, viz., that of the electron or electric particle, as the thing which is moved by electric force, and which in turn gives rise to magnetic force as it moves. The conception of the electron as a point or small region towards which lines of strain in the ether converge, necessitates the correlative motion of positive and negative electrons. We are then led to ask whether the atom is not merely a collocation of electrons. If so, all mechanical and material effects must be translated into the language of electricity. We ought not to seek to create mechanical explanations of electrical phenomena, but rather electrical ones of mechanical effects. The inertia of matter is simply due to the inductance of the electron, and ultimately to the time element which is involved in the creation of ether strain in a new place.

All the facts of electricity and magnetism are capable of being restated in terms of the electron idea. All chemical changes are due to the electric forces brought into existence between atoms which have gained or lost electrons. If moving electrons constitute an electric current, then electrons in rotation are the cause of magnetie effects. In optics it is capable of giving a consistent explanation of dispersion, absorption, and anomalous dispersion, and the relation of the index of refraction to the dielectric constant. A scientific hypothesis, with this wide embrace, which opens many closed doors, and enables us to trace out the hidden connection between such various departments of physical phenomena, is one that must continue to attract investigators.

Physical inquirers are at present, however, groping for guiding facts in this difficult field of investigation, but we have confidence that mathematical and experimental research will in due time bring the reward of greater light.

The Edison Storage Battery. — Mr Thomas A. Edison's announcement that he has solved the automobile problem for both pleasure and business vehicles, and that he will soon start the manufacture of storage batteries for use in automobiles, launches, and street cars, has been received with great interest. Steam and gasoline, as applied to motor carriages, have gone to the front in popular favor during the past two years, chiefly because the touring radius of electric vehicles in use is limited to a degree that makes frequent charging necessary, and for the additional reason that the batteries are of such bulk and weight as to make them cumbrous. A light, easily-handled battery of one hundred miles or more radius has been greatly desired, but thus far a capacity of from thirty-five to forty miles has been the maximum of the largest vehicles for both mercantile and pleasure purposes. "I have solved the automobile problem," says Mr. Edison, "and the one-hundred-mile-without-a-change vehicle is right in sight."

ASTRONOMY.

Is the Moon Dead? — In an article in the May *Century*, Professor William H. Pickering of Harvard answers this question in the negative. He states that those who have denied that the moon is subject to changes which are visible from the earth are those who have made no special study of the moon's surface; and that, on the other hand, the great majority of professed selenographers — those who have made a specialty of the study of the moon's surface — confidently maintain their belief regarding these changes.

Professor Pickering's studies were based on observations made at Manderville, Jamaica, and Arequipa, Peru. The study of lunar detail requires a perfect atmosphere. Thus, in Jamaica, details are visible with a five-inch telescope such as are not obtainable even, under the most favorable conditions, with the largest telescopes at Cambridge. At the Harvard station in Peru, at an altitude of eight thousand feet, among the Andes, the moon appears with a clearness and sharpness of detail that is never vouchsafed to observers in Northern latitudes.

In the first part of his article Professor Pickering calls attention to volcanic activity. He says: — "There is no doubt that in former times volcanic action played a very important part in the history of the moon. At the present time this action has greatly diminished in intensity. All astronomers are agreed on this point. The question is whether all volcanic action has ceased." Professor Pickering shows quite clearly that volcanic activity exists in the little crater known as Linné and he also gives, as

another instance, a large crater known as Plato. From a study of these examples his evidence is in favor of the idea that volcanic activity upon the moon has not yet entirely ceased.

Reasons are also given to show the presence of snow on the moon's surface. Very many of the craterlets upon the moon are lined with a white substance which becomes very brilliant when illuminated by the sun. The same white substance lines portions of some of the larger lunar craters and are found on a few of the higher lunar mountain peaks. Two other large areas surround two poles of the moon. The fact that this white material gathers at the poles, on mountain peaks, and about the rims of craters would lead us to suspect that it may be hoar-frost or snow. Professor Pickering gives several facts to prove that such is the case.

Regarding organic life, he says: — "While the difference in the atmospheric conditions of the earth and moon renders it impossible that similar organic forms should exist upon them, differences between the two are, nevertheless, less marked than those which exist above and below the surface of the ocean, differences which certainly do not serve as a hinderance to a luxuriant organic growth in either region. If the moon possesses an atmosphere containing water vapor among its ingredients no matter how rare it may be, there is no reason in the nature of things, why organic growth upon its surface should be impossible, although it seems probable, in these circumstances, that any such growth would be of a very low order as compared with that existing under the more favorable conditions upon the surface of the earth. Daily alterations that take place in selected regions tend to prove Professor Pickering's theory of organic life.

Professor Pickering's article is interesting in that it is not a mapping of cold dead rocks and isolated craters, but it is a study in which we find real living changes that cannot be explained by shifting shadows or varying librations of the lunar surface.

Brooks's Comet. — Dr. Wm. R. Brooks reports that the telescopic comet he discovered in the constellation Pegasus April 14 has a period of revolution round the sun of only 320 days. This makes it the most remarkable comet in this sense ever known. Encke's comet has a period of 3 1-3 years — the shortest hitherto known.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Artificial Production of Diamonds.— It is generally known that M. Moissan, the French chemist, has succeeded in producing diamonds artificially. They are very small but they are the genuine article. So far no one has discovered a means of producing the gem on any large scale. Mr. E. G. Acheson, the inventor of carborundum, a crystal gem, red and sparkling like a ruby and nearly as hard as the diamond itself, has achieved such remarkable results that it seems possible to credit him with almost anything in the future. He tells us that there are two elements required to make a diamond — heat and pressure. Electricity has provided the former, and what remains for the American man of science is to discover the means of applying pressure in such a way as to make the production of the diamond a commercial possibility.

A Siberian Mammoth. — Some time ago Dr. Hertz discovered in Eastern Siberia near the river Ebrosowka, at a foot of a declivity just over a hundred feet above the water a mammoth preserved in the ice. It was lying down with its feet curiously bent under its body. Dr. Hertz concludes that it had fallen down from high ground, and had been instantly killed as its neck was broken. There was grass in its mouth and food in its stomach. The fall must have happened 2,000 years ago. A fortnight was occupied in thawing out the monster. All of the bones of the mammoth were secured, as was also much of the skin which was covered with a thick coat of fur, thus corroborating the previously expressed views as to the woolly coat of this now extinct monster.

Education.

THE OLD EDUCATION AND THE NEW.

In the June *Forum*, Mr. Frederic Burk makes some interesting points on the strength and weakness of the old and the new education. The article opens as follows: —

Some say that the difference between the old education and the new consists in the fact that the old taught the three R's only, while the new teaches a great deal more. Others say that the old taught the essentials, while the new stands for the luxuries of life and contributes to the gaiety of nations. Still others offer the theory that the distinction is one of method; the old reaching the goal by means of "rod, rule, and remembrance," while the new offers a quicker and more humane transit by the assistance of interest, self-activity, or something else which probably means about the same thing. But, whatever the form of the report concerning this conflict, there is a current notion, expressed or assumed, that the new is offering itself as a substitute for the old, and that our business is to determine which of the two we want.

Then comes a historical sketch of the schoolmaster's contract, going back to the time when "the schoolmaster was hired to teach his pupils to pronounce printed and written words, to spell them, to manipulate figures in their ordinary combinations, and to memorize a modicum of useful facts. There were some local variations to this understanding, but these concerned the quantity rather than the kind of matter taught. Certainly the schoolmaster was *not* hired to teach morality, train character, or make citizens."

But suddenly came the demand that character and citizenship be taught in the schools, and it was soon evident that the schoolmaster "must be provided with suitable material from which these qualities might be distilled." Not realizing the distinctly different purpose for which this new material was turned over to him, he treated it by the same methods he had used in his early teaching.

He industriously sorted out the materials, assigned lessons, and required, under peril of the rod, or other school terrors, that the tasks should be written, read, memorized, punctuated, figured, drilled, cross-drilled, and, finally, tested by examination. The products of his industry have necessarily been not character and citizenship, but the mechanisms of reading, writing, spelling, figuring, and memorizing facts. To expect any other result would have been as reasonable as to expect a hoe-handle factory to turn out turnips, potatoes, and squashes in market form. The schoolmaster had no necessity for this kind, or for the enormous quantity of new material which was thrust upon him; for without it he had successfully accomplished his tasks of the original contract. As the matter stands, he always draws off all the juices of character from this material and carefully dries it before he attempts to use it for his drill purposes.

And the result of all this is simply lip service, not heart service. Character and citizens are not forthcoming through such teaching. But "in modern days there has come into the schoolyard a dapper youth of princely speech and confident mien who claims that he can solve the conundrum which has so ignominiously puzzled the old schoolmaster. The youth comes as did the princes of old to awaken the sleeping beauty and to receive as his reward the beauty's hand in marriage and half the kingdom. This is the new educationalist. He proclaims a new principle of method quite the opposite of the effort-and-task system of the old schoolmaster. His principle is Natural Interest. He promises, if given the opportunity, to transform the schoolmaster's schoolroom from a jail to a garden of ceaseless joy. He will have no tasks, no efforts, no punishments. He has even been understood to say that he will permit the children to do just as they please all the livelong day. He is a generous youth even to profligacy — in promises. He assures the parents and citizens that the pupils under his system will not only become perfect in character and citizenship, but will also acquire reading, writing, spelling, and figuring as

mere happy and inconsequential incidents. Interest, he says, is the master-key of all possible education, and it conquers all."

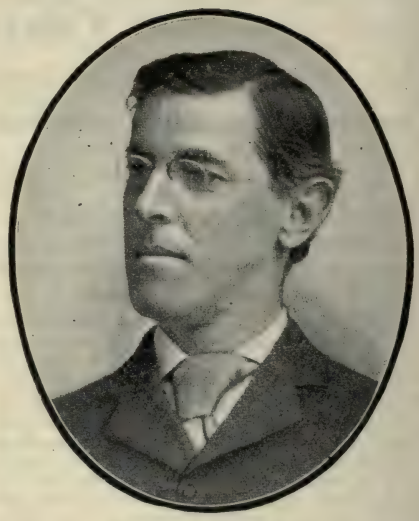
Mr. Burk finds much to commend in this "dapper youth," and acknowledges that he has accomplished much. But pure *interest* has its limitations. It is developed through "emotional centres which are ready to reach without previous training of any consequence." But the centres necessary to figure, to recognize printed words, to write, and to memorize new facts are entirely different. "The old schoolmaster's principle, effort, as he long since discovered, is here the proper principle." Hence the conclusion: —

> We are on a pedagogical rock which splits education into two absolutely distinct methods — the method of acquiring knowledge and habits, and the method of training the feelings to react in accordance with modern civilization. Modern physiological psychologists make between these two classes of reactions a distinction which is abysmal. To know, to memorize, to spell, to write, to pronounce, etc., are affairs regulated by the voluntary nerve structures of the brain; but to blush, to regulate the beating of the heart, or to feel sympathy, duty, religious awe, or any of the emotions requires the activity of the involuntary vasomotor system of nerve cells, and these are located chiefly in the vital organs. These latter reactions are not under voluntary control, and we cannot recall or dismiss them by effort. Consequently, the method of effort, so efficacious in acquiring spelling, writing, memorizing and figuring, and in promoting all other voluntary reactions, not only fails to arouse feeling, but generally forbids it.

TWO NEW COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

The most noteworthy event of the commencement season in the various colleges of the country was the announcement at Princeton of the resignation of President Francis Landey Patton and the election of Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Politics and Jurisprudence, to the high office. President Patton will continue to fill the chair in Biblical Instruction, Ethics and Philosophy of Religion.

The striking feature of this election is in the fact that Professor Wilson is the



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

first layman who has been so honored, the presidents of Princeton, from the foundation of the university, having formed an unbroken line of theologians. Professor Wilson is in the prime of life, as he was born at Stanton, Va., in 1856. Since 1885 he has been regarded as one of the strongest writers in the country on political science and has served as professor in similar lines of thought in various educational institutions. In 1886 he received his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins, and in 1887 Wake Fonesh College, North Carolina, made him an LL. D. His professorship at Princeton began in 1890.

The inauguration of Henry Hopkins, D. D., as president of Williams College took place at Williamstown, Mass., on June 24. After impressive ceremonies President Hopkins gave his inaugural address in which he spoke of Williams College as standing "unequivocally for that specific thing which we call the liberal education, and proposes to continue to stand for just that. The scholar in politics is more worthy of admiration than the scholar in his cloister."

Religion.

RELIGION IN NEW YORK.

The population of New York City—3,437,202—places it second only to London in size and importance. There is no city in the United States which shows such religious dearth as is presented in the great foreign districts of the American metropolis. In 1890 Alaska had a Protestant church membership of four per cent and a Protestant church, to say nothing of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, to every 3,561 persons of her population. Indian Territory in 1890 had fifteen per cent of evangelical Christians, and an evangelical church for every 227 of her people—men, women, and children. But New York's Jewish district has only a Protestant church for every 22,000 people, and one ward in the Borough of Brooklyn has a population of 20,000 and not a single Protestant church or mission is to be found within its borders. Above Fourteenth Street in the Borough of Manhattan the evangelical Christians number but nine per cent of the population, leaving a million and fifty thousand people outside of evangelical Christianity. The Borough of Brooklyn shows ten per cent (119,787) of Protestant church members, but even here is left a million and forty-six thousand persons not evangelical Christians. In all of the nearly three and a half millions of Greater New York there are but 302,000 Christian church members. Many of these are said to be minors and the most of them women. The non-Christian population of the metropolis has grown proportionately more in the last ten years than its Christian population. Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Turks, and miscellaneous Asiatics have increased 165 per cent, and fully half of this increase, of course, is non-Christian. The Hebrew growth of New York in the last decade has been astonishingly large. There are today not less than 650,000 Jews within the limits of Greater New York, an increase of nearly 100 per cent in ten years.

INTEREST IN THE BIBLE.

The American Bible Society, supported chiefly by contributions from Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational churches, announces that interest in the Bible does not wane. The society's recent annual meeting recorded the fact that the receipts from both the living and from legacies were last year far above the average, and made the claim that threatened evils arising from a permanent shrinkage in the support given the society seem to have been arrested. The society got last year from the living $109,000, putting amounts in even figures; from legacies $115,000, and from sales $60,000, making with other items an income of a trifle above $400,000. The society has invested funds amounting to $650,000. It issued last year 1,723,791 Bibles, an increase of 169,663 over the previous year. About one-half this vast number were printed at the Bible House in New York, and almost all of the other half at the Bible society's printing houses in China, Japan, Siam, Syria and in Turkey. The total issue of Bibles in the eighty-six years of its existence has reached the enormous total of 76,677,225 copies.

THE CASE OF PROFESSOR G. A. SMITH.

The Yale lectures of Professor George Adam Smith of the United Free Church of Scotland, which have been published with the title of "Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament," have been made the basis of a charge of heresy brought against him in the recent session of the general Assembly of his denomination in Glasgow. In his Yale lectures Professor Smith took substan-

tially the same positions as those of the famous Prof. W. Robertson Smith, who was removed from his chair by the same Assembly in 1881. The charges were referred to a committee, which reported that "while the committee thinks that exception might be taken to the manner in which Dr. Smith presented his views, it recommends that the church, while not hindering freedom of discussion, should take for the present an attitude of observation and reserve." Principal Rainy, probably the most influential leader in the church, and who favored the trial of Prof. Robertson Smith in 1880, offered the motion that no action be taken in the case of Prof. George Adam Smith, though "the Assembly must not be taken as accepting his views." This motion was adopted by a vote of 534 to 263.

STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

This movement has spread into all the countries of Europe, besides portions of Asia and Africa. In the University of Madras, India, a thousand students have joined it. It is said that not less than five thousand students have devoted themselves to the cause. During the last eight years twice as many students have gone into missionary fields as during the first eight years, dating from 1886. Nearly two thousand have already sailed. The World's Student Federation, which was inspired by the Student Volunteer Movement, now reports fifteen hundred distinct organizations with an aggregate membership of seventy thousand persons.

GROWTH OF MORMONISM.

A joint statement has been issued by the secretaries of ten of the evangelical missionary societies of America calling the attention of the members of the Christian denominations to the rapid growth of Mormonism. The statement says: "The ambition of Mormons, which they do not even conceal, is to secure control of state after state, until, by means of the balance of power, they may make national legislation against Mormonism impossible. Toward this end they are moving by an organization as compact and skilfully devised for its purpose as any that ever engaged the activities of man."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Theological Graduates. — There are, of all names, about seventy Protestant theological seminaries in the United States. They graduate on ordinary years about four thousand men who immediately enter the ministries of the various religious bodies. This year about seven hundred below the average have been graduated.

Christian Endeavor. — The statistical report of the United Society of Christian Endeavor for the year ending June 21, 1902, is as follows: United States — Young people's societies 28,714; junior 13,937; intermediate 1,293; mothers' 75; senior 26; parents' 1. Canada — Young people's societies 3,328; junior 642; intermediate 36; parents' 2; mothers' 1. Foreign lands — Young people's societies 12,365; junior 1,865; intermediate 29; senior 20; mothers' 14. Floating societies 123. Total number of societies 62,471. Total enrolment of members 3,600,000.

Chinese in America. — At present, out of the 100,000 Chinese in the United States, 1,600 are Christians, but 98,400 still worship the gods of their fathers.

Christian Science. — There are now 663 organized Christian Science churches and societies, — an increase of eighty-one churches during the last year.

Salvation Army. — The twenty-second annual conference of the Salvation Army was held in New York City, May 21 to 28. The total membership of the organization is about 30,000, although it fluctuates greatly. During the period of six years covered in the Commander's report, more than $350,000 has been expended in philanthropic work.

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W HUDSON.

STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In a very suggestive article in the *North American Review*, under the above title, Mr. Carroll D. Wright gives some statistics respecting the growth of strikes in America, and an account of some of the leading features in these strikes that reads like a history of partisan warfare in the Middle Ages.

It appears that the first strike occurred in 1740 or 1741, and was engaged in by a combination of journeymen bakers in New York to secure an increase of wages. The instigators were tried and convicted of conspiracy. From all accounts, gathered from various sources, the total number of strikes and lockouts in the United States from 1741 to 1880, inclusive, was 1,491, of which 813 occurred in the year 1880, and of those occurring in 1880, 618 were strikes, clearly defined as such. In 1879, there were only 51 conflicts, and this was the largest number for any year prior to 1880.

From the Sixteenth Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Labor the following tables, showing the main facts accompanying the strikes and lockouts for the period from 1881 to 1900, inclusive, have been constructed:

STRIKES.

Year.	Number of strikes.	Employes thrown out of employment.	Wage loss of employes.	Loss of employers.	Per cent. of establishments in which strikes—		
					Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1881	471	129,521	$3,372,578	$1,919,483	61.37	7.00	31.63
1882	454	154,671	9,864,228	4,269,094	53.59	8.17	38.24
1883	478	149,763	6,274,480	4,696,027	58.17	16.09	25.74
1884	443	147,054	7,666,717	3,393,073	51.50	3.89	44.61
1885	645	242,705	10,663,248	4,388,893	52.80	9.50	37.70
1886	1,432	508,044	14,992,453	12,357,808	34.50	18.85	46.65
1887	1,436	379,676	16,560,534	6,698,495	45.64	7.19	47.17
1888	906	147,704	6,377,749	6,509,017	52.22	5.48	42.30
1889	1,075	249,559	10,409,686	2,936,752	46.49	18.91	34.60
1890	1,833	351,944	13,875,338	5,135,404	52.65	10.01	37.34
1891	1,717	298,939	14,801,505	6,176,688	37.88	8.29	53.83
1892	1,298	206,671	10,772,622	5,145,691	39.31	8.70	51.99
1893	1,305	265,914	9,938,048	3,406,195	50.86	10.32	38.82
1894	1,349	660,425	37,145,532	18,982,129	38.09	13.50	48.41
1895	1,215	392,403	13,044,830	5,072,282	55.24	9.94	34.82
1896	1,026	241,170	11,098,207	5,394,235	59.19	7.47	33.34
1897	1,078	408,391	17,468,904	4,868,687	57.31	28.12	14.57
1898	1,056	*249,002	10,037,284	4,596,462	64.19	6.38	29.43
1899	1,797	417,072	15,157,965	7,443,407	73.24	14.25	12.51
1900	1,779	505,066	18,341,570	9,431,299	46.43	20.62	32.95
Total	22,793	*6,105,694	$257,863,478	$122,731,121	50.77	13.04	36.19

*Not including the number in 33 establishments for which these data were not obtainable.

In the same period occurred 1,005 lockouts, involving 9,933 establishments, throwing out of employment 504,307 employes for an average of 97.1 days, causing a loss of wages amounting to $48,819,745 and a loss to employers of $19,927,983. Of the lockouts 50.79 per cent succeeded, 6.28 per cent were partly successful, and 42.93 per cent failed.

The loss to the public through strikes is not set forth in this table, and yet it is probably the greatest loss of all. The rights of the public are often invaded both by strikers and their employers, yet without redress; and

the attempts at government interference, either through the courts by injunction, or through the executive in the effort to restore order, have often been productive of greater evils than those they sought to remedy. Having been exerted usually in behalf of property, government interference has inflamed the passions of strikers and has tended to the growth of radical and subversive opinions in the lower ranks of society. Yet the increasing resort to private warfare in the settlement of disputes between labor and capital is an intolerable evil, for which society must find some remedy if it would preserve individual rights and liberties.

THE LAKE MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

The peace conference that met at Lake Mohonk, May 28–30, was presided over by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, who gave the conference an interesting account of the work done for international arbitration at the Pan-American Congress in Mexico.

A striking feature ot the conference was the participation of a number of representative business men who pleaded for arbitration in the interests of international commerce. The denationalization of trade was referred to by one speaker as a potent factor in the peace of the world.

The platform of the conference recited the progress of the past year, and called especially upon the business men and the business bodies of the country to lend their influence to the creation of an irresistible public opinion in favor of arbitration. The conference was the largest in point of numbers thus far held, and its sessions were of high public interest.

The growth of the international trust and the spread of international labor movements, through the fraternization of labor unions throughout the world, are among the tendencies of the times that make for peace between nations; but it is interesting, and not a little disquieting to note that the same forces are arrayed against each other in an increasing tendency to private war.

THE MINE WORKERS' STRIKE.

The injury to public interests involved in strikers is plainly illustrated by the strike in the anthracite coal regions that has been in effect since the early part of May. The fact that eighty-five per cent of the miners in this region are owned by eight railroads incorporated by the state of Pennsylvania to act as public carriers, lends some significance to the claim of the mine workers that by excessive freight rates the operators have increased the cost of coal to the public without giving their employes a fair share of the profits. The average working year of miners and laborers is less than two hundred days, while the average daily wage is about one dollar and a half, so that each miner earns on the average less than three hundred dollars per year.

An increase of twenty per cent in the rate of pay for price work and a reduction of two hours a day on time work without corresponding reduction in wage was demanded by the miners, together with certain changes in the method of weighing coal which would assure the miner of full payment for each ton of coal mined. This demand was based on the reasonable claim that the cost of living had increased owing to the higher prices of food and that the present wage was insufficient. The demand was refused by the operators on the ground that the market price of coal would not warrant the increase, and all propositions to arbitrate were peremptorily declined. The men were withdrawn from the mines, and up to the present writing no attempt has been made by the owners to operate the mines.

Complaint has been made of lawlessness and of the application of the boycott in certain districts; but the contest has been in the main one of endurance. Understanding that the average work year is but two hundred days, both sides have reckoned that a three months' tie-up may be indulged in

without serious diminution of the product or very great loss on either side; while the present loss of wage and of sales amounts to more than five millions a week, the entire loss might be made up by nine months' continual running. Thus up to the present time the chief sufferer from the strike has been the public. The expense and inconvenience that have been entailed on many households, the increased discomfort of summer life in the cities, owing to the necessary use of soft coal, the injury to business due to the higher price and scarcity of steam coal, all these and a thousand minor inconveniences have been submitted to, in spite of the fact that the railroad corporations which own the mines are by their charters public servants and might be summarily dealt with. Says the New York *Times:*

> Their (the operators') duty is to mine coal if they can, or arbitrate if they must. The protection of their own interests demands this, and the longer the choice of alternatives is postponed the more difficult it will be found to accept either. Meanwhile, the public interest is suffering. What has already happened would warrant the Legislature of Pennsylvania in dissolving the coal companies for non-user of their charter powers, and some movement in that direction may be expected as soon as opportunity is offered. The operators are not doing the best they can, and negligence on their part is a crime against the general welfare.

And the New York *Evening Post*, whose sympathies do not go out very strongly to workingmen, takes a similar position:

> One obligation, however, we think does rest upon the operators. They should either give in to the miners or else undertake to resume mining without them. If they cannot get the necessary labor, protected as it would be by the power of the State, then there is no justification for trying to starve the union miners into submission, or for further disturbing the public. The present deadlock is becoming intolerable. Coal should be mined, or else surrender made to the strikers. To continue the situation indefinitely as it is, practically means to surrender to them.

The situation is another illustration of the manifest inconvenience to the public inherent in private monopoly of a public necessity and lends additional point to the argument in favor of public ownership of public utilities, including mines and railroads. The incessant warfare between labor and capital that has been carried on for the past twenty years has been productive of prodigious waste and widespread inconvenience. It is doubtful whether government control of the industries most affected could be more extravagant — certainly the peace of the community might be better preserved than it is today and the increasing bitterness of feeling between the classes might be checked.

THE REAL "HOBO."

In an interesting paper published in the *Forum* for June, Mr. Charles Ely Adams gives us his impressions of the "hobo," whom he believes to be generally misunderstood. The name "hobo" is slang. It has no linguistic antecedents. But it represents an idea, it means something. It is not synonymous with vagabond, and the difference is this: A vagabond lives a life of chance; a "hobo" has an avowed occupation. As a body, "hobo" labor is unskilled, usually illiterate, improvident, debauched, wandering, and desiring no domicile, but having an avowed preference for certain occupations. To the largest extent it is that class of labor which seeks the employment offered by pioneer railway construction camps.

It should be understood, however, that all hoboes are not railroad laborers. There is a class of "hobo" labor which works in the wheat harvests of the Dakotas, Western Canada, and the North Pacific States; another class frequents the lumber regions of Canada and the Northern States, working in logging camps and about traveling sawmills.

But it is as a railroad laborer that Mr. Adams has studied him. He describes him from his first contact with the employment agent to whom he pays one dollar as a fee, and receives in return an identification ticket bearing various printed rules and regulations, the most conspicuous of which is the admonition in bold face type: "Don't Come to the Depot Drunk." Arrived at the station

in a fairly sober condition, he is shipped with a party of companions to the scene of his future labors. Here he is recorded by name and number — the latter being always his official designation. The number system enables a timekeeper to handle a large and ever-changing force with comparative ease. A railroad contractor's pay-roll is never the same on a given day as it was on the day preceding. A camp accommodating one hundred men will lose from five to twenty-five of its members every twenty-four hours. The average daily loss is anticipated by the contractor, and provision against it is made in the number of reinforcements shipped to him daily. The process may be well likened to filling a barrel at the bung while it is emptying itself at the spigot. Indeed, so regularly do laborers of this class come and go, and so rapid and extensive are the changes, that of a pay-roll of, say, 100 men, at least seventy-five per cent of the register will show new names almost every ten days.

The day's work in a railroad camp begins at 7 A. M. The cooks, however, and their helpers, known as "flunkies," begin duty about 4.30 A. M. The general rising bell is rung at half-past five. At six o'clock the mess-tent is opened, and breakfast is served for three-quarters of an hour. A contractor rarely attempts to derive a profit from his kitchen, for the reason that the better a man is fed the better he will work; and it is upon the executed work that the contractor makes his money. Hence, as a rule, every cent paid by the laborers for board is returned to them upon the table.

In respect to the particular work "on the grade" in which the railroaders have had experience, and as expressive, perhaps, of that which they prefer, they classify themselves generally as "rock-men," "muckers," and "skinners." A rock-man restricts his activity solely to handling rock, and only when in sore need of a few meals will he engage himself otherwise. A mucker is less concerned. He is a man-of-all-work, willing to do anything, at any time. The skinner, like the rock-man, regards his vocation seriously. He is a teamster, and if not spurred by relentless circumstances will accept employment in company with horses only. These men when once upon the line of construction will often walk many miles in search of an opportunity to work at their specialty. There is in this fact a noticeable and wholly unexpected consistency in the "hobo's" character which approximates the qualities of firmness and constancy. It is the little breath of technical inspiration which warms the mean clay of his nature, the faintly glimmering light of the only worthy ideal which this discard of society seemingly cherishes.

Two further facts about the "hobo" may serve to dispel a popular error. First, he is, within certain bounds, a patron of literature. There are very many exceptions to the general rule of illiteracy. Second, he spends a very respectable amount of his time in the use of water, soap, and towels. Trashy novels predominate among the books of the "hobo's" selection. He relishes, moreover, "the polemics of the famous agnostics." A box of old magazines provided by one contractor for his men, was highly appreciated. But he reads only for amusement and rarely learns anything of value from his reading. Want only drives him to work, but it does not keep him permanently in one place, or make him provident with his earnings. He is apt to return to the city in the fall as penniless as he left it. He tramps and begs from door to door, or, failing in his appeal for charity, adopts the vocation of a footpad. In this way he makes the acquaintance of the police and is soon behind the bars. Here he gains the sympathy of the Salvation Army, and being released from jail he becomes a follower of the bass drum and an inmate of one of the Army's "Missions" or "Havens." "Working the Haven" is one of the favorite exploits which he will recount to his pals about the next summer's camp-fire.

Such, then, is the biography of the real "hobo." As a character he is totally unable to foresee wants and make provision for them.

Art, Music and the Drama.

ART.

Benjamin-Constant. — The death, on May 26, of Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant closed the career of a true artist, whose life, even more than his works, was an expression of classic taste and artistic feeling, full of helpful example and of inspiration to others. His own success was won early.

Born at Paris, June 10, 1845, he was a pupil of Cabanel, and his paintings quickly found recognition at the Salon. Five medals were awarded him at the Salon of 1875, two in 1876, three at the Paris Exposition of 1878, a Gold Medal at the Exposition of 1889, and a Medal of Honor at the Salon of 1895. His first painting purchased by the government was that of Hamlet, 1869; but it was after this that his really distinctive work was done. How he came to find his chosen field he thus related:

One day I received a letter from M. Tissot, one of my friends, who had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier. "Come," he wrote, "and stay with me awhile. There's lots of things here to paint." I went, and staid there for eighteen months. Tissot was right. I had only to open my eyes to find subjects for pictures, and I made sketch after sketch, which I used for my paintings, "Thirst — Prisoners of Morocco," and "Mahomet's Entry Into Constantinople," which won a medal for me in 1878.

"Thirst," which was purchased by Mr. Schaus of New York, represents a white waste beneath the pitiless glare of an African sun, in the foreground a slender stream of water at which three half-naked Moors, captives of an Arab horseman, bend to slake their thirst. Their frenzied attitudes tell the story of sufferings undergone more vividly than a chapter of prose description. It needs no commentary. Another of Constant's large canvases is owned in America — "Justinian in Council" — at the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York, while his portraits of Americans are very numerous.

His best work was done in Oriental scenes, and he was among the first of nineteenth century painters to devote himself to that field of art. He was still in the prime of his talent when his death occurred the other day, and his advice, influence, and inspiration will be greatly missed by the younger French artists and by Americans who have profited by his instruction.

Later Views of the Salons. — First impressions of the dulness of this year's Salons seem to have worn off, and later accounts bring more judicious criticisms. Rodin's three "brooding giants" near the entrance of the New Salon would lend distinction to a far more commonplace collection, and the enthusiastic attentions bestowed on the great sculptor by the Slade students in London have given added significance to his work. There are also a bust of Victor Hugo by Rodin in the New Salon, the fragment of a tomb by M. Bartholomé, and two busts of laborers by M. Meunier, which would be notable anywhere. Frémiet's Duguesclin in the Old Salon and Macmonnies's "General Slocum" are full of go and spirit. M. Hamar exhibits there also the base of the Rochambeau monument at Washington.

In portraiture there is much work that is both vigorous and original. Conspicuous for its merit is Whistler's portrait of Mrs. Vanderbilt, "Ivory and Gold." Mr. Sargent's portrait of two sisters that was seen at the Academy last year is no less brilliant in Paris than it was in London. Lucien Simon also has some strong portraits, which in their grasp of character and fearlessness of expression are not inferior to Mr. Sargent's best work. They fail, however, in point of style and are sometimes brutal in their realism. Carolus Duran's big family group, "*En Famille*," is not so happy as some of the smaller works,

but impresses you with the physical energy and enterprise of the painter nevertheless. Dagnan-Bouveret's portraits of Gerome and of two ladies in costly gowns attract much attention, but are over-refined in technique.

In landscape there is marked individuality displayed by many painters. M. Ménard "sees a world all pale gold and green, with tender distances and silent waters, and great white clouds piling themselves up on a luminous sky;" M. Le Sidaner produces from the most commonplace subject a harmony that has a very intimate personal charm; M. Cottet paints a sad little Boston village with rare dignity and pathos; but these are only a few among many whose work deserves high praise.

The Memorial to Cornelius Vanderbilt. — The new façade of St. Bartholomew's church, New York, given by Mrs. Vanderbilt in memory of her husband, will be a notable addition to the architecture of the metropolis. It will consist of a porch, designed by McKim, Meade, and White, three sculptured tympanums and three bronze doors by Daniel C. French in collaboration with Andrew O'Connor, Philip Martiny, and Herbert Adams. The porch is to be seventy-five feet wide by twenty-eight feet high, consisting of three richly ornamented Romanesque arches connected by a colonnade with niches for statues. Over each door is a marble tympanum — the central one representing the coronation of Christ, that on the north an adoration of the Infant Jesus, and on the south a Madonna and child. In the portals and doors there are to be upwards of four hundred figures by the four sculptors who have the work in charge — the whole composition resembling in some respects the Romanesque portal of St. Gilles in the south of France.

A $50,000 Rug.—There is on exhibition at the Tiffany studios in New York, a royal Persian prayer rug of the sixteenth century which is undoubtedly one of the finest rugs ever brought to this country. It is said to have been in the possession of the Shah's family for two hundred years. From this royal keeping it went to a merchant prince, to whom it was presented for valuable services rendered to the state, and upon his death it found its way into the market.

The value of the rug lies in the fineness of its weaving and the sheen due to age, particularly noticed in the Merv ivory background of the centre, on which is a Herah design in sage green and rose. The green is the peculiar shade used only for sacred royal purposes and authenticates the rug as a prayer rug or carpet. It is an Iram rug, about ten feet by twenty, and was made in the district of Merv, Persia, near the borders of Bokhara.

THE DRAMA.

The Drama in China. — The history of music in China begins over four thousand years ago. The Emperor Shun, founder of the second great dynasty of Hsia, in the Golden Age of China, has a reputation as a master of music and ceremonies which has survived until the present day in the pages of the Shu-King, or Book of History, which was edited by Confucius. The Shu-King covers a period of seventeen centuries — from 2400 B. C. to 720 B. C. In it are contained accounts of early pantomimes, dancing, and posturing the like of which is not unknown in China today — a land in which that which was, now is, and perhaps evermore shall be. These pantomimes and ballets, with the barbarous music accompanying them, were originally connected with religious worship, but gradually (says a writer in the *Nineteenth Century*) they developed into such license that under the Emperors of the Chou dynasty they were prohibited in connection with worship, and the actors were made into a degraded class, which they remain to this day.

The stage in China, says the author quoted, appears today almost exactly identical with the stage in Shakespeare's time. That is to say, it is composed of a square platform projecting into the pit, with a door of entrance and a door of exit on each side of the rear wall. There

is a total absence of scenery, so that the whole weight of the performance falls upon the actors, who were doubtless as universally excellent in Shakespeare's time as they are today in China. The musicians are seated at the back of the stage in full view of the audience. And the wealthy patrons are seated in galleries round the open courtyard. It is particularly noticeable that the pit, in all theatrical representations in China, whether given in the courtyards of the temples, in the halls of the guilds, or in the houses of the rich, is always open free to the poor. Chinese history affords material for very many of the dramatic presentations. Companies are generally hired for a week or a fortnight. The performance commences at noon, and goes on till about nine at night. The extraordinary endurance of the actors, an endurance characteristic of the Chinese in all their avocations, is shown by the long successive hours they spend upon the stage. And as all the important pieces are sung to the accompaniment of the band, how they support the strain upon the voice is almost incomprehensible. They have a large repertoire, which they carry in their heads. Many of them have no books of the plays. They are apprenticed as children, and so learn the pieces by rote at an age when the memory is especially vigorous. A mark of attention to a distinguished visitor is to hand him the repertoire and ask him to choose a play out of some hundred pieces contained therein. There is no curtain and no drop scene. And, curiously enough, there is no interval between successive plays, only a peculiar note is sounded on the cymbal, a signal known to the initiated. This has led Europeans to state that a Chinese play went on forever. Rough indications of scenery, similar to the sheet of Pyramus and Thisbe, are given in a primitive way.

While theatricals are being performed the whole village is en fete, all in their best clothes, the ladies in the galleries with little tables on which are tea and cakes and other delicacies, while families in the wide area of the open pit sit all day long with their tea and pipes enjoying themselves Courtesans, of whom the Chinese say "the women who smile in public," are represented on the stage, their position being that of the courtesan in ancient Greece. They must be accomplished, and excel in singing and dancing and in knowledge of literature. Moral tendency is strongly insisted upon in Chinese plays. Obscenity is a crime by Chinese law, and the punishment for writers guilty of it is imprisonment as long as their works are extant. In short, except in the Alsatias of our treaty ports the Chinese theatre is distinctly educative and moral; the denouement is invariably the triumph of virtue. The most numerous and regular dramatic performances are still given in the Buddhist temples. They are indissolubly connected with religious observances and scarcely any public function goes on without them.

The modern stage as it exists today in China, dates, it is said, from the reign of the Emperor Wen-ti, the founder of the Sui dynasty (580 A. D.), and the bulk of the plays were written during the three flourishing epochs of modern Chinese literature— three distinct periods; that of the Tang dynasty (720 A. D. to 905 A. D.), that of the Sung dynasty (960 to 1119 A. D.), and that of the Tartar and Mongol dynasties Kin and Yuen (1123 to 1341 A. D.). The first Chinese play ever translated into an European language was published by the Jesuit father Prémare, 1735 A. D.

THE GERMAN DRAMA.

A writer in the London *Cornhill Magazine* says that the part played by the theatre in modern German life can scarcely be overrated. An examination of the plays produced in the last decade shows that materialism, mysticism, asceticism, democratic socialism, and aristocratic individualism, are all in their most recent manifestations accorded dramatic treatment in the German theatre, and, contrary to what we might reasonably expect, these subjects are handled in strict harmony with the essential principles of dramatic art.

Important Statistics.

THE WORLD'S SUGAR STATISTICS.

According to a monograph issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics the world's sugar production has grown from 1,150,000 tons in 1840 to 8,800,000 tons in 1900. During the same period the world's population has grown, according to the best estimates, from 950,000,000 to about 1,500,000,000. Thus, sugar production has increased about 65 per cent, while population was increasing but about 50 per cent. Considering the United States alone it is found that the consumption of sugar, which in 1850 was only 22 pounds per capita, was in 1901 over 68 pounds per capita.

One especially striking fact shown is the rapidly increasing proportion of the world's enlarged sugar consumption which is supplied by beets. According to the figures presented, beets which supplied in 1840 less than 5 per cent of the world's sugar, in 1900 supplied 67 per cent of the greatly increased consumption; while cane, which then supplied 95 per cent of the world's sugar consumption, now supplies but 33 per cent. Stated in quantities, it may be said that the world's cane sugar supply has grown from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900; while that of beets has grown from 50,000 tons in 1840 to 5,950,000 tons in 1900. The table which follows shows the world's production of sugar from cane and beets, respectively, at decennial years from 1840 to 1900, and the percentage supplied by beets:—

Year	Cane Sugar Tons	Beet Sugar Tons	Supplied by Beet Per cent
1840	1,100,000	50,000	4.35
1850	1,200,000	200,000	14.29
1860	1,510,000	389,000	20.43
1870	1,585,000	831,000	34.40
1880	1,852,000	1,402,000	43.08
1890	2,069,000	3,633,000	63.70
1900	2,850,000	5,950,000	67.71

Fifty years ago about all the sugar consumed in Europe came from the tropics, from the West Indies, Louisiana, and the South American colonies in the Western Hemisphere, and from Java and parts of the East Indies in the Eastern Hemisphere. During the last half of the nineteenth century, however, the sugar-producing area of the world has been slowly shifting from the tropics northward to the temperate zone, due to the development of the beet-sugar industry. Practically all the countries of Europe are now engaged in the production of beet sugar. Spain, within the last five years, has developed a beet-sugar industry that supplies her home market and is now seeking for foreign outlets. Italy also within the last decade has made such progress in producing sugar that nearly two-thirds of the sugar used is produced within her borders. In 1900 Germany exported nearly one million tons of sugar — 988,703; Austria-Hungary, 657,492 tons; France, 587,063 tons; Belgium, 300,757 tons; and Russia, 201,330 tons.

THE INCREASE OF THE WORLD'S DEBT.

According to the Paris *Matin*, in 1801, the world's debt amounted to $3,000,000,000; in 1848, after the Napoleonic wars, it was $8,400,000,000; in 1901, $31,800,000,000. It increased within the last century by $28,800,000,000, but, whereas during the first part of this century notwithstanding the gigantic wars which then unsettled part of the world, it increased but at the ratio of 8 to 1, the increase during the second part was at the ratio of 10 to 1.

The nations seem to have been engaged in something like a race as to which would spend most and acquire the most crushing debt burden. Only two exceptions: Great Britain, which during forty years reduced its debt by $1,000,000, and the United States, which

reduced its liabilities by over $1,400,000,000.

The Austrian debt, which in 1850 was but $600,000,000, reaches at present $1,700,000,000; the debt of Germany has grown from $116,000,000 in 1870 to $559,000,000; that of Italy, which in 1869 was $1,400,000,000, is now $2,583,000,000; the debt of Russia, which in 1853 was $400,000,000, exceeded in 1900 $3,000,000,000. France is easily winner in this contest; her debt, which in 1852 was a little over $1,000,000,000, amounts today to about $5,800,000,000, or almost six times the amount in the former year, constituting almost one-fifth of the total world's indebtedness.

The debts of the Germanic and Slavic group of nations the last quarter of the century have been due chiefly to the purchase or construction of railways, and they possess in these a "physical" capital which almost equals their total debt, and derive therefrom a revenue almost sufficient for the service of this debt. Quite a different picture is presented by the Latin nations. These have within the last twenty-five years increased their debts by $5,000,000,000, Spain and Italy very nearly doubling their debt, France almost trebling hers. In return they cannot be said to have acquired any well-defined material assets. France particularly, which perhaps spent more than any other nation has on her railways, will have to wait until 1954 to acquire ownership of them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drinking Increasing. — According to an article in the London *Fortnightly Review*, from 1890 to 1900 the consumption of spirituous liquors increased 20 per cent in the United States, 23 per cent in Germany, 13 per cent in England, and 22 per cent in France. In France three-fourths of the consumption is in the form of wine, while in the other 3 countries malt liquors, such as beer, form all but a small percentage of the totals. During 1900 the consumption of spirituous liquors in the United States averaged for each man, woman and child 14.7 gallons. High as this seems, Germany's average was 30.9 gallons, England's 33.2 and France's 33.7 gallons.

FOREIGN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to the reports of the Census Office the number which each country of the world contributed to the foreign-born population of this country during 1900 is given in the following table. The five nations having the largest representation are the same as in 1890, though the first three, Germany, Ireland, and England, show a large falling off. Italy is now in the sixth place, succeeding Scotland, which was sixth ten years ago.

Country of birth.	1900, Exclu've of Alaska and Hawaii.	1890.	Increase.
Total foreign born	10,356,664	9,249,547	1,107,117
Germany	2,666,990	2,784,894	117,904*
Ireland	1,618,567	1,871,509	252,942*
England	841 967	908,141	66,174*
Canada (English)	785,958	678,442	107,516
Sweden	573,040	478,041	94,999
Italy	484,207	182,580	301,627
Russia	424,096	182,644	241,452
Canada (French)	395,297	302,496	92,801
Poland	383,510	147,440	236,070
Norway	336,985	322,665	14,320
Austria	276,249	123,271	152,978
Scotland	233,977	242,231	8,254*
Bohemia	156,991	118,106	38,885
Denmark	154,284	132,543	21,741
Hungary	145,802	62,435	83,367
Switzerland	115,851	104,069	11,782
Holland	105,049	81,828	23,221
France	104,341	113,174	8,833*
Mexico	103,410	77,853	25,557
Wales	93,682	100,079	6,397*
China	81,827	106,688	24,861*
Finland	52,811	.....	.....
Portugal	30,618	15,996	14,622
Belgium	29,804	22,639	7,165
Japan	25,077	2,292	22,785
Roumania	15,041	.....	
West Indies, except Cuba and Porto Rico	14,433	(*a*)	.....
Asia, N. S	11,908	2,260	9,648
Cuba	11,153	(*a*)	.....
Turkey	9,933	1,839	8,094
Atlantic Islands	9,784	9,739	45
Greece	8,564	1,887	6,677
Born at sea	8,229	5,533	2,696
Spain	7,072	6,185	887
Australia	6,851	5,984	867
South America	4,761	5,006	245*
Central America	3,901	1,192	2,709
Luxemburg	3,041	2,882	159
Africa	2,552	2,207	345
Europe, N. S	2,263	12,579	10,316
India	2,050	2,143	93*
Pacific islands, except Philippine Islands	2,049	2,065	16*
Great Britain, N. S	111	951	840*
Sandwich Islands (*b*)	.....	1,304	.....
Other countries	2,558	479	2,079

(*a*) Total for West Indies and Cuba in 1890, 23,256.
(*b*) Native born in 1890.
* Decrease.

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

It seems to be the way of Fate that a multitude of details regarding the life of man on this earth have been allowed to perish from memory because they were considered of no importance or value. What would we not now give for a contemporaneous account of the ordinary inhabitants of Egypt or Assyria, of Greece or Rome! What we have is so meagre and unsatisfactory that one must depend on the imagination to fill in the picture. Little side remarks in comedies hint at a whole world of forgotten joys and sorrows, of discarded garbs and adornments, of punishments and rewards, of customs and manners. Only within comparatively recent times have these trivialities begun to appeal to grave students, but now there is nothing that is considered too insignificant provided it belongs to the naïve and natural behavior of men. The games and amusements of savages, their primitive rites and ceremonies, their rituals and mummeries, however gross and childish, are studied for the sake of the golden grain of knowledge which they may conceal.

When one thinks of the loss that the world has sustained in the perishing of the whole body of Greek music, that we have not intact a single melody, much less a bar of the harmony, which must have satisfied the sensitive natures of the Greek artists, one realizes what an important work is performed by the modern methods of reproducing and preserving records of our contemporaneous thought and expression. The folk-melodies of Europe and the popular poems which went with them were, to a certain extent, rescued from rapidly approaching oblivion. There is nothing more interesting in the history of scientific investigation than the way the Russian Rubnikof followed the fleeting footsteps and finally succeeded in running down on an island in Lake Ladoga, the last of the blind bards who was able to repeat thousands of lines of the great national epic. Within a very brief time it would have perished from the memory of men.

A similar work has been attempted (in some cases unfortunately too late, but still, on the whole, attended with remarkable results) in getting the legends and the ceremonies of the North American Indians reduced to some order. The Bureau of Ethnology has enlisted some remarkably clever investigators, and if I should mention only the successful labors of Miss Alice Fletcher, I should not be indulging in any invidious or unwarranted distinctions. By the exercise of a generous tact, a sympathetic interest, and the keenest intelligence, she has obtained most important, valuable, and interesting details regarding the esoteric meaning of the rituals of many of the Western Indians; she has reduced to writing the haunting and often beautiful melodies which few white persons have ever had the opportunity of hearing.

This discovery, for such it surely is, has had already some remarkable results, and not the least is the establishment at Newton Centre, Mass., of "The Wa-wan Press," under the imprint of which Mr. Arthur Farwell has begun the publication of a distinctively American music. It would be worth anyone's while to send to Mr. Farwell for a circular and specimens of the beautifully executed sheet music, both for voice and piano, which he has already begun to put forth. Its perfect taste in form and decore as well as in the clearness of the engraving, merits the highest praise, but my chief reason for speaking of this enterprise is to call attention to the wealth of material which is at hand to be utilized. To be

sure, Mr. Farwell does not confine himself to Indian music; for some of the first year's productions are based on negro melodies, and others are the fruit of individual inspiration, but a few extracts from the introduction will show the spirit in which the Indian themes are utilized.

Dawn, which is a development of two Indian melodies, is one result of our labors to prove that we have a distinctive and beautiful folk-song, born of life amidst our own forests, prairies, and mountains, which may form a worthy basis for musical art-works of larger dimensions. In all times and all places great musical art-works have almost invariably been, but more highly organized forms developed from the simpler modes of folk-expression. The Greek drama was but a development of the Dionysius chorus, which in turn was originally but a simple religious ceremony of the common people. . . . To be sure, we are not Indians, but to come closer to certain of the broad elemental qualities that characterize many individuals of that race, namely, love of nature, reverence for its great invisible powers, freedom of spirit, self-reliance and stoical courage, dignity, elemental breadth of nature, intrinsic spiritual worth,—to approach these qualities in the intimate forms in which music may embody them cannot do otherwise than add to the joys in life.

The themes or melodies collected by Miss Fletcher, and published in part by the Peabody Museum, have been worked with great skill by Mr. Farwell and his associates into the fascinating composition which come to us in such attractive form. Mr. Farwell certainly deserves the assistance and encouragement of all patriotic Americans.

MUSIC IN THE WESTERN CHURCH.

The above remarks might be considered as in a way introductory to a notice of Professor Edward Dickinson's "Music in the History of the Western Church" (recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York). The first chapter of this instructive and enthusiastic work is devoted to a study of "Primitive and Ancient Religious Music." After citing what he calls a theatric picture by Léon Gautier of the "first man" issuing from the hand of God and uttering his earliest impressions in a hymn of praise, he says:—

Although we speak no longer of a "first man," and although we have the best reasons to suppose that the earliest vocal efforts of our anthropoid progenitors were a softly modulated love-call or a strident battle-cry rather than a *sursum corda;* yet, taking for our point of departure that stage of human development when art properly begins, when the unpremeditated responses to simple sensation are supplemented by the more stable and organized expression of a soul-life become conscious, then we certainly do find that the earliest attempts at song are occasioned by motives that must in strictness be called religious.

And he goes on:—

The savage is a very religious being. In all the relations of his simple life he is hedged about by a stiff code of regulations, whose sanctions depends upon his recognition of the presence of invisible powers and his duties to them. He divines a mysterious presence as pervasive as the atmosphere he breathes, which takes in his childish fancy diverse shapes, as of ghosts, deified ancestors, anthromorphic gods, embodied influences of sun and cloud. In whatever guise these conceptions may clothe themselves, he experiences a feeling of awe which sometimes appears as abject fear, sometimes as reverence and love.

The elaborate ritual that grows out of this religious conception of Nature takes the form generally of dancing, and the culture of the Hebrews at the time of David may be guaged by the story of the King dancing naked in the procession that accompanied the ark! You would not have found the more civilized and luxurious Solomon indulging in any such primitive antics. The dancing, accompanied by rude music and by pantomime, represents the beginning of kindred arts, and Professor Dickinson very properly prefaces his work with his introductory chapter on the rise of music. He shows also how the Catholic Church, establishing itself in the midst of heathenism, adopted large numbers of rites and ceremonies and turned them to her own use. The titles of the nine chapters following the first will give a general idea of the scheme of the book:—"Ritual and Song in the Early Christian Church"; "The Liturgy of the Catholic Church"; "The Ritual Chant of the Catholic Church"; "The Development of Mediæval Chorus Music"; "The Modern Musical Mass"; "The Rise of the Lutheran Hymnody";

"Rise of the German Cantata and Passion"; "The Culmination of German Protestant Music"; "Johann Sebastian Bach"; "The Musical System of the Church of England"; "Congregational Song in England and America." This body of 350 pages contains a mass of well-digested information and of stimulating thought. In the last chapter, entitled "Problems of Church Music in America," the author has this to say of a choice of a style of music, especially in the non-liturgical churches:—

In the non-liturgic churches of America one sees only a confusion of purposes, a lack of agreement, an absence of every shade of recognized authority. The only tradition is that of complete freedom of choice. There is no admitted standard of taste; the whole musical service is experimental, subject to the preferences more or less capricious of choir master or music committee. There is no system in the separate societies that may not be overthrown by a change of administration. The choir music is eclectic, drawn indiscriminately from Catholic, German, and English sources; or, if it is of American composition, it is merely an obvious imitation of one of these three. The congregational music ranges from the German choral to the "Gospel Song," or it may be an alternation of these two incongruous styles. The choir is sometimes a chorus, sometimes a solo quartet; the latter mainly forced to choose its matertals from "arrangements," or from works written for chorus. Anon the choir is dismissed and the congregation, led by a precentor with voice or cornet, assumes the whole burden of the office of song. These conditions are sufficient to explain why a distinct school of American church music does not exist and never can exist.

The book closes with a plea for beauty and perfection in church music, and the tone and spirit of the author ought to have a decided influence in bringing about a vast improvement in the heterogeneous service which obtains in so many places in our land. Every minister, I need not say every singer, in the country ought to take its lessons to heart.

AN OLD MAID'S LOVE STORY.

The cruelty of step-mothers, the unsympathetic qualities of the typical mother-in-law, and the absurdities of unattractive old maids, have served as the stock-in-trade for uninspired humorists for a good many generations. In "The Westcotes," published by Henry T. Coates & Company of Philadelphia, Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, with exquisite delicacy, with no little humor, with a sure touch, has delineated an old maid who, in spite of her absurdity, inspires respect and affection. She is the much-snubbed half sister of the magnificent country squire, Endymion Westcote, "the fine flower of the Westcote stock and, out of question, the most influential man in Axcaster and for many a mile around, Justice of the Peace for the County of Somerset and Major of its Yeomanry." Dorothea, the half sister is thus described:—

A plain girl, her brothers, though kind and fond of her after a fashion, did not teach her to forget it. She loved them, but her love partook of awe; they were so much cleverer as well as handsomer than she. Having no mother or friend of her own sex to imitate, she grew into an awkward woman, sensitive to charm in others and responding to it without jealousy, but ignorant of what it meant or how it could be acquired. She picked up some French from her brother Endymion, and masters were hired who taught her to dance, to paint in water colors, and to play with moderate skill upon the harp. . . . Somehow, and long before the world came to the same conclusion, she resolved that marriage was not for her. She adored babies, though they usually screamed at the sight of her, and she thought it would be delightful to have one of her own who would not scream; but, apart from this vague sentiment, she accepted her fate without sensible regret. . . . She knew that people laughed at her, and that yet they liked her; their liking and their laughter puzzled her about equally. For the rest, she was proud of Bayfield and content, though one day much resembled another, to live all her life there, devoted to God and her garden.

Through the influence of her brother, a contingent of French prisoners, including Rear-Admiral de Wailly-Duchemin and General le comte de Rochambeau, are quartered at Axcaster, and at a ball which they gave Dorothea becomes acquainted with a young man named Charles Raoul, of artistic attainments. Here begins Dorothea's pretty and pathetic little romance which I will not spoil in rehearsing. She emerges from it with an added dignity which

even her brother Endymion cannot help respecting, though nothing could exceed his contempt for the unworthy object of her love. Her disillusionment is brought about by a French pun which makes one suspect that the clever "Q" chose the name for his story with that paronomasiac end in view. But it is quite justified, and the keenness of his insight in contrasting Dorothea in her prim but charming self-surrender with the fickle, volatile, gay, and yet likeable young French scapegrace, is a fine piece of art. The subordinate characters are no less cleverly depicted and the whole story has an indescribable charm.

KNOWLEDGE AND CONDUCT.

Lord Bacon said that some books are to be tasted (read only in parts), others are to be swallowed (skimmed), and some few are to be chewed and digested (read with diligence and attention). When a thoughtful author has put years of labor into a great attempt it is fair to assume that he has produced a book belonging to Bacon's third class. "Human Knowledge and Human Conduct," by Robert D. Trask, LL. B., is an attempt "to bring systematically before the mind outlines of what there is to be known, to emphasize the truth that the proper use of knowledge is the application of it so as to regulate the conduct of life, and to offer suggestions which will aid in the acquisition of knowledge." Here, it is readily seen, is a large undertaking. Probably no man could so execute it as to carry everybody's assent in all particulars to his definitions, analyses, and tabulations. But Mr. Trask deserves praise for the wide reading, discriminating thoughtfulness, and rare industry which his clearly printed and altogether inviting pages show. He hopes that his book will prove valuable as a guide to those who have not had the advantage of extended school education and to those who are engaged in self-culture, and that it will prove a convenience for reference and review to those who are educated. And in this hope Mr. Trask appears fully justified by such examination of his book as we have been able to make. Prominent features of the work are its outlines, tables, and charts. These alone make the production unique. The successive sections are entitled: "Knowledge, Truth, Science, Philosophy," "Sources and Limits of Knowledge," "A Survey of the Field of Knowledge," "Books," "Literature," "History," "Society," "The True Purpose of Life," "Educatained at $2.00 a copy of Chase Brothers, tion," "Ethics." The work may be ob- Haverhill, Mass.

A STORY OF THF NORTHERN FUR-TRADE.

In "Heralds of Empire" (D. Appleton & Company) Miss A. C. Laut has followed the prescribed recipe for writing an historical or rather a semi-historical novel. In some respects it runs in similar strain with Miss Devereux's, though it begins about the time of the execution of King Charles. One opens in Paris, the other in London. In the one the characters are transported to "Boston Town," in the other to New Orleans. The pirates and Indians of the one correspond to the Indians and fur-hunters in the other. Some of the characters in each are French. In each there is blood shed in profusion; there are dark plots, a maiden rescued and misunderstandings darkened and then clarified. In both there are strange oaths and a stilted language of conversation such as, I suppose, our poor benighted ancestors must have employed, since all historical novelists, who follow the regulation recipe, agree in using it. All these stories are characterized by a certain amount of study of the times during which they enact themselves, and are probably sufficiently stirring and interesting to give a considerable zest to historical reading, thus subserving a useful end. Excitement follows excitement; adventure treads fast on the heel of adventure; miraculous escapes; severe wounds are given which never result in blood-poisoning, we behold the final discomfiture of the various villains and the melo-dramatic

union of the hero with the girl whom he has loved all the time but who has had her eyes blinded.

Such are nine out of ten of the historical novels of the day. They are cut out of the same piece and the names are changed to suit. The blood that is shed scarcely stains the doublet, and even the crimes that the villains commit, certainly the venial sins of the hero, would not add any darkness to the "black book." As in the romances of Dumas, the veins are filled with a patent life-renewing ichor, and the most heinous of the crimes of which we read with genuine interest, it must be confessed, are scarcely "defended" by the Decalogue.

"Heralds of Empire" has the advantage of a somewhat new setting and the *mise en scene* counts a good deal in a historical novel. Certainly Sieur Radisson, the fur-trader, may be permitted to come out on the stage in front of the curtain in company with Lafitte of Louisiana though in somewhat a theatrical and therefore paper-doll fashion, and bow to the applauding audience.

A NAPOLEONIC ROMANCE.

The author of "Lafitte of Louisana" (Little, Brown & Company) bears a good French name; nevertheless, she places her hero's castle "*at* Languedoc" — as much as if one should say he had a house *at* Massachusetts. As for the hero's adopted brother he is stated to have come "*from* Provencal." Such inexcusable blunders at the very threshold of the story, and the essentially feminine portrait of Napoleon, would be enough to poison our enjoyment of the story, and assuredly would do so were it not that its action is transported to Louisiana and the region around New Orleans. Here the author has more scope for imagination, for although Lafitte is the name of a real character and is said to have saved the battle of New Orleans, legends have clustered around him and the mystery of his birth and his career are fair game. The story has much motion and exciting life and introduces a host of figures, most of whom are depicted with far more varisemblance than the comical Napoleon of the opening pages. The story has sufficient motion to carry it, and, although it is full of curious blunders of language and grammar, it has elements of success and of popularity. It is only a pity that the proof-reader was not commissioned to accomplish a little silent polishing of style and matter.

MURAL PAINTING.

Miss Pauline King has brought out, through Noyes, Platt & Company of Boston, an important contribution to the study of popular art in the United States. Her beautiful volume, entitled "American Mural Painting," with its wealth of admirably selected illustrations, will be a surprise to many persons who have not kept track of the progress made in the decoration of public and private buildings in this country. Of course those who have visited the Boston Public Library, where Sargent, Abbey, and Puvis de Chavanne have done such notable work, or the Library of Congress where the co-operation of so many distinguished artists has produced such remarkable results, will be ready to believe any account of the general spread of this noble and uplifting art. Miss King begins with a brief introduction treating of the early examples of mural painting and distinguishing its technicalities. Then, after tracing the beginnings of fresco painting and the like in the United States, and giving special emphasis to the pioneer work of William Morris Hunt whose paintings in the State House at Albany — alas! — have perished, she devotes chapters successively to the educative influence of the Columbian Exposition, to the most prominent examples of buildings elaborately decorated — the Boston Public Library, the Walker Art Building and of Bowdoin College, and the Mendelssohn Glee Club, the Criminal Courts Building of New York, the Library of Congress, and the Appellates Court Building on Madison Square. The last chapter gives a résumé of the work accomplished in other public buildings and in private houses during the past ten years. It is a really instructive and stimulating book,

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago
CATH. UNIV. BUL.	Catholic University Bulletin Washington, D. C.
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.
CENT.	Century, New York
CHAUT.	Chautauquan, Cleveland, O.
COSMOP.	Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York
CRIT.	The Critic, New York
DELIN	Delineator, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia
FORUM	Forum, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston
MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
OUT.	Outlook, New York
POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

International Affairs.

America's Control of England's Food Supply. J. D. Whelpley. N. A. R. June.

Latin Europe and American Imperialism. Scipio Sighele. Internat. June.

The International Shipping Trust. Joseph B. Bishop. Internat. June.

Affairs in America.

Chicago Voters' League. Sam'l. E. Sparling. Out. June 24.

The Martinique Pompeii. James Roff Church. Scrib. July.

Defects and Abuses in our Postal System, I. H. A. Castle. N. A. R. June.

The Great Southwest (Irrigation). Ray Stannard Baker. Cent. July.

Strikes in the United States. Carroll D. Wright. N. A. R. June.

Gold Mining in Klondike. Prof. Henry A. Meirs. Pop. Sci. July.

The Panama Route for a Ship Canal. Prof. Wm. H. Burr. Pop. Sci. July.

Effects of the Steamship Merger on American Shipbuilding. Chas. H. Cramp. N. A. R. July.

Immigrations Menace to National Health. T. V. Powderly. N. A. R. July.

Defects and Abuses in our Postal System, II. H. A. Castle. N. A. R. July.

Why is an Isthmian Canal not Built? Lewis M. Haupt. N. A. R. July.

American Politics. Henry L. West. Forum. July.

Chinese Exclusion. Hon. Charles Denby. Forum. July.

Affairs in Europe.

The New Influence on the British Throne. Lady Jeune. N. A. R. June.

The Tobacco War in Great Britain. Lincoln Springfield. N. A. R. June.

Public Debt of the German Empire. Dr. Adolph Wagner. N. A. R. June.

Personal Influence of the Kaiser on German Public Life. Wolf von Schierbrand. N. A. R. July.

The Prorogued Turkish Parliament. Karl Blind. N. A. R. July.

Public Debt of Prussia. Dr. Adolph Wagner. N. A. R. July.

Germany as a World Power. Wolf von Schierbrand. Forum. July.

Affairs in Asia.

Korea, the Pigmy Empire. W. E. Griffis. N. E. M. June.

In Burma with the Viceroy. Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan). Scrib. July.

Story of Gucheng (Among the Cannibals of New Guinea). Rev. S. McFarlane. Miss. Rev.

The Aborigines of New South Wales. Rev. Archibald Graham. Miss. Rev. July.

Some Filipino Characteristics. A. J. Brown. Miss. Rev. July.

The Peoples of the Philippines. Prof. O. T. Mason. Miss. Rev. July.

China's New Rebellion. Frederick Poole. Era. July.

The Renewal of China. Translated from the Russian by Helen G. Smith. Era. July.

Science and Invention.

Municipal Suppression of Infection and Contagion. Ernst J. Lederle. N. A. R. June.

Meteorology and the Position of Science in America. Prof. Cleveland Abbe. N. A. R. June.

The Social Life of Ants. August Forel. Internat. June.

Curious Electrical Forms. Anabel Parker. Cent. July.

A Campaign Against the Mosquito. Dr. L. O. Howard and Henry Clay Weeks. Cent. July.

The Volcano Systems of the Western Hemisphere. Robt. T. Hill. Cent. July.

Race Differences (Views of Dr. Rizal, the Filipino Scholar). Pop. Sci. July.

The Antillean Volcanoes. Dr. W. J. McGee. Pop. Sci. July.

The Storage Battery and the Motor Car. Thomas A. Edison. N. A. R. July.

Applied Science. Henry Harrison Suplee. Forum. July.

Education.

Chautauqua: The Largest Institution for Higher Education in the World. Frank Chapin Bray. Chaut. July.

Educational Events. Ossian H. Lang. Forum. July.

Educational Research. J. M. Rice. Forum. July.

Religion.

The Revolt Against Convention (Religicus Life in America). E. H. Abbott. Out. June 21.

Christianity and Other Religions. Robert E. Speer. Miss. Rev. July.

The Suburban Church. Amory H. Bradford. Out. June 28.

The Christian Movement Among Students. R. E. Speer. Out. June 28.

Growth of Christian Science. Joseph Dana Miller. Era. July.

Literature.

The Rejection of Falstaff. Prof. A. C. Bradley. Liv. Age. June 21.

Makers of Recent Chautauquan Literature. Chaut. July.

Mr. Carnegie's New Book. M. W. Hazeltine. N. A. R. July.

Literature. Frank Jewett Mather, Jr. Forum. July.

Art, Music, and the Drama.

Art and Religion. Roger E. Fry. Liv. Age. June 14.

Twenty-five Years of American Art. W. A. Coffin. Scrib. July.

Richard Strauss and his Music. Gustav Kobbé. N. A. R. June.

Architectural Art. Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin. Forum. July.

Biography.

Personal Recollections of Cecil Rhodes. Sydney Low. Liv. Age. June 7.

Pasteur. Ida M. Tarbell. McClure. June.

John Hay. Brooks Adams. McClure. June.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, Author and Preacher. Isabel T. Ray. N. E. M. June.

Joseph Joachim, Maker of Music. Donald F. Tovey. Liv. Age. June 21.

Some Reminiscences of the Carlyles. E. Williamson Wallace. Liv. Age. June 21.

Mr. Stephen Phillips. Liv. Age. June 14.

A Personal Recollection of Carlyle. James D. Hague. Cent. July.

Eugene Field, the Humorist. Francis Wilson. Cent. July.

The Marquis of Salisbury. Julian Ralph. Cent. July.

A View of Ibsen. A. Maynard Butler. Liv. Age. June 28.

Clara Barton. Waldon Fawcett. Delin. July.

Cecil Rhodes. H. Cust. M. P. N. A. R. July.

Sir Walter Besant. Prof. W. P. Trent. Forum. July.

Mistral and Provence. Robert P. Skinner. Out. June 28.

Miscellaneous.

Hunting Big Game with the Camera. A. G. Wallihan. Out. June 7.

Mountain Climbing as an Organized Sport. Chas. E. Fay. Out. June 7.

Home Through Siberia. Mrs. Archibald Little. Liv. Age. June 7.

Six Months Among Brigands. II. Ellen M. Stone. McClure. June.

Famous Farm Houses in the Narragansett Country. Harry Knowles. N. E. M. June.

How to Curb the Trusts. Henry Michelsen. N. A. R. June.

The True Nature of Anti-Semitism. Gustav Gottheil. Internat. June.

Prince Louis Napoleon on the Nicaragua Canal. Sara Y. Stevenson. Cent. July.

The Pageants of London. Sir Walter Besant. Delin. July.

Athletics for Women (Bowling). Sophie Gundrum. Delin. July.

The Economic Dependence of Women. Vernon Lee. N. A. R. July.

Strikes and the Public Welfare. John Handiboe. N. A. R. July.

Foreign Affairs. A. Maurice Low. Forum. July.

Finance. A. D. Noyes. Forum. July.

The Tragedy of Pelée. George Kennan. Out. June 28.

London & New York: Some Contrasts. Robert Donald. Out. June 28.

Nathan Hale's Own Country. Findlay Sackett. Era. July.

Social Life at the White House. Anne H. Wharton. Era. July.

Necrology.

American and Canadian.

BARROWS, REV. JOHN HENRY, D.D., President of Oberlin College, died June 3. Though born in Medina, Mich., he came of New England stock. He was graduated from Olivet College and studied theology at Yale, Union, and Andover seminaries. His first pastoral work was at Springfield, Ill., though he previously spent two and a half years in educational and missionary work in Kansas. After a year in Springfield he resigned and spent a year in European travel, and while in Paris supplied the American chapel. Upon his return to America he served two churches in Massachusetts, the Eliot Congregational church in Lawrence, and the Maverick Congregational church in East Boston. In 1881 he became the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, where he remained for more than fourteen years. Here he became active in missionary and reform work, and was much sought after as a speaker at college commencements, missionary, temperance and Christian Endeavor conventions. He has published several books that are largely the outcome of the Parliament of Religions of which he was the organizer and chairman, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1894 he accepted the Haskell Lectureship of Comparative Religion in the University of Chicago. He terminated his pastorate in Chicago in order to give in India the Barrows Lectures on a foundation endowed by Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, in connection with the University of Chicago. After eight months of preparatory study and travel in Europe he gave one hundred and thirteen lectures in India and twenty-three more in Honolulu and Japan. He was one of the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and one of the advisory council of the Chautauqua System; president of the Council of Seventy of the American Institutes of Sacred Literature, and since 1898 president of Oberlin College. He was about fifty-five years of age.

BOCHER, PROF. FERDINAND, instructor of modern languages at Harvard University; born in New York, in 1832; died in Boston, June 7. His early life was spent in France and his first teaching in this country was that of French in St. Louis, and at Washington University in that city, later at Harvard. In 1865 he received the professorship of modern languages at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in 1870 he accepted that professorship at Harvard.

BUTLER, SAMUEL, author and composer; died the middle of June. Of his books "Life and Habit," and "Evolution," attracted the most attention. As a composer he was best known by his works done in collaboration with Henry Festing Jones, among them being a cantata, "Narcissus."

CLAREY, COMMODORE ALBERT GALLATIN, retired officer of the United States Navy; born in Springfield, Mass., August 7, 1814; died in that city, June 9. His naval service extended over forty-four years, from 1832, when he was appointed midshipman, to 1876, when he was retired on account of the age limit. He was first attached to the sloop Vincennes in the Pacific squadron where he remained two years after which he was in short service on various ships. In 1845 he received his commission lieutenant, and during the war with Mexico served on the sloop *Preble*. Later he was on the famous frigate *Constitution* on the coast of Africa. During the Civil War he was in command of the steamer *Ana Costia* and sent to the Potomac flotilla. In 1862 he won his commission as commander and his service during the rest of the war was in the North Atlantic blockading squadron. After the war he was in command of the receiving ship *Norfolk*. Most of his time since his retirement he has spent abroad.

HEPWORTH, REV. GEORGE H., D. D.; born in Boston, February 4, 1833, died in New York, June 8. After graduating from the Harvard Divinity School his first charge was at Nantucket, Mass., where he remained two years. He subsequently established a Unitarian society at South Boston, and the outcome was the erection of the church of the Unity, where he had a congregation of fifteen hundred persons. A new school of theology was introduced by him and features of church work were instituted that were considered somewhat revolutionary. In New York he served as pastor of the Church of the Messiah and the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and in 1880, when Ireland was stricken with famine, he went there to distribute a relief fund of $306,000, that had been gathered by the New York *Herald*. It was after this service that he joined the editorial staff of this paper. At the outbreak of the war he joined the staff of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks as regimental chaplain, and served through the Louisiana campaign. He wrote of his army experiences

under the title of "The Whip, Hoe and Sword."

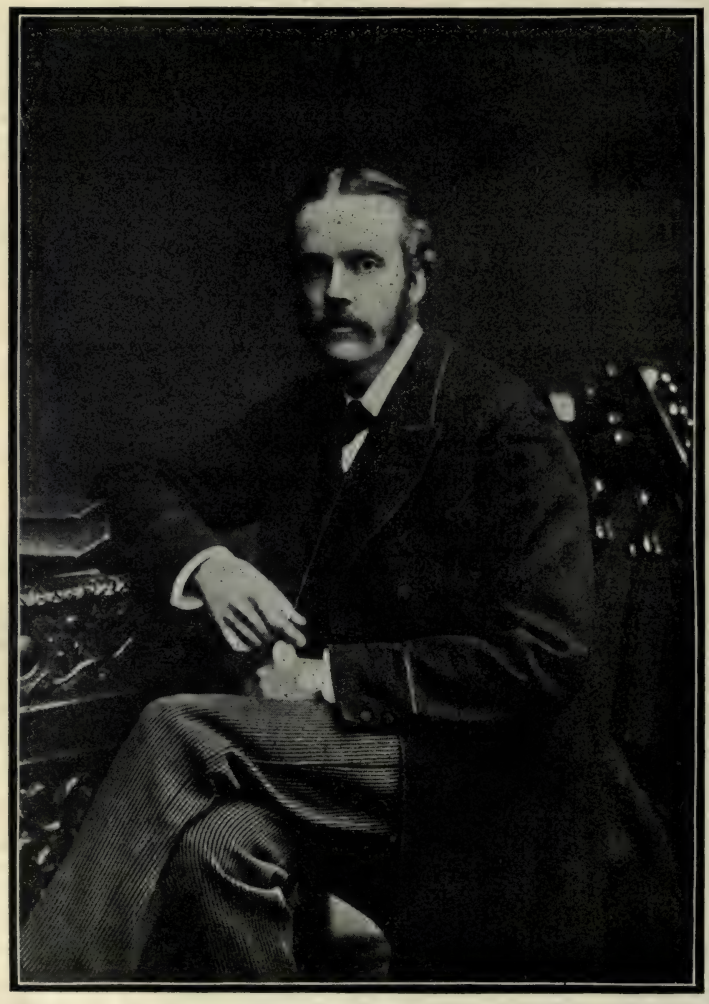
HOFFMAN, EUGENE AUGUSTUS, Dean at the General Theological Seminary, New York; born in that city, March 21, 1829; died en route from Quebec to New York, June 7. He was graduated from Rutgers College and Harvard University, and from the latter received the degrees of B. A. and M. A. After his course at the General Theological Seminary he did mission work in Elizabethport, N. J., for two years, then becoming rector of Christ Church in that city. Here he established one of the earliest and most successful free churches in America. During his rectorate he erected churches at Millburn and Woodbridge and raised up two self-supporting congregations. In 1863 he went to Burlington, in the same state, to St. Mary's Church, then heavily in debt. When he left there after a year's service the debt was paid and a chime of bells had been placed in the church. His next charge was at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, where he spent five years, going from there to St. Mark's in Philadelphia. For ten years he labored untiringly in that city. During the time the number of communicants in the church increased from four hundred to one thousand, while the annual amount of the offering averaged $40,000. The first Workingmen's Club in this country was organized by him there. In 1879, after twice refusing to be nominated, he was elected dean of the Theological Seminary. The institution was languishing for lack of funds for proper support, but under his wonderful executive ability new buildings were erected from funds contributed by himself and members of his family. Two new professorships were constituted, three were amply endowed by himself and family, as was also the office of dean, the income of which is at present accumulating for the benefit of the institution. Of the known contributions of the Hoffman family there have been $385,000. He received the degree of D. D from Rutgers College, the General Theological Seminary, Columbia, Trinity College and the University of Oxford, England; that of LL. D. from King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, and that of D. C. L. from the University of the South. He was a member of the boards of numerous religious and charitable organizations, was chairman of the building committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and president of Trinity School. He was president of the New York Historical Society and a fellow of the American Museum of Natural History. He was the richest clergymen in America, if not in the world.

LORD, JAMES BROWN, architect; born at New York, April 26, 1859; died in that city, June 1. He was graduated from Princeton in 1879, and since 1885, when he began active work at his profession, he has gained a national reputation. Many of the handsome public and private buildings in his home city have been made from his drawings. He was the architect for the first Carnegie library, now being erected in New York, and he had also made plans for sixteen of the other sixty-five libraries. He had been selected as the architect of a memorial building to be erected by the class of '79 Princeton.

UPSON, ANSON JUDD., D. D., LLD., Chancellor of the University of the State of New York; born at Philadelphia, November 7, 1823; died in Glens Falls, N. Y., June 15. In 1843 he was graduated from Hamilton College with one of the highest degrees of his class. He first studied law and was given a tutorship at the college from which he was graduated. Four years later he was appointed adjunct professor of rhetoric and moral philosophy, and in 1853 he was made professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution, and held the chair until 1870. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Utica in 1859, and in 1868 ordained. His first pastorate was in Albany, N. Y., and after ten years of service he was inaugurated professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, and 1887, having resigned his active professorship was made professor of emeritis. In 1874 he was elected by the legislature of New York a regent of the State University; in 1890 he was made vice-chancellor and in 1892, chancellor.

Foreign.

KING ALBERT OF SAXONY; born at Dresden, April 23, 1828; died June 19. He was chief of the First Regiment of the Saxony Grenadiers, commanding a regiment of cavalry of the guard, a regiment of hussars, a regiment of camp artillery, a regiment of Prussian dragoons and another regiment of Bavarian infantry. For more than sixty years he had been in the army, and a regular attendant at the Austro-Hungarian army manœuvres. He received a thorough military training and took an active part in 1884 in the Danish War. He also fought on the side of the Austrians in the battle of Sadowa, in 1866, which battle first gave Prussia a definite idea of her own strength. In the operations which led to the surrender of Napoleon at Soudan, in the Franco-German War and in the skilful investment of Paris, King Albert was prominently to the front. When peace was restored he was made field-marshal and inspector-general of the army. He was called to the throne in 1873, and by his wisdom a great debt has been removed from the kingdom, and he was much beloved. The fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the army was celebrated with much pomp and magnificence at Dresden,



THE RT. HON. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR,

SUCCESSOR TO LORD SALISBURY AS BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

CURRENT HISTORY

AND

MODERN CULTURE

VOL. 12. RECORD OF JULY. NO. 7.

A FEW OF THE WORLD'S LEADERS.

NEW PREMIER OF ENGLAND.

BY DAWSON BURNS.

Exit the Marquis of Salisbury; enter Mr. Arthur James Balfour as Prime Minister of England! The double action was not simultaneous, as is the death of one monarch and the succession of another, between which events no interval is supposed to exist; but the resignation of the uncle on Friday, July 11, was followed, on Saturday the 12th, by the nephew's installation. While even the press saw and heard not, Mr. Balfour had gained the Premiership of England — the Blue Ribbon of British statesmanship.

The appointment of a new Prime Minister is one of the transactions — and they are few — in which the Sovereign exercises definite political franchise. This arises from the fact that the Cabinet is, in reality, a committee of the Privy Council, an institution other than Parliament itself. In theory, the Sovereign selects from his Privy Councillors a number to fill various offices of state and carry on the business of the realm in his name and under his direction. But, in truth, the Sovereign now reigns, and does not govern, and the King, or Queen Regent, is relieved of personal responsibility by the transference of power to so-called advisers or servants. Since the Revolution of 1688, the Ministers of the Crown have formed the governing executive, and under the name of "Cabinet" they correspond to the President of the United States, who is the executive officer, with this difference, that the British Cabinet has not, like the President, a fixed term of office, and the power of the veto, lodged in the Crown, could be exercised only under circumstances scarcely possible to arise, since the Sovereign acts under the advice of the Cabinet, and the Cabinet depends for its support and existence upon the confidence of Parliament, especially of the House of Commons.

But forms remain long after forces have been changed, and one advantage of an hereditary monarchy is that, though avowedly of no party, it constitutes the medium or channel through which all party combinations are carried on. In order to the constituting of a new Cabinet the Sovereign invites the leading member of the party most strongly represented in the House of Commons to submit a list of those whom he proposes as his colleagues, and should he succeed in forming a Cabinet he becomes the Prime, or First, Minister, and afterward all communications between the Sovereign and the Cabinet are conducted through him as Prime Minister. His colleagues, who occupy various State offices and manage various State departments, have a certain measure of freedom, but all important measures are decided by the Cabinet as a whole; and though the Prime Minister, or Premier, is not an autocrat, he is held politically

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responsible for the eneral policy of the Cabinet and the general administration of affairs. If a Prime Minister should die, or, as in this case, resign, the Sovereign appoints his successor, always supposing that the other members of the Cabinet are willing to accept him as such. Should they, or any considerable number of them, decline to act with him, he must construct a new Cabinet or resign the task of doing so. In the latter alternative, the Sovereign has to select another for the work. It need only be added to this explanation that there is no rule as to the number of persons composing a Cabinet, nor as to the offices they fill. The present Cabinet is unusually large, consisting of twenty persons. The Prime Minister may sit in either House of Parliament, but as the House of Commons is the dominant branch of the Legislature, it is of great advantage that the Prime Minister should be a member of it, and not of the House of Lords. This is more particularly the case, as, unlike the order of things in the United States, the British Executive, or Cabinet, is very much concerned in the Legislature; and this is so much, and increasingly, the case that, owing to the pressure of business, private members have little chance of carrying through their bills unless the Government is friendly and grants them facilities for doing so.

For some time past, rumors were in circulation that the Marquis of Salisbury was anxious to retire from office and political life, but as nothing happened, the rumors subsided, and so well kept was the secret of his resignation on July 11, that both Parliament and the public were taken by surprise when learning on Monday, the 14th, that not only had Lord Salisbury slipped out of the Premier's apparel, but that Mr. Balfour was invested with it. The Right Honorable Commoner had quietly taken the place of the Most Honorable Marquis. (See portrait on page 237.)

It had been foreseen that in the event of Lord Salisbury's resignation, the choice of a successor lay between Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain. The two latter are the principal leaders of the Liberal Unionists who seceded from the main body of the Liberal Party that adhered to Mr. Gladstone in 1886 when he proposed to give a statutory parliament to Ireland. But the Liberal Unionists, though they effected an official union with the Conservatives in 1895, constitute only about one-fifth of the composite party; and it was not to be expected that the Conservatives would accept as their head and leader a member, however distinguished, of the smaller section. This being so, Mr. Balfour, who had no rival in his own party, could not fail to succeed Lord Salisbury whenever that noble kinsman chose to wrap his mantle about him and bid adieu to the sweets and cares of office.

And who is Mr. Balfour? Twenty-five years ago no one thought of him as a probable Premier. His father, Mr. James Maitland Balfour, was a Scottish country gentleman, living on his lands in Haddingtonshire, who married Lady Blanche Cecil, daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury, and sister to Lord Robert Cecil, second son of the same Marquis whom he succeeded, having become heir to the title by the death of his elder brother. The mother of Mr. A. J. Balfour (Lady Blanche) was a lady held in high esteem for that sweetness of disposition and charitable kindness which adorn womanhood in every rank. The year of her son's birth, 1848, was one never to be forgotten by those who lived through it — a year of storm and revolution, sweeping away the French monarchy and filling Europe with that tumult of the peoples which is fitly compared to the raging of the sea. Having received an English University education, Mr. Balfour entered Parliament as member for the city of Hereford in 1874, and continued to represent the same constituency till the dissolution of 1885.

It was in this interval that he obtained notoriety, rather than distinction, as a member of the so-called "Fourth Party," literally consisting of four persons, one of whom, Lord Randolph Churchill, is dead. The other three comprise Mr.

Balfour, Sir H. Drummond-Wolff and Sir John Gorst. These gentlemen, forming what is practically called "a cave," emerged at pleasure to vex — not their political opponents but — their official chiefs. Lord Robert Cecil had been a member of a similarly small party that sought to annoy Mr. Disraeli when "educating" the Tory party to support a franchise more comprehensive than any Liberal statesman had prepared; and what the uncle had done in his manhood, the nephew repeated in his youth. The "Fourth Party" was particularly set against Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader of the House of Commons, who, by every title of position and personal qualities, ought to have succeeded the Earl of Beaconsfield as head of the Conservative party. That he did not do so, and why he did not, will afford material for a chapter in Lord Salisbury's biography of no complimentary character, should such a work ever be composed.

Having acted as secretary to his uncle when Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour became successively President of the Local Government Board, Secretary for Scotland, Chief Secretary for Ireland. This last position was a very trying and arduous one and that Mr. Balfour acquitted himself with credit in it was proof that he possessed abilities which would secure for him a high political rank independent of any aid derived from his uncle's influence. It was not, therefore, to be wondered at, that on the return of the Conservatives to power in the summer of 1895, he became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons, and that seven years later he should have slipped into the highest post beneath the throne — one which carries with it the greatest political power which any Englishman can wield.

In the face of these facts, it is certain to find grave doubts cast, not upon Mr. Balfour's capacity but upon his aptitude for political command. That he does not revel in politics as did Mr. Gladstone, Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel, may be allowed; but time alone can show whether, as some prophesy, he will soon seek the greater tranquillity of the Upper Chamber, whether retaining, or not, the Premiership of his administration. It is not probable that any future writer will say of him what Sir Wilfred Lawson has said of Lord Salisbury, that "he lives at Hatfield, and sleeps in the House of Lords." On one point of Irish politics Mr. Balfour was in sympathy with Mr. Gladstone, the desire to found a Roman Catholic University in Ireland; but he will fail to win over his party to his view as Mr. Gladstone failed to convert the Liberal forces. Mr. Balfour is also a strong advocate of bimetallism, but his disciples are comparatively few. He has carried his inquiries into the regions of Theology, and his two books on the profoundest of all themes have proved that, like Plato, he can "reason well," though the processes and conclusions of his reasonings may be thought open to dispute. On the "links" Mr. Balfour is a master, and he has done much to popularize in England what was, not very long ago, a Scottish pastime. The ladies will hear with sympathy that Mr. Balfour is a bachelor, but they may consider that, even at fifty-four, his reformation is not impossible. He is, at all events, a man of honor, and it may be expected of him that he will do nothing to disgrace that high position which men of the highest honor have held before him.

London, July 16, 1902.

M. JUSTINE COMBES.

The new French Premier, M. Justine Combes (portrait, p. 533), who has succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau, is described as practical, self-contained, and sagacious. He has had considerable experience in public affairs, being at one time Minister of Education. He is sixty-seven years of age. In early life he studied for the priesthood but decided later to become a physician. He is at once scientist, author and politician. For a quarter of a century he has led a public life but he is best known for his articles on science and metaphysics, although he has held one ministry

and been Vice-President of the Senate. The expectation seems to be that M. Combes's ministry will be marked by an energetic anti-clerical campaign. The London *Spectator* says: "M. Combes, whom the Church fears and detests, will carry out the law against associations till the monastic life becomes nearly impossible, and will endeavor so to 'laicize' education that the interference of a priest in a school of any kind shall deprive it of all claim to State help, even if it is not treated directly as an offense. They will, in short, commence a campaign against the Church which will stop short only of complete disestablishment."

JOHN MITCHELL,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS.

JOHN MITCHELL.

John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, who is in a way responsible for the welfare of one hundred and forty thousand anthracite coal miners, is a young man — only thirty-three years of age. He went into the coal mines as a boy of thirteen. His evenings were spent in the study of economic questions, and especially those relating to the organization of labor. In 1885 he joined the Knights of Labor. Ten years later he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of a district organization of the United Mine Workers. In 1897 he was elected a National organizer, in 1898 a Vice-President and in 1899 President. He so conducted affairs in the strike of 1900 that the anthracite workers bettered their terms regarding hours, wages and treatment. Mr. Mitchell is described as "a small, spare man with black eyes steady in a white smooth face," which, with his habitual clerical garb and sober mien, gives him the appearance of a priest." He is easily approachable, never dictatorial and always reasonable. He objects strongly to violent measures, and handles his affairs like a business man and therefore stands to business men as something definite and intelligent with which they may deal.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Major-General A. R. Chaffee (portrait, p. 543), who has succeeded Major-General John R. Brooke as Commander of the Department of the East, the latter being retired from having reached the age limit, is one of the best known of our military men. He was born in Orivell, Ohio, April 14, 1842. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the 6th Cavalry as a private. He rose to a captaincy by successive promotions, and after the war he went with his regiment to the Southwest, where for years he did arduous duty as an Indian fighter. He was brevetted for bravery twice, and on July 7, 1888, he received promotion in actual rank from Captain to Major and was assigned to the Ninth Cavalry. In June, 1897, he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Cavalry and was commandant of the School of Cavalry Instruction at Fort Riley until the beginning of the war with Spain. His services in the Spanish war are well known. He served in the Santiago campaign as Brigadier-General, U. S. V., and was promoted to be Major-General, U. S. V., July, 1898. In the latter part of June,

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.
PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

1900, he was sent to Peking as commander of the United States forces in China. His position throughout the Chinese difficulty was one that demanded much, but it was admirably filled by General Chaffee, and he was promoted to be Major-General in the regular army. At the close of the Peking campaign he was sent to Manila as commander of our army in the Philippines, where he has conducted affairs with remarkable justice and humanity.

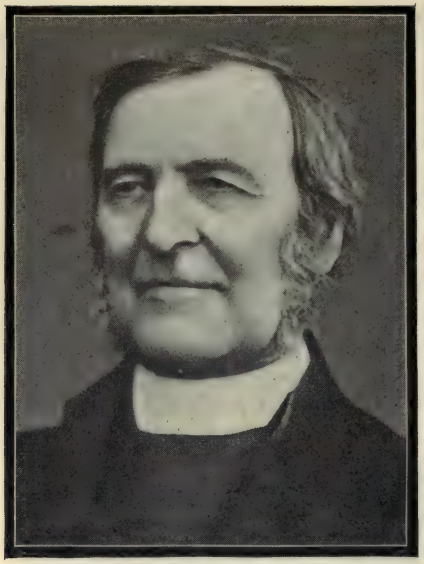
LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Temperance Woman's Association, who is expected to visit this country in October, is well known for her philanthropy and reform work. She was born in London in 1851, her maiden name being Somers-Cocks, the daughter of Earl Somers. In 1872 she was married to Lord Henry Somerset. For a time she was a leader of fashionable society, but after the death of her husband (1884) she retired to her estates and devoted herself to the religious instruction of her tenants and neighbors, building chapels, providing missionaries and holding meetings. Later she became interested in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, attending the first World's Convention at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1891. Lady Somerset was a close friend of the late Frances E. Willard, and her chief aim in her coming visit is to honor the present leader of the W. C. T. U. in the United States, Mrs. Lillian L. M. Stevens. Lady Somerset will probably make a few addresses in the larger Eastern cities as well as in Canada. Probably no other daughter of an English nobleman is so beloved by Americans as is Lady Somerset, and there is no greater woman in active world service today.

M. DE WITTE.
RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

M. DE WITTE.

The story of the rise to greatness of M. De Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, might well be the story of the rise to power of many of our self-made American millionaires. Only, in the case of De Witte, his energies, exceptional financial ability and wonderful force have been directed towards the



THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

betterment of the government finance with its direct influence on the Russian people rather than to personal aggrandizment.

M. De Witte was born in the Caucasus in 1849, studied at the gymnasium at Tiflis, and was graduated from the University of Odessa, after which he secured a small post on the government railroad at Odessa. He rose rapidly by sheer ability to manager of the Odessa line, and when the post of Director of Railroads was established he was called to fill it. From then on, he came under the personal observation of the Czar who so recognized his ability that today, as Minister of Finance, he is next to the Czar the most powerful man in the Russian empire.

FREDERICK TEMPLE.

The King of England is crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The present occupant of that high office, one of the highest and most influential in the religious structures of the world, is Frederick Temple, whose life is described as "a concatenation of romantic incidents." Born in Santa Maura, one of the lovely Ionian Islands, the son of a British soldier, he was educated in England and first achieved fame as the Head Master of Rugby School. A poor lad after the death of his father, his youthful days were passed in toil in the fields, and he obtained academical training only by dint of the sturdiest efforts. He is emphatically "a self-made man" and achieved his great popularity by exhibition of the virile qualities that are dearest to the British heart. Few men have taken or given harder blows than the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

EVELYN B. BALDWIN,

THE ARCTIC EXPLORER.

EVELYN B. BALDWIN.

Among Polar explorers at the present day, Evelyn B. Baldwin holds a prominent place. He was born at Springfield, Mo., July 22, 1862. Having travelled extensively in Europe, he was engaged for a time in the United States Signal Service. He accompanied the Peary Expedition of 1893-1894 as a meteorologist. He was also a member of the Wellman Expedition of 1899. His fame as an explorer seems likely to be made or marred by the record of the so-called "Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition" (pp. 402, 564), the first chapter in the history of which ends in disappointment.

THE NEW FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE.

BY FREDERICK AUSTIN OGG.

In these days of increased interest in world politics we hear much concerning the problems of the British Empire, the colonial ambitions of Germany, and the seemingly irresistible expansion of Russia, but very little regarding the revival of the French colonial empire which, during the last two decades, has been steadily in progress.

Certain circumstances in recent years, as notably the Fashoda question and the Dreyfus case, have turned the eyes of the world toward French affairs, but, after all, they have led rather to a scrutinizing of internal conditions than an appreciation of external relations. The student of history is apt to be much more familiar with the stupendous colonial losses suffered by France at various times than with the present extent and character of her outlying possessions. And the ordinary observer of current events as reflected in the periodicals of the day knows little of the French Empire because the conduct of its affairs seems to be such as to attract but slight attention from the outside. Nevertheless, France has colonial possessions of no inconsiderable extent and value, and although still, for the most part, undeveloped, they afford unimpeachable proof of the vitality and aggressiveness of the Third Republic.

The story of French colonial expansion is one of strange vicissitudes. In the romantic days of the sixteenth century, when discovery and explorations were preparing the way for the settlement of a new half of the world by Europeans, the French greatly surpassed the English and strongly rivalled the Spanish in both enterprise and achievement. By the end of the century, Spain had reached her zenith and was already beginning to pass into a decline, made all the more tragic because of the great height of brilliancy, wealth and power to which she had attained. The seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth saw remarkable progress of French dominion throughout the world, particularly in America and India. But just as Spanish maritime supremacy had been brought to an untimely end by the growth of English sea-power, so in the course of time did the French colonial prosperity fail before the advance of the English colonizer and land seeker. The conflict was a long and stubborn one, continuing at irregular intervals for nearly a hundred years, but it was finally decisive. It culminated in the Peace of Paris in 1763, by which France, exhausted beyond the point of further resistance, was forced to surrender to the English all of her wide-extending empire that was of any great value. In America, for instance, the entire Mississippi Valley, as well as the basin of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, passed into English possession and only Guiana, Guadaloupe and Martinique, and two bits of land in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, were left. The same year saw the final establishment of English supremacy in India, chiefly at the expense of the French. The French losses in 1763 were never regained.

It might well be supposed that such a sweeping calamity would forever end colonial enterprise on the part of the French people. But it did not do so at all. It *did* severely check such enterprise, and more than half a century elapsed before the task of empire building was resumed with any spirit or hope of success. It should be noted that this delay, however, was due in a large degree to the exigencies of the Revolution, and that even during the reign of Louis XVI., prior to 1789, plans were taking shape for the rehabilitation of the empire — which plans were of course

broken up by the storm that followed.

Napoleon had a well-developed scheme for the re-establishment of French power in the Mississippi Valley, and to that end purchased Louisiana of the Spanish in 1800. Finding, however, that the hazards of war rendered possession extremely perilous, he sold the territory while he could get some substantial return for it and at the same time keep it from falling into the hands of his arch enemy, England.

When the Napoleonic wars were ended and the Congress of Vienna (1815) had finished its work, the outlying possessions of the French were truly inconsequential. Briefly stated, they comprised Martinique and Guadaloupe and their dependencies, Guiana (not restored to France until 1817, however,) some trading posts in Senegal on the west coast of Africa, the Isle of Bourbon in the Indian Ocean, and five posts in India. Moreover, the French people had by this time about lost interest in colonial enterprise. The illusory policy of Napoleon in regard to Louisiana — first raising hope of a revival of the empire, then by his sale dashing it — had discouraged even the most patriotic. After 1815 the exhausted condition of the country and the great task of restoring internal prosperity absorbed the attention of the people for many years. Louis XVIII., Charles X., and Louis Philippe cared almost nothing about expansion, though the early years of the reign of the "Citizen King" were marked by the acquisition of the very important region of Algeria — rather more by force of circumstances, it must be said, than as the working out of any well-defined policy. Louis Napoleon, President of the Second Republic from 1848 to 1852 and Emperor for eighteen years thereafter, followed no consistent plan in the conduct of foreign affairs. An alliance with England, however, led him to refrain, somewhat more than he might otherwise have done, from extending French possessions and thus rivalling the English on the seas. Territories here and there were acquired, but rather more by chance than systematic effort.

The Franco-Prussian war was a turning-point for France not only in military and administrative affairs but likewise in colonial policy. Perhaps it would be better to say that for three-quarters of a century France had been almost totally devoid of any colonial policy and now proceeded to adopt one. Freed from the weak-kneed and temporizing methods of the last Napoleon the government of the Third Republic set out with definite intent to retrieve the lost fortunes of the French in the world at large. The work has been done in a manner eminently sane. There has been no mad course of indiscriminate conquest such as too frequently marked French efforts at expansion in earlier centuries. At the same time no opportunity has been lost to carry the French flag into the more backward regions of the earth and plant it there as the symbol of sovereignty.

In official circles the most ardent champion of French expansion was Jules Ferry, Prime Minister from 1880 to 1881 and again from 1883 to 1885. In defending his views in 1885 he used the following language: "France must have a colonial policy. Every fragment of its colonial domain, every tiny morsel, should be sacred to us. . . . It is not a question of tomorrow's future, but the future of fifty or a hundred years from now, the very future of our country. . . . In Europe, such as it has become, in the competition of so many rivals which are springing up around us, some by military and maritime improvements, others by the prodigious development of their population; in a universe thus constituted, the policy of reserve and abstention is the highway to decadence. . . . To shine without acting, without mixing in the affairs of the world, by holding aloof from all combinations, by regarding every expansion in Africa or in the East as a trap, as an adventure,—to live thus, is to abdicate."

This was said less than twenty years ago, but even in so short a time the spirit of it has been thoroughly incorporated in the French national life and polity. It will be noticed that M. Ferry based

his argument for expansion not on any immediate gain that would come to France by having colonies, but rather on the inferior position that must some day be hers if she stood idly by while her European rivals possessed themselves of all the available parts of the earth. Colonies were necessary to France, not as a good *per se* but because other nations would have them. It has indeed always been characteristic of French colonization that the pecuniary motive played a less important part than in the case of the Spanish and English. Baron de Coubertin says that colonization has been, for the French people, "rather a career for audacity than a career of interest" — for adventure rather than gain. Perhaps it was in part because the field for adventure has been constantly narrowing during the past century that French colonial enterprise languished until it had to be resuscitated almost wholly anew less than twenty years ago.

A little examination will show the extent to which M. Ferry's exhortation has been put into effect in these latter days.

The area of France proper is 204,092 square miles, while that of the French colonies and dependencies is estimated at 3,981,000 square miles. The population of France in 1901 was 38,641,333, that of the colonies and dependencies 51,600,000. The territorial extent of France's outlying possessions is of course much smaller than that of the British dominions, being indeed but little greater than Canada alone. Yet it exceeds the area of Australia by about a million square miles and is four times the size of India. India has five times as many people as the French possessions, Canada one-tenth as many, and Australia about one-fourteenth.

Like the British Empire the French is scattered all over the world — in Asia, Africa, North America, South America, and Oceanica. Anam, Cambodia, Cochin China, Tonking and Laos make up an Asiatic possession considerable in extent and quite estimable in value. In addition to these, there remains to France a small fragment — just 196 square miles — of her one time magnificent dominion in India. Pondicherry is the leading city and the residence of the governor of the Indian colony. The French possessions in America have remained practically unchanged during the century and are those which have been named above. The most important possession in Oceanica is New Caledonia and its dependencies with an area of 7,700 square miles and a population of 53,000. It is in Africa, however, that the major part of the empire is to be found — in fact, all but about 297,000 square miles of the 3,981,000. The most important districts under the French control are Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Congo (French), the Ivory Coast, French Guinea, and Madagascar. It should be observed that Algeria, for governmental purposes, is regarded not as a colony but as an integral part of France.

French colonies in the days of Henry IV., Coligny, Richelieu, and Colbert, did not greatly flourish, chiefly because of the severely restrictive system under which they were governed. Individual initiative, competition, and thrift were crushed out by a heartless bureaucracy. Conditions in this respect are vastly better now, although there is still room for improvement. Practically all the colonies and dependencies have a share in the management of their own affairs. Of course the degree of home rule allowed is dependent on local conditions. In 1894 a separate Ministry of the Colonies was organized and by it the government is administered, except in the case of Tunis which remains under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Over each colony is placed a governor who in most cases is assisted by a council elected by the people of the colony. There is at Paris a "Conseil Supérieur des Colonies" composed of colonial representatives in the legislature, delegates from other colonies, and various other persons admitted because of peculiar qualifications.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the system is the provision that is made for the participation of the colonies in the law-making processes of the nation. Certain of the older and better organ-

ized colonies are entitled to send representatives to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies at Paris. Thus Réunion, Martinique and Guadaloupe send each a senator and two deputies. French India sends a senator and a deputy. Senegal, Guiana, and Cochin China send each a deputy. Although the system of colonial representation is still very imperfect, and, on account of the heterogeneous character of the empire must long remain so, there is every reason to believe that it will be extended and improved as rapidly as conditions will allow. It thus appears that France has a good start toward "imperial federation"— the subject of so much discussion at present among the English people.

Still the greater part of the task remains. While it may be conceded, as Sir Charles Dilke says, that "no nation has done so much [as France] in so short a time" it is just as true that the French colonial empire is yet only a loose conglomeration of almost wholly undeveloped territories, some of quite great, others of really little, value. Most of the colonies are very poor and in but few cases does the revenue prove adequate to the expenses of administration. Exclusive of Algeria, in the budget of 1902, the direct expenditure on the colonial service was over 120,000,000 francs, while the income was barely 15,000,000.

After all has been said, the chief difficulty in the French colonies is the same as that which appals thinking men as they contemplate the internal conditions of France — lack of increase in population, that is, *French* population. In Tunis and Algeria the number of Frenchmen is considerable — in 1896, 318,000 out of a total population of 4,500,000. But in all other French possessions there are almost no French people except the necessary officials and a few business men. For example, there were last year in French India but 1,000 Europeans (French and otherwise); in Cambodia 350; in Cochin China, 4,451; in Tonking 3,900. In Madagascar there were 1,193 French among two and a third millions of natives. The French emigration reports would seem almost incredible. Free passage is provided for emigrants to the colonies, and yet in 1900 there were but 593 persons who asked for it, and in 1901, 629. The French migrate every year by the thousands, but not to the colonies. In this respect France is subject to a constant drain, as is Germany — a drain which represents no corresponding gain in the possessions across the sea. One need only contrast with this the fact that in a single year (1901) 16,000 Englishmen (and Irishmen) settled for the first time in Canada, 16,000 more in Australia, and 23,000 more in South Africa, to see how much more truly the British Empire is *British* than the French Empire is, or is ever likely to be, *French*. The lack of French people in the colonies may be ascribed to three things:

(1.) The population of France is not materially increasing, so that there is no over crowding to impel migration.

(2.) Life in the colonies is commonly regarded as virtual exile and hence to be dreaded. The average Frenchman is too much attached to the comforts and conveniences of civilization to be attracted by the hazardous career of the colonist.

(3.) Most of the French possessions are in the tropical region, so that European settlement is prevented by the same climatic conditions that keep the English from going in any great numbers to India.

It would be easy to enumerate other obstacles to French progress and other faults of the colonial system, and yet, after we had done so, we could not do better than conclude with M. Camille Guy, a recent French writer on the subject, that "a nation which, in less than twenty years, has conquered an immense colonial empire, has preserved it peacefully and by its moral sway alone, which transacts with it a business of nearly eleven hundred millions . . . is a nation to which, except under penalty of injustice and misconception of its past and present history, one cannot deny the glory of having been, and of being more than ever, a colonizing people."

INTERIOR OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY—FROM THE CHOIR.

International Affairs.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

Russian Sealing Dispute Arbitrated.—At the Hague, in the last days of June, this case of ten years standing was brought for arbitration before Dr. Asser, the Dutch jurisconsult and member of the Hague Tribunal. Though dealt with in exact accord with the code of that tribunal, the case was in no sense submitted to that august body. It thus presents an encouraging experiment, showing that two nations utterly opposed to each other in national ideals, in principles of government and of law, can together submit their opposing claims to arbitration.

American Claim Sustained.—In this case the United States claimed indemnity from Russia on behalf of the owners, masters, and crews of three American schooners seized while sealing in the western part of Bering Sea in 1891 and 1892. Protracted negotiations resulted in agreement to submit the entire case to Dr. Asser, member of the Netherlands Council of State. The discussion involved technical questions as to sealing and as to values of oil and whalebone, with testimony of experts from Russia and from New Bedford, Mass., and resulted in the arbitrator's decision early in July favoring not only the American claim for damages but also the contention of this government that damages should be awarded on the basis of the average annual catch. The exact amount of indemnity was left for later announcement.

More important than the victory for this country is the illustration furnished of the practicable application of the principle and the methods of the Hague tribunal.

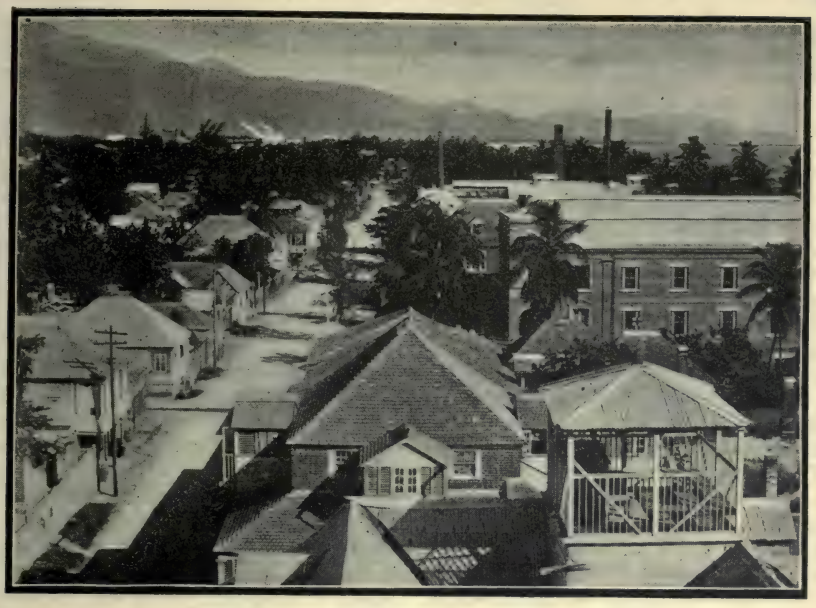
The Contention as to the Chinese Indemnity.—In the question among the powers interested in the indemnity to be paid

by China, whether the amount periodically due shall be calculated on a gold basis or on a silver basis (p. 450), the United States has taken its position decidedly against demanding from China the full payment in gold — giving as reasons for this decision not only the motive — rather unusual in diplomatic procedure — of compassion for a weak and undeveloped nation prostrated by war, but also the motive of the self-interest of all the peoples concerned in avoiding further confusion and strife with the resultant paralysis of China's much valued trade. By taking this position, this government has gradually come near to giving the Chinese indemnity question a place among United States interests. This illustrates a wide extension of international friendship. Also, the topic may be considered as illustrating one feature of the Hague Tribunal. So late as the beginning of August the report of previous months was repeated that the question would be submitted to the Hague Tribunal. The amount at issue has been variously computed. One recent statement is that ultimately from seventy to one hundred millions of dollars is involved. The case is certainly important enough for the highest judicature. Moreover it has now become instant, inasmuch as China's first payment embracing six monthly instalments was due July 1, and was not paid — China declining to pay except at the rate of exchange at the date of the agreement, April 1, 1901, and the powers declining to accept a payment at that rate.

Question of Reference to the Hague Tribunal. — The path of reference to The Hague is not entirely open and plain. China, though one of the powers originally signatory to the Hague Convention, has thus far with four other powers (Persia, Turkey, Montenegro, and Grand Duchy of Luxemburg) failed to ratify the treaty creating the court, and to appoint members. China could at any time gain standing before the tribunal by proceeding with the due ratification. It is not known that the United States government or any other power either would or could act thus in China's behalf in any mode of reference to the court, though this government strongly upholds China's contention to which Great Britain and Japan are understood to be giving at least a qualified support. The whole dispute adds an unfortunate element to the existing confusion of China's international relations.

Minister Wu Ting-fang. — Announcement was made about the middle of July that Wu Ting-fang, Chinese minister to the United States would be recalled, and that his successor would be Liang Cheug-tung. The latter is a graduate of Yale University of nearly 30 years standing, and is reported to be a man of ability and honor, recently serving in London as secretary to Prince Chen and the Chinese embassy at London to attend at the coronation of King Edward. Mr. Wu was announced as recalled to fill a high position in China — an announcement which was received with regret in this country where he has gained not only the high esteem of the officials for his unusual ability as a diplomatist in a service of almost unparalleled difficulty, but also a wide popular regard as a direct and forceful speaker on topics of public interest. It was a pleasure to hear at the month's end that the Chinese government had changed its plans, and that Mr. Wu was to continue for an indefinite time in service as minister at Washington.

United States Exclusion Law. — Near the beginning of August it was credibly reported that the United States government was about to sue for penalty of $1,000 a Japanese steamship company whose ships ply between the Eastern Asiatic coast and San Francisco by way of Hawaii, for the offense of landing a Chinese passenger in this country without the preliminary inspection and the production of the formal certificate required by the Chinese exclusion law of the United States. Humorous comment was excited, with criticism of our exclusion policy as unreasonably severe when the facts of this case were brought to



VIEW IN KINGSTON, ISLAND OF JAMAICA.
(Page 553.)

light. The man in question was none other than the well-known Chinese gentleman, scholar, educator and diplomatist, Yung Wing, an honored graduate of Yale University in the class of 1854, whose home for many years has been in Hartford, Conn., where he is welcomed in refined society. His manners, appearance, and language being of high American quality, he was not stopped in his leaving the ship with the other passengers, though making no concealment of his identity; but the shipping company is liable for the penalty.

The Way Open for an American Pacific Cable.—The beginning of August brought from Washington a statement that the fears of the Commercial Cable Company (American) have been removed regarding an obstacle to their plans in a former concession by the Spanish Government to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company (English) of exclusive rights in the Philippine Islands. The United States, expressly refusing recognition to any such alleged monopoly, and inducing Spain to accept a cash payment of $20,000,000 "in place of an assumption by the United States of the obligations of the government of Spain for the benefit of the Philippine islands," established in the Philippines through the army signal service, 5,000 miles of military telegraph lines and more than 1,000 miles of military submarine cables, which still are operated by the civil government of the islands. And equally with the war department the department of justice has held in all cases that the United States did not assume under the treaty of Paris obligations of this character resting on Spain. Note is made also of the steady refusal of Congress to grant to any person or company any exclusive landing rights in the Philippines.

An entirely different condition, however, operates in the connecting of Manila by an American cable with Hong Kong or with any point on the coasts of China and Japan this condition being the fact that an exclusive concession of landings on those coasts is owned by an English cable company. That company

may claim that Spain had power to concede in its peace treaty only Spanish, and not English, possessions or rights. On this point a British precedent is quoted as against such a British claim, In a "Blue Book" for June, 1901. appears this declaration (dated April 19) of the rule of international law by a commission appointed by the government "to inquire into the concessions granted by the government of the late African Republic:" "It is clear that a state which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the state which has ceased to exist, and that no court of law has jurisdiction to enforce such contracts if the annexing state refuse to recognize them."

The position of the United States on the question of its obligation under this Spanish concession of a monopoly to a British company has been briefly stated thus: If the Eastern Extension Company put in a claim for its loss through Spanish repudiation of bona fide indebtedness, its only dependence would be an appeal to the United States to take over Spain's indebtedness. The United States, however, could do this, on the equities of the case, only as an act of grace. Under the American constitution such acts of grace by the United States can be performed only by the Congress; and it is preposterous to suppose that the Congress, acting for the people, would grant to an English company a cable monopoly in the Philippines after its recent refusal to grant exclusive rights to American corporations.

Case of the Bulgarian Brigands. — The United States government, at the beginning of August, was still urging the arrest of the brigands who kidnapped Miss Ellen M. Stone, and was pressing its demands for some reparation for the treatment to which she was subjected, but more especially for the arrest and punishment of the offenders.

Marcus Island in Dispute. — A guano island in the Pacific, about 1,000 miles southeast of Yokahoma, and 2,800 miles west of Honolulu (map, p. 539), has been a possible subject of a minor dispute between the United States and Japan. Captain A.A. Rosehill, the American claimant, landed on the uninhabited island about thirteen years ago, and put up a sign and a flagpole and deposited a bottle inclosing his claim to ownership by right of discovery. His leaving the island unoccupied, and neglecting till 1901 to file in the treasury department at Washington the bond required by the guano-island laws, are facts which tend to vitiate his title to the land and its deposit, which he declares to be very rich. Meanwhile, some Japanese finding the deserted island, landed and began to take the guano. Their title is held to be good by the Japanese government which has served formal notice on the United States government to that effect. An expedition under Captain Rosehill to occupy the island which left this country in mid-July will probably find there a Japanese company, with a war vessel, in possession. It is stated that the United States government has sent notice to Rosehill that his claim is not substantiated sufficiently to warrant support from this government.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Notes of Disappointment. — This noble international endeavor to create a judicial organization in the interest of universal peace has recently been made a subject of discussion as to its practical efficiency. Disappointment has been expressed. Note is taken of the fact that this tribunal, world-wide in its basis, authenticated by all the great civilized nations, carefully precluded from even the slightest meddlesomeness or intrusion in the sphere of national rights and governmental dignities, offering the generous service of a bench of judges of tested probity and acumen, is still awaiting its first case, while the noise of wars in process and the rumors of wars in menace are continuously echoing over continents and islands as of yore. One eminent European publicist declares that the Hague court has been ignored, or evaded by

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

KING EDWARD'S LONDON HOME, SAID TO BE THE PLAINEST ROYAL RESIDENCE IN EUROPE.

several governments in their resort to separate arbitration.

Recent discussions thus are bringing into clear light the fact plainly declared from the beginning that the grand peace tribunal can have neither the power nor the purpose to introduce "compulsory arbitration." Disappointment is therefore not yet in place. A nation which is murderously desiring or heedlessly consenting to enter into a war can be prevented only by force, and that force, when applied to compel an arbitration, instantly creates a war of its own. Attention is now drawn also to the fact that in civilized countries, whose people are self-governing, the popular sentiment as well as the view of the government must be, and must continue to be, opposed to a war in order to ensure abiding force to a treaty of peace — a condition which often may operate decisively to prevent the government from framing a treaty submitting the case to any sort of widely-heralded arbitration. In short, because the tribunal of arbitration sounds the noblest moral appeal in international history, and opens a plain and honorable path to peace therefore, its work must necessarily be slow in its early stage. All the world's great upward movements are tediously slow, yet the world has moved, and shall move.

National Hospitality Abused. — There is a statement on authority not official, yet perhaps credible, that the end of the Boer war finds Great Britain ready to bring before the International Tribunal at The Hague the general subject of the abuse by nations at war of the hospitality of countries not involved in the conflict. The abuses particularly in view are understood to be such as the using, by one of two nations at war, of a neutral country as practically a military base for recruiting or for assembling men destined for armed service against the other nation; also, such as the making of a neutral country a place for organizing rebellion or extensive conspiracy or a second foreign war against the other nation. Of course the acts referred to are not such as are merely individual or local, or deeply secret, or general expressions of personal sympathy, inasmuch as no reasonable government could be expected to attempt such interference with personal rights or public liberty.

The British authorities consider themselves over-supplied with very plain illustrations of the class of offenses to be complained of before the court in the action of two European countries, Holland and Belgium, in prolonging the Boer war for half a year after the last possibility of Boer success had vanished. This prolongation is charged not to any action of the two governments referred

to, but to their persistent non-action in allowing their territory to be used by the Boer junta led by ex-President Krüger, Dr. Leyds and others, not only in aiding and guiding the Boer resistance, but also in urging the continuance of that resistance, and especially in a continual endeavor — in British belief an organized conspiracy — to bring various other powers into conflict against Great Britain.

During the war England made no official remonstrance on this subject, knowing that in Europe she would find no sympathetic public, and scarcely any in America. England saw the world dazzled by the sudden dramatic struggle of two gallant little peoples to preserve their independence against an overwhelming power which was viewed as in the act of committing robbery on the highway of nations. Now that the curtain has fallen and the long bloody drama has ended with a friendliness as sudden and seemingly as ardent as was the fighting — the highway robber now turned Good Samaritan, nursing and feeding his victim — there appears no special obstacle to a fair hearing before the world's loftiest court on the subject of abuses of the privilege of international hospitality.

The governments are numerous which on thorough examination may be found to have allowed the use of their territory or influence for developing movements or plans against rulers or governments with which they outwardly maintained entire amity. Thus, Britain was at peace with the Transvaal when British South African territory was used for the organizing of the Jameson filibustering raid into the Transvaal; also afterward when her government seemed unable to bring her laws to bear for punishment of the offenders. The United States before the beginning of its war with Spain, though a nation usually claiming the purpose and the ability to enforce its laws, was used (with a lack of successful governmental interference that seemed almost a license) for the organizing and starting of raid after raid on Spanish ground in Cuba.

Similar illustrative instances, though less open and less militant in their action, are seen in the well-known societies in Germany which are working to detach from Russia her German-speaking provinces and to annex these, and also Holland and Belgium, to the German empire; while in Russia the Pan-Slav organization, nominally a charitable society and as such fostered by the Czar's government, has among its purposes the incorporation into the Russian empire of Austria-Hungary's Slav provinces, and of Armenia, Rumania and Macedonia. In Bulgaria, the notorious "Macedonian Committee," practically a brigand organization professedly aiming to free Macedonia from the Turkish sultan's misrule, is said to have its headquarters at the Bulgarian capital close to Prince Ferdinand's palace. In Italy, the government permits — in some respects seems even to foster — two strong societies including some leading statesmen, of which the unconcealed purpose is the withdrawal of territory from neighboring nations: one, the Itala Irridenta, aims to detach from Austria her Italian speaking provinces near the head of the Adriatic Sea and to transfer them to Italy; the other society, including in its membership the late ex-Premier Crispi, aiming to give Albania independence from Turkish rule.

From the widely experienced and deeply observant correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "Ex-Attache," the following extract is directly quoted as bearing on the subject above outlined, also as throwing light on one department of the confused underground area of international European politics — the schemes of the pretenders to thrones.

Don Carlos, for instance, who spends half of the year in Italy and the remainder of his time in Austria, is allowed to date from his residences in those two countries manifestoes calling upon Spaniards to resist the authority of King Alfonso, and to take council with his adherents as to the best means of upsetting the present government at Madrid. In the same way the Duke of Orleans, who is endeavoring to overthrow the French republic and to establish himself upon a resurrected throne at Paris, holds meetings with his followers, sometimes in

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE,
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL.

Spain, sometimes in Switzerland, but more often in Belgium, for the purpose of devising means to accomplish his designs against the French government, Brussels being likewise the headquarters of the Bonapartist movement which looks to the establishment of Prince Victor Napoleon as Emperor of the French. The late Count of Paris, father of the Duke of Orleans, even went so far as to date one of his political manifestoes, assailing the French republic and calling on his followers to rise in arms against it, from Windsor Castle, where he was staying at the time as the guest of the late Queen Victoria, who, it is true, was indignant when she learned of the manner in which her hospitality had been abused by the pretender. Paris is the base of all sorts of monarchical intrigues on the part of the ex-Crown Princess of Brazil, of her eldest son and of her adherents, for the purpose of restoring the empire at Rio; while further south, on the French Riviera, the Bourbon pretender, known as the Count of Caserta, plans and plots all the year round to drive the House of Savoy from the former kingdom of Naples, to which he lays claim. From Austria the Duke of Cumberland and Brunswick directs the operations of the so-called Guelph party in Germany, which looks toward a restoration of the former kingdom of Hanover and his establishment upon the throne of Brunswick in place of the Prussian Prince who now occupies it.

No statement or suggestion is known to have been made public as to the form in which it is proposed to bring this subject of the abuse of national hospitality before the Hague Tribunal. If that subject be taken up in a general consideration it shows no point of either beginning or end. The Tribunal may therefore deem it too wide and too deep to promise any practical result. Indeed the question may be expected to arise from some quarters and to be urged — though as yet no hint of it has been heard — whether the Hague Tribunal has any power or prerogative to raise and to decide a question of this general class. That august body is not — as far as its nature is now known — a legislative body, a Congress of Nations, with power to frame or to codify international law in general principles: it is a court for

arbitration to which two or more nations may bring a particular instance or a class of intances in which they are at a disagreement that threatens strife. If Great Britain claims damages or apologies from any other nation, e. g., Holland for harboring and aiding Great Britain's enemies in a specified war, then The Hague offers a most desirable help to end that quarrel on an agreement by both nations to submit their contentions to its arbitration. No statement has yet been made public of any such intended procedure on Great Britain's part in connection with any other government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

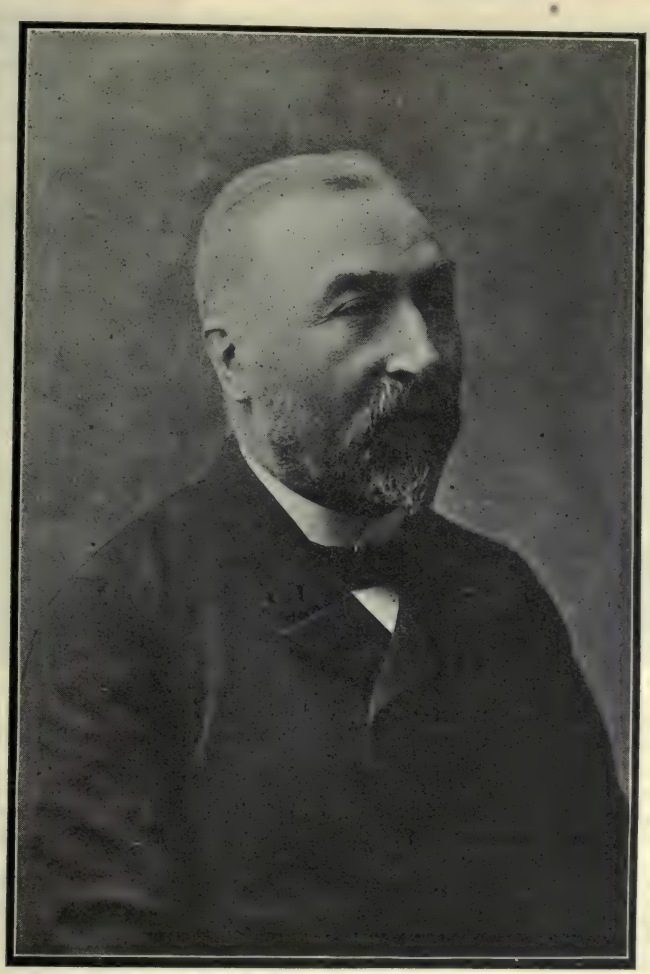
Triple Alliance. — The renewal of the Triple Alliance, announced in the month preceding, is a subject of general discussion in the European press, but may present a theme more profitable for general review at a later period with broadening of critical views and more judicial balancing of opinions.

Effect of the Boer War's Ending. — The ending of England's war in South Africa seems to have wrought a change of tone, not emphatic yet perceptible, in the discussions so frequent in the continental press concerning England's general character, projects and probable proceedings in international relations. The altogether unusual style and accompaniments of the war's ending may have decreased the usual bitterness of popular criticism; while the fact that the war's end frees England's arm for healthful exercise in other quarters of the world may naturally have increased the general estimate of its possible reach. England, at least for the near future, may be expected to continue almost as isolated in European politics as she is islanded in European geography. There seems, however, no likelihood of her being omitted.

Anglo-German Relations.—An important point in Lord Salisbury's administration was his steady resistance to what is now referred to as being Emperor William's efforts at intervals during the last six years to bring Great Britain into an alliance with Germany. Of all this the public can have, of course, no definite or certain knowledge; it must therefore be classed among rumors; but it is noticeable that among the Conservative party some fears are being expressed as to Mr. Balfour's failing fully to carry out this cautious policy of his predecessor. An Anglo-German alliance belongs at present so evidently in the region of mere supposition that its probable or possible effects are not now to be discussed. Allusion is here made to it only to indicate the feeling with which men prominent in England's political life are now viewing any proposal of a German alliance. As to the German feeling, it is well known that while the German government, especially the court, observes a most careful friendliness in all its bearing toward Britain, the German people — large masses of them — hold deep dislike toward the English. This dislike is not to be accounted for rashly and offhand as due to race or to trade rivalry, though these may in part give it root. It seems to be fully balanced by the English disapproval of German ways.

The unfortunate feeling between the two countries is now a matter of continental discussion. An article in a Vienna journal early in July referring to Emperor William's recent advances toward King Edward, judged them to be not wholly sentiment, but in large degree policy — using Edward's illness as opportunity for a cultivation of British popular sympathies. The Austrian paper, however, while ascribing to the King and his court a warm feeling for Germany, judges the sentiment of the English people to be far different, since they cannot easily forget German attacks and insults during the Boer war.

The London *Times*, about three weeks afterward, took note of an appeal lately published in Berlin for a better understanding between the two nations, Professor Mommsen being one of its signers. The *Times* took note also of Count von Bechem's recent note, in which this Under Secretary of State for Prince Bismarck urged the German press not to meddle



M. COMBES, THE NEW PREMIER OF FRANCE.

so much and so irritatingly with the affairs of foreign nations. On these utterances as a text, the *Times* declares its regret that these German protests were deferred till England had emerged from her troubles, during which fair treatment would have been peculiarly acceptable. It declares that Germany's campaign of falsehood and calumny against England while the British army was in the field will not soon be forgotten, as it revealed to the people of England the real feeling of large classes of Germans — a discovery which will necessarily influence the relations of the two peoples for a long time to come.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

The Nile Dam at Assouan. — Announcement was made in London, August 1, that the last coping-stone of the great Nile dam at Assouan had been laid. In all ages in Egypt a "high Nile" has meant plenty, a "low Nile" has meant dearth. The waters fertilized the lowlands along the Nile's whole lower

course. The mighty dam at Assouan, bedded on solid rock, its foundation laid three years ago by the Duke of Connaught, is intended to secure constancy of water supply — storing the waters of years of flood to be liberated for a flow through channels in agricultured lands below in years of drought. The massive granite wall more than a mile long and raising the river 66 feet above its usual level, joins the rocks which form the dangerous First Cataract. When the Nile is in flood its surplus of waters will gush through the many massive sluice gates. This dam will create a lake 144 miles long, impounding more than 1,000,000,000 tons of water. It will serve to bring under cultivation 600,000 to 1,000,000 additional acres of land, and may so increase Egypt's area for growing corn and cotton as to give that country a place as a competitor in the markets of the world. An additional benefit will be the delivering large districts and levels from the ordinary annual risks of floods.

Development of the Sudan. — In the four years since Lord Kitchener ended the Egyptian Khalifa's rule in the Sûdan an immense advance has been made in civilization, order, and prosperity. The Egyptian Sûdan, with its population of about 10,000,000, covers the eastern half of North Africa westward from the Red Sea, stretching southward from Egypt's southern frontier 1,500 miles to the Albert Nyanza, in all about a million square miles. The more than three years since the convention between the British and the Egyptian governments was signed, joining the flags of the two in one, have been years of Egypt's immense advance in civilization, reforms in laws, elevation in morals, spread of education, improvement in agriculture and mechanic arts, and general prosperity. Probably for the first time in Egypt and since the days of Joseph's rule, government has been for the sake of the governed. In the Sûdan, depopulation has been checked, agriculture is rapidly increasing, and the region now shows signs of becoming a great grain-producing country. At Khartûm, the capital, an institution has been established, the Gordon Memorial College, largely the result of Lord Kitchener's efforts, specially for teaching agriculture and engineering. For this college boys are received from the schools at the mosques into an intermediate grade of schools where they are prepared for the college.

IN WESTERN ASIA.

Germany Taking France's Place at Jerusalem. — A Vienna paper describing the recent conflict at Jerusalem between the orthodox Greek monks and the Franciscan friars incidentally shows Germany taking the place of France in the traditional protectorate over the Roman Catholics in the Ottoman dominions. When the French government at the request of the Russians abandoned the prosecution of the thirty-one Greeks including twelve orthodox monks who had assaulted the Franciscans, the Franciscans appealed for aid to Germany and Italy. The vigorous intervention of Germany secured justice in the condemnation by the Turkish Court at Jerusalem of the orthodox Greek monks to imprisonment. In this case the prestige of France has visibly suffered while that of Germany has been much enhanced.

The German railway movement to the Persian Gulf is reported as temporarily checked. The only desirable terminus for the road is at Kowheit, an important commercial and stragetic point on the Gulf; but permission for the use of that port has been denied by the local shéikh, who is said to have recently accepted the protection of Great Britain. The account of the situation lacks clearness as yet; since indications through many months have been regarded as showing a considerable degree of British favor and furtherance of German commercial enterprises in that region with a view to the check which they might effect on Russia's constant endeavor to gain complete control not only of Persia but also of the whole Persian Gulf and of all Western Asia — thus opening Russia's path ultimately to dispute British sway in India.

HOUSES OF CONGRESS AT SANTIAGO, CHILE.

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Russia to Indemnify American Sealers.—The United States having demanded indemnity of the Russian Government on behalf of the owners, masters and crews of the schooners *C. H. White*, *Kate and Anna* and *Cape Horn Pigeon*, which in 1892 had been seized by Russian cruisers in the western part of Bering Sea, and of the schooners *James Hamilton Lewis* and *Aleute*, seized in 1891, it was agreed by the two Governments in 1900 that the matter should be submitted for decision to Mr. Asser, member of the Dutch Council of State. Mr. Asser, July 1, rendered his decision, that the average annual catch should form the basis on which damages should be awarded. This had been the contention of the United States from the beginning. Russia will pay the damages, but the sum due in each case has yet to be determined.

The Irrigation Act.—The Act of Congress for the reclamation of arid lands in the West provides for a "reclamation fund" to be derived from the proceeds of the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, Utah and Wyoming. The fund will afford the means of constructing irrigation systems in the States and Territories named, and the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the duty of planning and executing the work, making report to Congress at

the opening of sessions. The area susceptible of profitable irrigation is estimated at 60,000,000 acres. Holdings of land within the area of irrigation are restricted to 160 acres. F. H. Newell, chief of the Geological Survey, is in the field making preliminary surveys with a force of engineers. Their preliminary work will take a year or even two years to complete before ground is broken.

Alaska. — *Progress of Trade.* — The Bureau of Statistics estimates at $1,000,000 a month the value of trade with Alaska to the producers and manufacturers of the United States. By the great development of transportation facilities, Alaska is now as accessible as Arizona. Three days' sailing from Seattle brings the traveler to Skagway. Thence he is carried by rail in twelve hours to the headwaters of the Yukon. Steamers on the Yukon take him to the central gold fields, or to the mouth of that river, whence he may proceed by steamer to Nome — a comparatively short trip. Gold, fish and furs are the chief products of the Territory. Of these $15,000,000 worth is yearly shipped to the United States, viz., gold $8,000,000, fish $6,000,000, the remainder furs. The price paid to Russia for Alaska was $7,200,000. The Government revenue from the date of purchase has amounted to $9,000,000. The annual value of the products is now twice as great as the purchase price of the Territory. The products imported from Alaska from the beginning till now amount to $150,000,000, viz., gold and silver, $50,000,000; fish, chiefly salmon, $50,000,000; furs, chiefly seal fur, $50,000,000.

California. — *A Severe Earthquake.* — The valley of Los Alamos, in the northern part of Santa Barbara county, was the scene of a violent earthquake on July 31. There had been seismic disturbances during three or four days, but at 11.30 A. M. of the 31st came the severest shock. In the village of Los Alamos, says the telegraphic report from San Luis Obispo, "the earth trembled and rolled and twisted until it was impossible to stand erect." A church was levelled to the ground, and not a brick building was left standing. Frame houses were wrenched from their foundations. Not a pane of glass was left in any window. Throughout Los Alamos valley — fifteen miles long by four miles wide — great fissures were run deep in the earth, while hills and knolls were formed where the ground was level before. Springs of water appeared in places that had been dry, and the general topography of the valley was changed. No loss of life and no cases of bodily injury were reported; but the people were fleeing from the area of disturbance.

Iowa. — *Reciprocity Tariff Revision.* — The Republican State convention at Des Moines, on July 30, adopted, without a dissenting vote, a platform heartily approving President Roosevelt's recommendation of a policy of reciprocity with Cuba, and favoring a revision of the tariff schedules. As these declarations of the Republican party of Iowa have an important bearing on the national policies of the party in the coming elections of congressmen, they are of more than local or State interest and deserve to be recorded as part of the history of national politics. Regarding President Roosevelt and the policy toward Cuba recommended by him the platform declares: —

> We indorse his recommendation as to reciprocity with Cuba, and believe that this policy is necessary to preserve and complete the beneficent work we have done in that island, and that it will be mutually beneficent to the people of Cuba and the United States.

It thus declares the attitude of the Republicans of Iowa toward protection and tariff revision: —

> We stand by the historic policy of the Republican party in giving protection to home industries, and point for its ample vindication to the extraordinary rapidity with which our national resources have been developed and our industrial and financial independence secured.
>
> We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world.

We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection, and urge its development as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities.

Massachusetts.—*Seven-masted Schooner Launched.*—The first seven-masted schooner ever built was launched at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, East Weymouth, July 10. The vessel is of steel and measures 403 feet over all, 368 feet on the water line; beam 50 feet, 5 inches; load draught 26 1-2 feet. Her cargo capacity is over 8,000 tons and her displacement, when fully loaded, 10,000 tons. From the seven masts, each 155 feet high, will be stretched 43,000 square feet of canvas. The crew will consist of sixteen men. The schooner is to be used in the coaling trade between Northern and Southern ports. She is named the *Thomas W. Lawson.*

Missouri.—*Aeronautic Competition.*—Regulations for the aeronautic competition at the St. Louis World's Fair were announced July 3. The competition is for airships, balloons and kites. The capital prize will be $100,000, and inferior prizes will amount to the same sum. The balloons and airships must each carry at least one passenger, and the competitor must have made a trip of at least a mile with a machine similar to the one entered for the competition. The entrance fee, $250, will be refunded when the entries appear on the day of the contest. The entire course must be traveled three times at a speed of not over twenty miles an hour. It will be not less than ten nor more than fifteen miles in length.

Oregon.—*Memorable Pursuit of a Desperado.*—Harry Tracy and David Merrill, convicts in the Oregon State Penitentiary, and serving terms of imprisonment for their joint crime of highway robbery, on June 9, having been in some way supplied with repeating rifles, broke prison and escaped, after killing three of the guards and wounding a fourth. They eluded the pursuit of twenty of the guards that day; and thereafter, though sheriffs and their posses and volunteers, stimulated no less by desire of vengeance than by the hope of reward, were tracking them, it was not till August 5 that Tracy was brought to bay near Creston, Wash., and his career ended. He was desperately wounded in an encounter with five pursuers, C. A. Straub, constable, Dr. E. C. Lanter, Maurice Smith, lawyer, J. J. Morrison, section foreman, and Frank Liliengreen, farmer. Tracy sent a bullet through his own brain.

Through all the fifty-seven days of the chase, in the States of Oregon and Washington, with men and bloodhounds on his tracks, Tracy's marvelous courage and resourcefulness never failed him. Having eluded the pursuit of the prison guards, Tracy and Merrill enforced the law of free quarters at farmhouses and stole or impressed horses and wagons and drivers with threats of death. On June 15, at a place called Gervais, they compelled a boatman to row them across the Columbia River to a point near the town of Vancouver in Washington State, where Merrill had once lived. Avengers with bloodhounds were still on their tracks, but the fugitives, taking to the water of the swamps, put the hounds off the scent. And then they traveled northward, with extraordinary speed, a hundred miles, to a point on the railroad from Portland to Puget Sound. A few days after, the dead body of Merrill was found near Olympia. He had been killed by Tracy. In the vicinity of Olympia Tracy overawed five men in a fishing camp, and after tying up two of them on the shore he compelled the others to man the launch and take him down the Sound toward Tacoma. After putting Tracy ashore the men gave information to the sheriff's chief deputy, Jack Williams, who, in the absence of the sheriff, set out with a posse and surrounded the locality of Tracy's retreat. But the desperado, after killing a detective and wounding Williams, again disappeared. Tracy foiled the bloodhounds that were now set upon him by strewing red pepper on the ground as he passed. Governor McBride issued a proclamation calling out the National Guard and exhorting

the whole population to hunt the murderer down.

Pennsylvania. — *Coal Mining Disaster.* — July 10, about noon, at Johnstown, there occurred a disastrous explosion in the coal mine of the Cambria Steel Company, whereby 114 miners lost their lives. By the heroic efforts of their fellow workmen twenty of the miners who were in the mine at the time of the explosion were rescued from death by suffocation and brought to the surface. It was believed that the bodies of all the dead were recovered.

Porto Rico. — *Civil Service Examinations.* — A review of the examination papers of candidates for places in the Porto Rico postal service has developed some remarkable results, among them this: that the percentage of failures was much greater among the American competitors than among the Porto Ricans. Still more curious is the fact that in the geographical examination, which was confined exclusively to the geography of the United States, not only did the Porto Ricans pass with higher averages than the Americans (one of the Porto Ricans got 100 per cent) but a larger number of Porto Ricans than of Americans were successful.

A Delegate to Congress. — Among the acts of the 57th Congress, in its first session, was one authorizing Porto Rico to have a delegate in the House of Representatives, who shall possess the same rights and privileges as the delegates from the existing Territories of the United States. Mr. Degetau, who has been resident commissioner from Porto Rico since 1900, becomes, under the law, Porto Rico's first delegate in Congress. He is a lawyer eminent in his profession, and has won distinction as a writer of novels and of essays on sociological questions. In 1899 he was deputy from Porto Rico in the Spanish Cortes. In 1900, under Governor Henry's administration, he was Secretary of the Interior.

Schools before the American Occupation. — According to statements recently made, previous to the American occupation (p. 300) there were in Porto Rico about 500 public schools paid for by the municipalities, a normal college, several primary schools, a number of industrial schools where the middle classes learned different trades. Private schools were numerous. Among them was the Sacred Heart which was well attended during the period of Spanish administration. There is also a Jesuit college from which many Porto Rican priests were ordained. The Sisters of Charity have several kindergartens throughout the country. These, especially in Ponce, are badly off since the American occupation.

Tutuila. — *Government of the Island.* — William Blacklock, fiscal agent at Tutuila and American vice-consul at Apia, was in Washington in the beginning of July and made to the proper officials there a statement of the conditions existing in Tutuila, at the same time suggesting amendments of the present scheme of government of the island. He proposes that the present system of naval control of Tutuila be modified so as to limit the naval commandant in the exercise of his purely naval functions to the naval station proper, while he shall exercise the powers of a civil governor in the rest of the island. To the natives and the few white civilians should also be given some sort of representation in the conduct of local affairs in an advisory council. But the crying need of Tutuila, according to Mr. Blacklock, is a modification of the present naval order regarding the supply of "refreshments" to visitors to the island. The Oceanic Steamship Line having made Tutuila, instead of Apia, a port of call, tourists and business agents coming to Tutuila stimulated trade greatly, till a naval order was issued prohibiting the sale of "wines or other refreshments at the hotels." The hotels were, therefore, closed, and the object of Mr. Blacklock's mission is to have the order rescinded.

The Philippines. — *Proclamation of Amnesty.* — On July 4, President Roosevelt's proclamation of pardon and amnesty to the insurgent Filipinos was

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF TUTUILA.

published at Manila. In the preamble the President declares the insurrection to be now at an end and peace established. Therefore, he proclaims and declares, without reservation or condition, except as provided in the document itself, "full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine Archipelago who have participated in the insurrections, or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections."

The amnesty covers all acts of treason or sedition, and all offences political in their character committed in pursuance of orders of the insurrectionary authorities. But the amnesty does not include persons committing crimes since May 1, 1902, in any province in which civil government was at that date established; nor persons heretofore convicted of murder, rape, arson or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized either by the Spanish or the United States government. Every person who seeks to avail himself of the pardon and amnesty must take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

Aguinaldo Liberated. — In compliance with the President's proclamation, General Chaffee withdrew from the house in which Aguinaldo was held under surveillance, the guard of American soldiers and the prisoner's custodian, Lieutenant Johnson, on July 6, took the fallen chief to see the commanding general, whom he now saw for the first time. General Chaffee told him that now he was free to go wherever he pleased, and asked if he had any complaint to make regarding his treatment by his American guard. Aguinaldo replied that he had been treated kindly, and said he purposed visiting friends at his home in Cavite, Viejo. He is reported to have asked what protection the American authorities would afford him. He seemed to be afraid to go abroad among his people. General Chaffee answered that he would have the same protection as any other person. It was believed that Aguinaldo apprehends assassination at the hands of friends of the late General Luna.

In Mindanao. — On July 6, the sultan of Bacolod, Mindanao, sent a defiant and insulting letter to the commander of the expedition to Lake Lanao, threatening to begin offensive operations against the Americans in August. The sultan was fortifying his position. About the same date a large body of Moros from Masieu, Mindanao, some of these armed with rifles, planned to ambush a pack train of the Lake Lanao column. But the Americans had been forewarned and with a shell from a mountain gun dis-

persed the band of marauders. In the towns of Masieu and Bacolod the Moros were growing daily more aggressive. July 14, General Chaffee ordered a battalion of the Eleventh Infantry to Mindanao to strengthen the base of the Lake Lanao operations. About July 20 the sultan of Bacolod wrote to the American commander at Lake Lanao that he had no thought of going to war with the United States and that in future he will take counsel with the Americans.

General Jacob H. Smith Reprimanded. — President Roosevelt, July 16, made public the result of his review of the findings and sentence of the court martial which tried General Smith and found him guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline when he gave to Major Waller these oral instructions: "I want no prisoners; I wish you to kill and burn; the more you kill and burn the better you will please me," etc. The President approves the findings and sentence. The army had received "well-nigh intolerable provocations from the cruelty and treachery of the insurgents; and it would be culpable to show weakness in dealing with such foes." But there have been instances of the use of torture and of improper heartlessness on the part of individual soldiers or small detachments. "The shooting of the native bearers by the orders of Major Waller was an act that sullied the American name." It is impossible to tell how far the language used by General Smith may have influenced Major Waller and his men; but loose and violent talk by an officer of high rank is always likely to incite his subordinates to wrong doing. The President recognizes General Smith's eminent services during a long military career; but he orders that he be retired from the active list.

The Negotiations at Rome. — On July 16, Governor Taft, who had been several weeks in Rome, negotiating with the Pope's advisers for a determination of questions of property rights and the removal of the friars from the Philippines, handed to Cardinal Rampolla a note from Mr. Root, Secretary of War, in which the withdrawal of the four religious orders from the islands was represented to be the prime condition of a satisfactory settlement of the points at issue. The Pope was unwilling to assent to the deportation of the friars, but showed a willingness to have the negotiations continued. Pending the resumption of negotiations, therefore, there will be no change in the status of the friars in the islands. Their lands will remain in the possession of the insular government.

Secretary Root approves the method of settlement which was proposed by Cardinal Rampolla on June 21, viz., an investigation by both sides of the liabilities and claims, and the settlement of them by an accredited Apostolical Delegate with the Governor in Manila. As for the indemnity for the friars' lands, the general commanding the forces in the Philippines will ascertain what damage has been done by the military occupation. Mr. Root wishes Cardinal Rampolla to send to the Philippine Government four lists of the property considered to belong to the religious orders, comprising:

First—That transferred to corporations.

Second—The ecclesiastical buildings occupied by the troops, with indications of the damage and compensation therefor.

Third—The property before considered Spanish Crown lands, which it is desired the American Government should transfer to the Church, though Washington will grant such transfers only on condition that a satisfactory agreement be reached on all other questions.

Fourth—The charitable and educational institutions which the Vatican desires to be considered as belonging to the Church.

Governor Taft was directed to express to Cardinal Rampolla his pleasure that the visit of the Governor to Rome had resulted in laying a broad basis for harmonious settlement. Future negotiations will therefore be carried on at Manila.

Pearl Fisheries in the Jolo Archipelago. — Of the pearl and shell fisheries of this archipelago a special correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes that though little known to the world at large, yet experts declare them to be in quality of product and possibility of develop-

ment not inferior to the famous pearl fisheries of Ceylon and the Persian Gulf; that in fact the Jolo fisheries contribute today the finest round pearls that enter the channels of commerce. But in the pearl fishery the pearls are but a side issue, a by-product; the pearl oyster shell — which is the mother-of-pearl of commerce — is the main object of the pearl fisher's quest. A pair of these shells weighs from one to eight pounds, and the Chinese exploiters of the fishery pay the natives 40 to 60 cents a pound for them. It is estimated that only from one-half to one per cent of the shells contain pearls. Two companies — one Chinese, the other English — carry on the pearl fishery with all needed modern appliances for deep sea dredging. For the privilege of fishing they pay a royalty to the Sultan of Jolo.

Proselytism in the Schools. — The charge having been made by persons supposed to represent the Catholic Church that, in the public schools in the Philippines a large proportion of the teachers are Protestant clergymen and that they and very many of the lay teachers are engaged in the work of proselytizing the native youth, the insular bureau of the War Department, on July 16, published (1) the qualifications of teachers as specified in the circular letter which invited applications from teachers who might wish to go to the Philippines; (2) a long list of the educational institutions to which the circular letter was sent, and the number of applicants accepted for service: among these institutions are many Catholic schools or colleges; (3) extracts from the regulations issued by the Philippine Commission for the government of the schools. Section 16 of these regulations is as follows: —

No teacher or other person shall teach or criticise the doctrines of any church, religious sect or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect in any public school established under this act. If any teacher shall intentionally violate this section, he or she shall, after due hearing, be dismissed from the public service.

Provided, however, That it shall be lawful for the priest or minister of any church established in the pueblo where a public school is situated, either in person or by a designated teacher of religion, to teach religion for one-half hour three times a week in the school building to those public school pupils whose parents or guardians desire it and express their desire in writing filed with the provincial teacher of the school, to be forwarded to the division superintendent, who shall fix the hours and rooms for such teaching. But no public school teacher shall either conduct religious exercises or teach religion or act as a designated religious teacher in the school building under the foregoing authority, and no pupil shall be required by any public school teacher to attend and receive the religious instruction herein permitted.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

(Page 540.)

General Anderson on the Surrender of Manila. — General Thomas M. Anderson, who was the immediate commander of the American troops in the assault of the Spanish defences at Manila, addressed a communication, July 9, to the editor of the Chicago *Record Herald* to correct a "misleading" statement made by Admiral Dewey in his testimony

before the Committee of the Senate (p. 458). The Admiral had testified that Manila was surrendered in pursuance of a definite understanding between him and the Spanish commander of the city, and that the attack was a mere matter of form and not made in earnest. General Anderson knew nothing of the "definite understanding." General Anderson it was, who, by direction of General Merritt, drew up the tactical order for the attack, and he drew it up on the assumption that there would be a *bona fide* resistance, that the attack would not be anything like an opera bouffe demonstration. Nor was it. "In the attack and the preceding skirmishes we lost 122 killed and wounded." The Admiral, in his testimony, had said of himself and General Anderson, "we differed very much from the beginning." "I hope," writes General Anderson, "our countrymen will believe that we differed very much about this. If ever there was such an understanding I did not know it, and the army did not know it."

Army and Navy. — *Generals Davis and Chaffee.* — By order of the President, issued July 14, Major-General George W. Davis was assigned to the command of the Division of the Philippines, the order to take effect September 30. General Chaffee, on being relieved by General Davis, is directed to repair to Governor's Island, N. Y., and assume command of the Department of the East.

New Army Uniform. — On January 1, the President's order for a new uniform will go into effect. The dress uniform will consist of a sack coat of woolen or cotton material of an olive drab color, with trousers to match. It is intended to provide suits which can be worn in cold weather that are almost a duplicate of the present khaki uniforms worn in warm weather and in the tropics. A new design for the overcoat is adopted, and is the only overcoat allowed. It is a double-breasted ulster of olive drab woolen material. This is to replace the old dark blue overcoat now worn. General and staff officers are to have full-dress trousers, with gold lace as a stripe, officers of the line wearing the present stripe to designate the service. Breeches are provided for all officers and men, whether mounted or dismounted, although trousers may be worn when in barracks. Service breeches also are provided, to fit closely below the knee, extending to the top of the shoes. The chapeau is retained for general officers and officers of the staff department, to be worn with full dress uniform, but not when mounted.

Naval Vessels in Active Service. — The *Naval Register*, revised to the middle of July, shows as follows the distribution of the naval vessels commissioned and in active service :—

North Atlantic Station — Three battleships, one armored cruiser, one protected cruiser and two gunboats.

European Station — One battleship, three protected cruisers and one gunboat.

Asiatic Station — One battleship, one armored cruiser, two monitors, one protected cruiser and twenty-six gunboats.

Pacific Station — One battleship, one protected cruiser, two gunboats and one torpedo boat.

South Atlantic Station — One battleship and one protected cruiser.

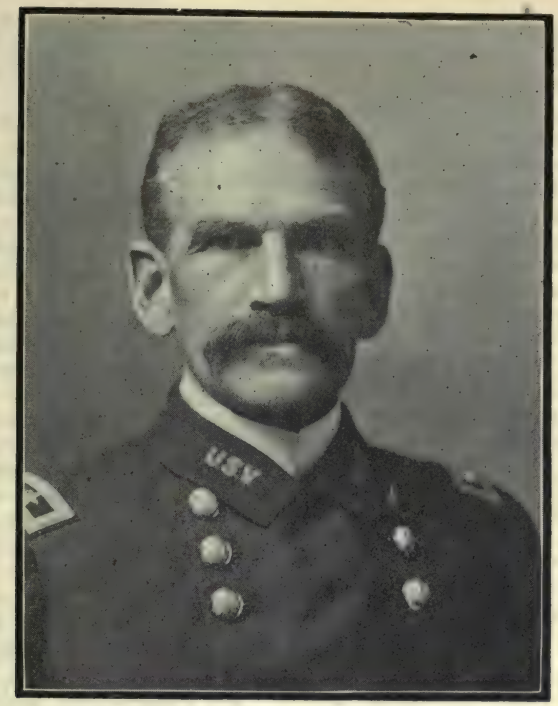
Unassigned — One battleship (to be attached to the Asiatic Squadron), one protected cruiser and three gunboats.

Training service — One battleship, one protected cruiser and ten gunboats and auxiliary cruisers.

Special service — One gunboat, the *Mayflower*, used as the President's yacht; three other gunboats and one submarine boat.

Trade and Industries. — *The Meat Packing Industry.* — A report of the Census Bureau on the meat packing industry in the census year shows that then the invested capital of the 921 establishments was $189,198,264, and that the value of products was $785,562,433. The salaries of officials, clerks, etc., were $10,123,247; wages, $33,457,013; miscellaneous expenses, $24,060,412; material used, $683,583,577. The number of wage earners was 68,534 and their average earnings $488.

Prosperity of the Railway Companies. — The *Railway Age*, of Chicago, finds the first six months of 1902 "the most remarkable period in fifty years of railway history." From January 1 to June



Pach Bros., New York.

GENERAL CHAFFEE.

IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE EAST.

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30 only one operating railroad, the New York and Pennsylvania, 52 miles long, was placed under control of a receiver; and in that case the road was sold under foreclosure and reorganized within four months. In the twenty-six years of which the record has been kept, receivers were appointed for 639 roads, with 114,400 miles of lines, and stocks and bonds of $6,291,397,000. In the one year, 1893, as many as 74 roads, with 29,340 miles of lines and $1,781,000,000 stocks and bonds, went into insolvency.

Exports as Affected by Last Year's Drouth. — The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has made a calculation of the effects of the drouth of the year 1901 upon the export trade. The export of corn suffered the heaviest decline. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the corn exported was 26,000,000 bushels, but in the same period of 1901 it was 176,000,000 bushels. The value of corn exported in 1902 was $16,000,000, against $82,000,000 in 1901 — a decline of $66,000,000. The value of corn meal exported in 1901 was $2,000,000; in 1902, $1,000,000. Still more striking is the decline if 1902 be compared with 1900, when the export of corn was 213,123,412 bushels. The export of oats fell from 37,000,000 bushels in 1901 to 10,000,000 in 1902. The decline in value of export was from $12,000,000 to $4,000,000. The total reduction in value of the exports of corn and corn meal oats, and oatmeal, was $75,000,000. The export of live cattle fell from 401,000 head to 319,000 head; of fresh beef from 350,000,000 pounds to 300,000,000; and the total value of cattle and beef products from $80,000,-

000 to $69,000,000. The cotton export was 160,000,000 greater in 1902 than in 1901, but its money value was $24,000,000 less.

Trade with Newly Acquired Territory. — In 1897, the year before the acquisition of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, the export trade of the United States to those Territories amounted to $6,773,560; but in 1901 it was over $30,000,000, and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, it was fully $35,000,000. The growth of exports to these several Territories was, between 1897 and 1902, for Porto Rico from $1,988,888 to more than $10,000,000; for Hawaii from $4,690,075 to $20,000,000 (estimated by the Bureau of Statistics); for the Philippines from $94,597 to fully $5,000,000. The imports from Porto Rico in 1897 were $2,181,024, but in 1902 they were about $7,000,000. Those from Hawaii in the same years $13,687,799 and $26,000,000; and from the Philippines $5,971,208 and $7,000,000.

During the same time American commerce with Asia and Oceanica had a large increase, especially the exports thither, which were, in 1897, $61,927,673, but in 1902 $120,000,000, including shipments to Hawaii.

Farms in the United States. — A bulletin issued by the Census Bureau states the condition of agriculture in this country in the year 1900. The number of farms was then 5,739,657, valued at $16,674,694,247. Over 21 per cent of the total, or $3,560,198,191, was the value of the buildings. The rest represented the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. The value of implements and machinery was $761,261,550 and of live stock $3,078,050,041. Add these to the value of the farms and the total of farm property is $20,514,001,838. The farm products of the year 1899 had a value of $4,739,118,752. The average area of the farms was 146 acres. Of the farm land about 49 per cent was improved land. The seven States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York contributed nearly 44 per cent of the total of farm value and 38 per cent of the total value of products.

Labor Interests. — *The Coal Miners' Convention.* — The convention called by Mr. Mitchell, to decide whether the miners in the bituminous coal fields should declare a sympathetic strike, assembled at Indianapolis July 16. Mr. Mitchell in his opening address expressed the conviction that sympathetic strikes have almost invariably ended in ignominious and crushing defeat. A sympathetic strike would therefore be inexpedient. What is more, it brings discredit upon the Miners' Union. Since the Union became a power in the labor world, contracts based solely on the honor and good faith of the organization have been kept inviolate under the most trying circumstances. Were the Union to ignore the obligation of its contracts now, that would confirm all the charges of bad faith made by its enemies. Victory can be won if the workers in the bituminous field will sustain their brothers financially.

Mr. Mitchell then outlined a scheme by which a sufficient fund might be raised to support the unemployed miners while the strike lasted. First, let the national secretary-treasurer be authorized to allot $50,000 to the men on strike. Secondly, let all districts, sub-districts and local unions be exhorted to contribute from their treasuries as liberally as they can. Thirdly, let an assessment of $1 or more weekly be levied upon all members of local unions. Fourthly, let national, district and sub-district officers whose salaries amount to $60 or more a month be assessed 25 per cent. Fifthly, let an appeal for contributions be made to all trade unions and the general public. Sixthly, let an address be issued setting forth the policy of the organization and appealing to the people to bring all possible pressure to bear upon the officers and stockholders of the anthracite coal carrying railroads to compel them to heed the appeal of their employes for arbitration.

On the third and final day of the convention President Mitchell's recommen-

dations were adopted without any essential change. The miners of Illinois announced that they had appropriated $50,000 from their treasury in support of the strike. Those of Ohio gave $10,000, and those of Iowa and Indiana promised contributions that were to be made later. These contributions are additional to the sums to be contributed by the members of the unions individually.

At the end of the month the mines were still without workers. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of July 27, in its coal article, said: "The anthracite coal trade is practically unchanged. The movement of coal is almost nothing, although a few sporadic attempts are made at washeries to get a supply.

There was serious rioting at Shenandoah July 30. Deputy-sheriff Thomas Beddall, while escorting two non-union workers through the strikers' picket line, was attacked by the strikers and the men were hustled away by the mob. Beddall opened fire on the strikers, wounding two. Then he had to fly for his life to the Reading railway station, which was immediately surrounded by a mob. Beddall's brother endeavored to go to his assistance, but he was seized and beaten with clubs. The borough police having come upon the scene fired a volley into the mob, which was answered with a shower ot stones and pistol shots. The police were forced to retreat but as they did so they again and again turned and fired at their pursuers. Some of them suffered serious injuries. More than forty strikers were shot. By order of Governor Stone two regiments of the National Guard and the Governor's Troop were ordered to Shenandoah, and a force of 1,500 men commanded by General Gobin, was on the ground the following morning.

Personal and Miscellaneous. — *American Jewish Millionaires.*— The number of individuals in the United States possessing wealth each to the amount of a million dollars or more is estimated at four thousand. Of these, according to a list published in the *Jewish World*, 115 are Jews. As the Jews in the United States form about one-eightieth of the population, the Jews would at first view seem to have an exceedingly large proportion of wealthy men, but it must be remembered that most of the Jews live in the large cities, and therefore the proper terms of comparison are Jewish population and urban or town population. Of the town population of the United States the Jews form about one-thirtieth. In the city of New York there are at least thirty-eight Jewish millionaires, as follows: —

Benjamin Altman, Adolph Bernheimer, Simon E. Bernheimer, Alfred De Cordova, Edwin Einstein, Martin S. Fechheimer, Rudolph Guggenheimer, A. S. Heidelbach, Isaac Ickelheimer, Alexander Lazard, Jefferson M. Levy, Adolph Lewisohn, Leonard Lewisohn, Philip Lewisohn, Benjamin Lichtenstein, James Loeb, Solomon Loeb, Elkan Naumburg, Joseph Pulitzer, A. S. Rosenbaum, Jacob Rothschild, William Solomon, Jacob H. Schiff, William Scholle, Henry Seligman, Isaac N. Seligman, James Seligman, Jefferson Seligman, Jesse Seligman, James Speyer, Benjamin Stern, Isaac Stern, Louis Stern, Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus, Oscar S. Straus, Ernst Thalmann and Anthony Wallach.

Fishes of the Gulf Invading the Coasts. — The choking of a canal with fish, which has been reported, is now believed to be one of the indirect consequences of the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies. A telegram from New Orleans, dated July 9, reports a great change in the constitution of the waters of the Gulf along the coasts. Till now, the water has been remarkably fresh for sea water, but it has suddenly developed "an intense and acrid salinity." It is further noted that vast schools of man-eating sharks infest the waters along the shore lines, and deep water fish are rushing on shore. Red snappers and redfish are captured on the sandy beaches. At the date of the telegram, the Harvey Canal, on the opposite side of the Mississippi from New Orleans, was still obstructed by myriads of putrid fish, but laborers were at work cutting the levee so as to make the water of the river wash the dead fish back into the sea.

CANADA.

The Gaynor-Greene Case. — In the case of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene (p. 461), (whose extradition from Canada and removal to the State of Georg a for trial on charges of misappropriation and embezzlement of over two million dollars in connection with river and harbor improvements at Savannah, is sought by the United States Department of Justice), Judge Caron rendered judgment at Quebec, on July 4, in favor of extradition proceedings in Quebec rather than in Montreal. The court granted the application of the attorney for the defense for the issue of a writ of certiorari, addressed to Judge Lafontaine in Montreal, ordering him to transmit to Quebec without delay the whole record in the case.

Mr. M. E. Erwin, who represents the United States authorities in the proceedings at Quebec, sent to Washington, early in the month, a report reflecting on the judicial character of the lawyers (who include prominent public officials) employed to defend the fugitives. The report called attention to the fact that the fugitives' counsel are closely connected through professional and family ties with the Canadian officials to whom this country must look for approval of the extradition. In conclusion Mr. Erwin said: —

> Before we can finally take the prisoners out of Canada we will have to submit the regularity of our proceedings in some very important features to a high official of the Dominion Government, whose firm was retained in advance of the extradition proceedings to resist extradition, and whose powerful political influence has been felt at every turn the case has taken. If this state of affairs is to continue without protest on the part of our government we had just as well understand in advance that extradition of criminals from Canada under our treaty does not apply to cases where the fugitives have committed financial crimes of magnitude.

This report, and a request authorized by Attorney-General Knox that the matter be brought to the attention of the British Foreign Office, was (according to a Washington report, July 11), transmitted to Secretary of State Hay, and referred to the solicitor of the department for examination. It was reported that the officials were disinclined to accept Mr. Erwin's statements without a thorough investigation. Respecting the statements, Mr. Parent, Premier of the Province of Quebec, said that they were "simply ridiculous."

When the Gaynor-Greene case came up again in the Quebec court, on July 11, the counsel for the fugitives, represented by Mr. Taschereau, made an attack on Mr. Erwin's report and affirmed that the latter had offered to let Messrs. Gaynor and Greene go free for the sum of $500,000. In reply to this, Messrs. MacMaster and Dandurand, counsel for the United States Government, made a strong protest and declared that in his report Mr. Erwin had not really reflected on the judges, but on the contrary had expressed his high appreciation of them. It was denied that Mr. Erwin had ever made such an offer as was alleged. Mr. MacMaster then presented a motion to quash the habeas corpus writs issued on June 20 and 22 by Judge Caron. Counsel for the accused asked for a delay. The request was granted. On the 18th, the proceedings consisted principally in the filing of affidavits and contra-affidavits in the case, and it was only a short time before the adjournment of the court that Mr. MacMaster began his argument on his motions to quash the habeas corpus writs.

It was announced from Washington, on July 15, that a new application for the extradition would be presented to the Canadian Government. In this the application would be framed "precisely in accordance with the extradition treaty," on the ground that the language of the treaty relative to "receiving any money, valuable security or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained" actually would fit the offence of which the men are alleged to have been guilty. It was expected that the Canadian court would thus be relieved of the necessity of ruling on the objection made by the defendants that the crime charged in the indictment does not correspond with the treaty. Under the new application the court would

simply be required to decide whether or not a prima facie case of receiving stolen money had been made out against Gaynor and Greene.

Trade. — The fiscal year of the Dominion ends June 30. The official showing for the year cannot be obtained for some time to come. But the Toronto *Mail and Empire* states that the aggregate of foreign trade is $414,517,358, an increase of $36,827,673 over last year. The imports for consumption, including coin and bullion, amount to $202,791,595, compared with $181,225,385 in 1901. The value of dutiable goods is $118,657,496, as against $105,958,585 in the previous year. The value of the free goods imported is $77,822,694, as compared with $71,729,540 in 1891. The total exports are $211,725,563. In 1901 they were $196,487,632. Exports of domestic produce alone amount to $196,105,240, an increase of $19,366,048 over 1901. The figures are:—

The mines	$34,947,574
The fisheries	14,959,070
The forest	32,119,429
Animals and their produce	59,245,433
Agriculture	37,238,165
Manufactures	18,462,950
Miscellaneous	32,599

The total imports from Great Britain in the fiscal year just closed are as follows:—

	1902.	1901
Under general tariff	$ 6,322,833	$ 5,795,933
Under preferential tariff	28,727,539	25,905,721
Free goods	14,011,921	11,316,510
Total	$49,072,293	$43,018,614

In 1896 the total imports from Great Britain amounted to $33,000,000. Here seems to be an illustration of the success of the preferential tariff.

The customs revenue of the Dominion for the year has amounted to $32,500,000 an increase of $3,500,000 over the figures for the previous year.

Ontario. — *The Liberal Majority.* — It appears that the Liberal majority of four, as the result of the recent elections (p. 462), has finally been reduced to one. Mr. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, in an address delivered on July 18, declared his conviction that "an honest count of the ballots cast in the recent general elections would show that the Opposition had carried the country by a majority of eight or nine." However this may be, by the decision of the Lennox case the Liberal majority has been reduced to one. There exists at least the possibility of a practical deadlock when the legislature assembles, to be broken only by another appeal to the people. The outcome of the protest and by-elections is not expected to result in either side securing a working majority.

A Cyclone. — On July 17 a cyclonic tempest of extraordinary power swept the townships of Winchester, Finch and Osnabruck, killing several persons, injuring many others and destroying much property.

Prince Edward Island. — *Dissatisfaction with Representation.* — Hon. Arthur Peters, Premier of the Island, is reported as saying that his province has a strong case to present in favor of the modification of the British North America Act. Since the census of 1901 was taken, it has been generally understood that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would each lose one member out of their respective representations in the House of Commons of Canada. When the Island entered Confederation in 1873, the province was given six members, and although this was reduced to five by the census of 1891, the British North America Act decrees that still another member has to be taken from the Prince Edward Island parliamentary contingent, as a result of the census of 1901. Mr. Peters believes now that this is especially unfair to his province, in view of the conditions under which it accepted the union with the Dominion. The population of Prince Edward Island has now increased to 106,000.

Manitoba. — Figures show rapid growth in the province. In the years 1899-1901 the total immigration from the United States into Canada was respectively 11,945, 15,500 and 17,987. The *Nation* says that by June 1 of the present year the Great Northern Railroad alone had carried 25,000 immigrants into Manitoba.

While some of these were taken directly from the incoming steamers, many were either American-born or thoroughly Americanized. As to crops raised, the following table, published by the Department of Agriculture at Winnipeg, presents an interesting comparison.

	1900. Acres.	1901. Acres.	1902. Acres.
Wheat	1,457,396	2,011,835	2,039,940
Oats	429,108	689,951	725,060
Barley	155,111	191,009	329,790
Flax	20,437	20,978	41,200
Potatoes	16,880	24,429	22,005
Roots	7,482	10,214	12,175
Total crop area	2,122,500	2,961,409	3,189,015

British Columbia.—England's alliance with Japan produces a change in British Columbia. Under pressure from the Dominion Government the provincial legislature has been modifying previous enactments by which no less than fourteen railway charters contained provisions hostile to the interests of the Japanese.

The Northwest Territories.—*Progress.*—These territories include Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Keewatin, Athabasca, Yukon, Mackenzie, Ungava and Franklin. Fourteen years ago a special committee of the Canadian Senate estimated that north of the Saskatchewan watershed, west of Hudson Bay and east of the Rocky Mountains were 300,000 square miles adapted to the growth of wheat, 407,000 square miles, including the wheat area, adapted to the growth of barley and oats, 656,000 square miles, including the wheat and barley area, adapted to the growth of potatoes and turnips and 860,000 square miles of good pasturage lands. South of the region covered by the investigations of this committee lies the province of Manitoba, the territory of Assiniboia, over one-half of the territory of Alberta, and two-fifths of the territory of Saskatchewan, with a total area, south of the north watershed of the Saskatchewan, roughly placed at 270,000 square miles. This region is within the wheat-growing belt, and gives, with the areas suitable for the cultivation of cereals, north of the Saskatchewan watershed, a total in the Canadian Northwest of 570,000 square miles adapted to the growth of wheat, and of 780,000 square miles adapted to the growth of barley and oats. Stated in acres, this would give a wheat area of 360,000,000 acres and it is believed that 250,000,000 acres of wheat lands in this region is a safe calculation. Thus far, perhaps, one-eightieth of the lands well adapted to the growth of wheat has been brought under the plow, and yet the export of wheat last year, mostly of the first quality, reached thirty to forty millions. Mr. T. M. Knappen in an address before the Minnesota Bankers Association, at Minneapolis, predicted that within ten years Western Canada will be producing annually 250,000,000 bushels of wheat. The United States is today exporting about 80,000,000 bushels in the kernel and as much more in the form of flour. Mr. Knappen's 250,000,000 of Western Canadian production within a decade would thus be nearly double the present export of the United States.

The Canadian Northwest offers the only extensive area of virgin soil for settlement remaining unappropriated in North America, and it is obvious that it has a great future. Hitherto immigration has been slow, but it is now rapidly enlarging. Some estimates of the migration from this country into the Canadian Northwest during 1902 are as high as 200,000. Americans are buying large tracts of land there. There were 15,000 sales of lands to Americans during 1901.

Chinese in the Klondike.—It was reported at Vancouver early in July that Chinese have made an unsuccessful attempt to get into the Klondike. A large number struck White Horse. They were called upon by a vigilance committee and told to go. They refused and their baggage was thrown on a moving freight train, and they were lifted into the train after struggling and wildly protesting against the treatment. At Bennett, United States Customs officers hustled them to Skagway, where they boarded Canadian steamers for British Columbia.

Miscellaneous.—*The Proposed Steamship Combination.*—It is rumored that

Canada and England will jointly grant a subsidy of a million and a half dollars a year in support of the project of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company to establish a fast steamship service between Canada and England in opposition to the Morgan shipping trust. The Canadian ports are named as Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter. The Buffalo *Commercial* remarks that "Montreal and Quebec can never successfully compete with American ports like Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News and New Orleans, because the former are hermetically sealed half the year and subject to fatal discrimination in insurance rates in the other half."

The Dominion Steel Plant. — The recent report of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company gives a description of its new plant at Sydney, on the island of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The principal supply of ore is from the Company's mine at Bell Island, Newfoundland, about 400 miles from Sydney, where there is an immense deposit of red hematite. The Company owns about 500 acres of land deeded to it by the Corporation of Sydney.

Labrador.— The desire grows to make the great peninsula of Labrador less of a *terra incognita*. On July 10 an expedition to explore parts of the land left St. John's, N. F., in the steamer *Halifax*, of the Plant Line. The expedition is in charge of Colonel Willard G. Glazier. It will be gone three months. A special attempt will be made to penetrate to the source of the Northwest River. It is expected that valuable scientific material will be secured. It is reported that the expedition will obtain also data for James J. Hill, the railroad president, relative to railroad building along the Labrador coast line.

Dundonald. — The new general officer commanding the Canadian militia, the Earl of Dundonald, reached Montreal on July 25. He has been a soldier over thirty years. He was first under fire during the Nile expedition of 1884-1885. His best known service has been in South Africa.

Oka Monastery Burned. — The famous Monastery of the Monks of La Trappe at Oka, about forty miles from Montreal, was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of July 23. There were ninety-seven monks and priests from all over the world in the monastery, all of whom escaped. The order originated in the fifth century. Banished from France during the Revolution it at length found a home in Canada whence it has spread to other lands.

Doukhobors Self-Supporting. — These Russian immigrants of the Northwest (Vol. XI., p. 734) have now established nearly sixty settlements. Mr. J. S. Elkinson, a Philadelphia Quaker, recently visited the most of these settlements. He says that the Doukhobors may be considered as having reached the self-supporting stage. They are learning English fast; their horses, cattle and sheep are increasing rapidly; on the whole, they are making substantial progress.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Revenue. — The revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30 is almost $2,200,000, the largest in the history of the colony, and exceeding the previous year's revenue by over $100,000. A substantial surplus is assured. The Custom House receipts at the port of St. John's for the last quarter reached $550,000, a sum largely in excess of previous receipts.

Federation.— A dispatch from St John's July 23, stated that great interest was developing over the speech delivered in London by Premier Bond, in which he declared that the confederation of Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada was mainly a question of terms from the latter. Press and public were said to be discussing the matter eagerly.

The French Shore. — M. des Iles, who for seventeen years has acted as French agent at St. John's, ranking in the French service as consul-general, but to whom official recognition was refused by the British and Newfoundland governments because France refused to permit a Brit-

ish consul at St. Pierre, has been promoted to the rank of minister plenipotentiary and recalled to France, a decoration for conspicuous services while here being given to him. This action, it is said to be thought at St. John's, indicates a new development in the French Shore question. A St. John's dispatch at the end of July stated that the Government had enforced the local laws against a number of French fishermen along the treaty coast for smuggling, selling liquor and committing other offences of a similar character. The Frenchmen refused to pay the fines imposed, but detachments of armed police compelled payments in most cases. Two of the offenders fled to the French island of St. Pierre. This vigorous action on the part of the Newfoundland government has amazed the Frenchmen, but no official friction is reported.

Postal Treaty with the United States. — A treaty between the United States and Newfoundland took effect August 1, by which domestic money order rates will apply between postoffices of the two countries. The convention was signed in Newfoundland on July 15 by the acting postmaster general, H. J. B. Wood, representing Newfoundland, and James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order system of the United States. The arrangement is the same as now applies between this Government and Canada, and between Canada and Newfoundland.

The New Chief Justice. — On July 26 was published the appointment of Hon. W. H. Horwood, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, to be Chief Justice of Newfoundland in succession to the late Sir Joseph Little.

NICARAGUA.

A Colombian Invasion. — Information received at Washington early in July indicated trouble between Nicaragua and Colombia. Nicaragua has been accused of assisting the Colombian revolutionists (p. 470). It appears that a Colombian force, coöperating with Nicaraguan revolutionists, was landed on Nicaraguan soil near Bluefields. It was met, however, and overthrown by troops sent by President Zelaya. Nearly all of the insurgents were reported to have surrendered.

CUBA.

The Financial and Industrial Outlook. — The prospects for trade and industry were gloomy in July. The sugar crop could find no market, and little was doing toward preparing for the next crop. President Palma was doing what he could to reduce the government expenses, but there was little hope that the means would be forthcoming to maintain the schools and to continue the sanitary work and the other public improvements set on foot by the military government. Congress will not make any appropriations till the fall. The school census shows a school population of about 400,000 (6 to 18 years), 70 per cent being white.

General Fitzhugh Lee, in an interview with a reporter of the Washington *Times* of July 13, said that unless financial conditions are improved soon, there will be anarchy in Cuba, or Cuba must be annexed to the United States. The revenues are derived almost exclusively from the customs; but the customs receipts have dwindled since the evacuation. American merchants will not take the risk of sending goods to Cuba in its present condition of insecurity. General Lee foresees trouble from the deep discontent of the negro population.

The planters are agitating for annexation to the United States. Their organization, Circulo Hacendados, held a meeting July 30 and voted to set on foot a propaganda for annexation. President Palma has strong hopes that his country will come out of the crisis intact. He said, as reported in the *Union Espanola* of July 21, that "if American syndicates have bought up all our cigar factories and considerable land, besides many sugar estates, that proves that they have faith in the economic future of Cuba." He quotes Señor Terry, a sugar planter, as admitting that at present prices sugar

can be produced at a profit — small indeed, but sufficiently large to assure to the planter fair returns from improved methods of production. When European sugar bounties are withdrawn, Cuban sugar will have a fairer field. Besides, there is reason to hope for reciprocity with the United States. And when the economic problem is solved the political situation will present little difficulty.

SAN DOMINGO.

A Successful Revolution. — The historian can now chronicle another successful revolution (p. 393) in the island of Hayti. Among the republics of the world this island furnishes a unique history. Its record since its discovery by Columbus is an almost unbroken account of insurrection, anarchy and despotism. After Hayti was discovered, the gold-loving Spaniards poured into the island and eventually swept away the aborigines. In 1697 the western part of the island, now Hayti proper, was ceded to France. Slaves were imported in great numbers, and on account of cruel treatment they rose in determined rebellion. Toward the close of the eighteenth century they gained their independence.

For a long time the island was governed as a whole or as two parts, and suffered much in every way from frequent revolutions. Under President Boyer, however, it enjoyed peace as a united kingdom from 1820 to 1841. In 1843 the Spanish or eastern division of the island, having grown restive under French oppression, rose in rebellion, and in the following year the insurgents succeeded in founding the Dominican republic. The new republic was in a state of turmoil for twenty years. In 1844 it adopted a constitution and Pedro Santana, who was the leader in the revolution, became its first president. Shortly after the republic was founded, the Haytians invaded San Domingo, but they were signally defeated by an inferior force under Santana. He resigned the presidency in 1848 and was succeeded by Juan Isidro Jiminez. The new president was untrue to his people and conspired with the illiterate negro-president of Hayti, Soulouque, and induced him to invade San Domingo. The valiant soldier, Santana, commanded the Dominican troops, defeated the Haytians April 22, 1849, deposed Jiminez, and acted as dictator till Beunaventura Baez was elected president in the fall of 1849.

As early as 1845 the annexation of the Dominican republic to the United States was seriously thought of. President Grant sent, in 1871, a commission of three, consisting of Benjamin J. Wade, Andrew W. White and Samuel S. Howe, to the republic to investigate. They returned with a favorable report, but no action was taken. Three years later the republic made overtures to the United States for annexation, but Congress declined to vote in favor of annexing it.

President Baez did not favor annexation, and for this and other reasons he

became unpopular with his people. Santana succeeded Baez to the presidency in 1853 and banished him. Then Santana, likewise, became unpopular, and in 1856 Baez was recalled. The following year a rebellion broke out, and in 1858 the tables were again turned, Baez being driven from the island and Santana becoming ruler. In 1861 he invited Spain to assume the protectorate of the republic. The Spanish government sent over troops, but they were quite unwelcome visitors, and in two years a rebellion broke out which lasted till 1865. Spain was forced to withdraw her troops, and in 1865 she declared the independence of the republic. At the close of this year Baez became president again, but a conspiracy was formed and he was overthrown the following year. The republic was then ruled by a triumvirate, Garcia, Pimentel and Luperon, who were succeeded by José Maria Cabral, as president. In 1868 Baez became president for the last time. He was succeeded, December 20, 1873, by Ignacio Gonzales, who was succeeded by Heureaux, who, as an absolute, despotic ruler, was almost without a peer among rulers.

Heureaux was a man of stout physique, six feet four inches tall. He was born of humble parents near Puerto Plata, and learned to use four European languages. He fought in the revolution against Spain under General Luperon, and after independence was gained he became president. His courage and despotic rule secured his re-election after serving four years.

Heureaux is said to have been a great admirer of General Grant. It would have given him much pleasure to meet Grant, but he absolutely refused to visit the United States, or any other country. He said: "Here I am general, president, everything—in your New York or Boston I would only be a negro." He was assassinated July 26, 1899. Vice-President General Ciguero succeeded him, but, on account of insurrectionary movements, he resigned August 31. Then Jiminez, who had been banished, returned to San Domingo, and became president, November 14, 1899, after General Horatio Vasquez had served as temporary president. When Jiminez became the chief ruler, Vasquez became vice-president. Vasquez, no doubt, felt humiliated and dissatisfied with being "second fiddler" in the republic; but the chief cause of the late revolution was Jiminez's repeated violations of the republic's constitution. The whole republic is now in the hands of the insurgents, the capital, Santo Domingo, and Puerto Plata having capitulated May 2.

The boundary line between Hayti and San Domingo was fixed by treaty between France and Spain in 1777. It extends from the mouth of the Pedernales in the south to the mouth of the Massacre in the north. At its greatest length the republic is 260 miles, and at its greatest breadth, 165 miles. Its area is 18,000 square miles. San Domingo, embraces five provinces. Santo Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Concepcion de la Veza, Santiago de los Caballeros and Santa Cruz del Segbo. The chief harbors of the republic are Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata and Samana Bay. The whole island is abundantly rich in mineral wealth, is well timbered, and the soil is extraordinarily fertile.

The population of the island is 600,000, of whom comparatively few can be called wealthy. The buildings are all of stone. The republic has only two railroads: one from Sanchu to La Zegaz, of sixty-four miles, and another from Puerto Plata to Santiago, of sixty-nine miles. School facilities in the republic are very poor. Sunday is observed chiefly by cock fighting, drinking and gambling.

W. M. KIBLER.

Jiminez in New York. — Ex-President Jiminez arrived in New York July 11. He talked cautiously with an interviewer, fearing to say anything that might jeopardize his friends in San Domingo. He declared that he had always considered Vasquez his friend. As reported, he said: "The condition is this: constitutional government is abolished. Congress no longer has any force and Vasquez is practically dictator. Whatever the out-

come of the existing conditions in the republic may be, I will not be a party to either its future government or other participation in its affairs." He was intending to proceed to Paris and there join his children.

Friends of Vasquez have declared that the revolution had its genesis in the belief that Jiminez was preparing to overthrow the constitutional government of San Domingo and to establish himself as dictator. The financial affairs of the Black Republic for almost ten years, up to two years ago, were managed by the San Domingo Improvement Company, whose main offices are at No. 71 Broadway. They handled all customs duties, internal revenue taxes, and practically the entire income of the government, and succeeded during the time they were in control in paying the interest on the heavy outstanding indebtedness of the republic, most of which is held in France.

HAYTI.

The Revolution. — In *La Vie Illustree* of Paris, Jean Hess says that one of the economic causes of the revolution in Hayti (p. 467) was the inability of the late President Sam to "pay his defenders" any longer. Another is that there is "no longer any nationality, any Haytian race, there being merely an agglomeration of negroes and mulattoes who have up to the present been united by the desire to rid themselves of slavery and also by the fear of again becoming slaves."

It was reported from Port-au-Prince on July 21, that the situation in the republic had grown yet more tumultuous. General Jumeau, who supports Firmin for the presidency was on his way to the capital, and General Salnave with a considerable force, had started for Cape Haytien in order to attack General Nord, the War Minister. The Provisional government was divided into four parts — one Firminist and three anti-Firminist groups — and was without any authority. The population was also divided, and it was generally believed that M. Firmin would not meet with any serious resistance in his advance on the capital. Nevertheless, the Boisrond Government, a few days later, declared Firmin an outlaw, and General Colin meeting his advance with a force of 2,000 men won the victory in a sharp encounter. The gun-boat *Crete-a-Pierrot* prevented a pursuit of the Jumeau forces, and General Colin's troops returned to Port-au-Prince.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Jamaica. — The sugar industry in the British West Indies has been very much depressed and Great Britain has not been giving any assurance of adequate assistance to the suffering planters. Dissatisfaction of late has been expressing itself in agitation in favor of annexation to the United States. A dispatch from Kingston, July 19, stated that the planters there were greatly dissatisfied with the Imperial offer of £10,000 to help the sugar industry. Robert Craig, a Scotchman, former legislator and one of the largest sugar planters, in a published statement said: "The offer is insulting and will increase the clamor on the part of the planters for annexation to the United States. It has appeared to me for many years that the home government has been deliberately playing into the hands of the Americans. Its every act would appear to show this, and that annexation will come sooner or later, I do not doubt." It may not be, however, that the United States could do any better than England does. The abolition of slavery in the islands and later the rise of beet sugar are the causes which lie back of the depression in the West Indies.

The London *Times* of July 11 published a telegram from Kingston stating that the Jamaican government had announced a surplus of $115,000 for the fiscal year ending in June.

St. Vincent.— During July, intermittent volcanic action and earthquake shocks were reported from this island. For example, early on the morning of the 21st an earthquake at Kingston caused intense excitement among the inhab-

itants, who fled in their nightclothes into the streets and remained out-of-doors until daybreak. Partially demolished buildings were pulled down for public safety.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Martinique. — Occasional eruptions of Mount Pelée continued during July. On the night of July 9 and morning of the 10th there was a panic at Fort de France. Many people fled in all directions, with little or no clothing. On the morning of the 11th occurred another eruption quite as violent as the one of the previous day, marked by loud detonations, followed by showers of stones and cinders which fell on the communes of Basse Pointe, Morne Rouge and Fonds St. Denis. The population remained calm. There was no loss of life.

COLOMBIA.

The Revolution. — The war attitude between the Conservative and Liberal forces continues to be maintained, but it appears generally understood that the strength of the revolution is waning. Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister at Washington, issued a statement early in July in which he said: "The purpose of the rebels today is reduced to that of maintaining a situation that will make impossible the regular administration of public affairs, especially in the isthmus, and protecting in this manner the interests of a neighbor which has a great interest in those disorders, so as to prejudice the United States against the canal and thus to prevent the negotiations in this matter." The "neighbor" is evidently Nicaragua.

A sea fight occurred off Panama on the 19th, between insurgent and government gunboats. A little later there were rumors of fighting at Agua Dulce. Then came reports of peace negotiations between the revolutionary General Herrera and Governor Salazar of Panama. A Washington dispatch of July 27 stated that efforts for an agreement were being made between the Colombian Government and the revolutionary junta in New York. Renewed fighting, however, at Agua Dulce was reported at the end of the month. The peace movement appears to have met with temporary failure.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution. — The region north of the Orinoco River, in which the uprising against the Castro dictatorship is chiefly manifested, "has always been a hot-bed of revolution." It was the scene of the conflicts of 1814 and of 1821, and here the revolution of 1870 broke out. During July the insurgents of today appeared to be meeting with continued successes. The forced loans resorted to by the Government seemed to have greatly inflamed the spirit of opposition to authority. President Castro took the field in person, assuming command of troops at Barcelona, after a flamboyant proclamation on July 5, (Venezuela's "independence day") in which he declared: —

> Anarchy has set its claws into the entrails of the nation, but I shall strangle it with energy. From this moment . . . . I declare myself in campaign. I am going to transfuse into the operations of the war the enthusiasm of my faith, my nervous activity and the efficacy of my personal direction.

And yet, on July 19, the State Department at Washington received from Minister Bowen at Caracas a dispatch saying that President Castro had abandoned his purpose to attack the enemy at Barcelona and would soon return to Caracas. It appears that he was at LaGuayra (the port of Caracas) on the 25th. The moral effect produced by his having "marched up the hill and then marched down again" is easily imagined.

The Government maintains a blockade against rebel ports. About July 20 the *Official Gazette* of Caracas published an official decree adding Carupano to the list of ports closed to trade.

Earthquakes. — Venezuela has experienced something of the seismic disturbances felt in other lands. At 1 o'clock on the morning of July 12 a violent shock of earthquake was experienced in Caracas.

ECUADOR.

A Great Fire. — On the evening of July 16 a great fire broke out in the capital and chief commercial city of the republic, Guayaquil, which raged until it had destroyed about ninety blocks on the principal streets. The city is without gas. The only water to be had was that taken from the Guayas River. The burned buildings include the custom house, the railway station, colleges, banks, the public market, churches, the fire department building, the municipal offices and numerous stores and dwellings. The loss on buildings and merchandise was reported to be estimated at $5,000,000. There was some loss of life.

PERU.

Congress Opened. — President Romaña opened the Peruvian Congress on the afternoon of July 28. In his message he said that the revenues for 1901 exceeded by more than 1,000,000 sols (about $970,000) the amount calculated in the budget, leaving a surplus in the treasuries of nearly 300,000 sols. The customs revenues for the year 1901 exceeded those of the previous year by nearly 2,500,000 sols. The imports for 1901 exceeded those of 1900 by nearly 4,500,000 sols, but, owing to the fall of sugar, exports for 1901 diminished nearly 2,000,000 sols. The exports of minerals and cotton for 1901 each exceeded by 500,000 sols the amounts of these products exported in 1900. The new budget for 1903 calculates a revenue of over 15,000,000 sols, and an expenditure of 14,500,000 sols, leaving a surplus of 800,000 sols.

CHILE.

The Government. — Chile has perhaps the strongest national individuality among the South American republics and a corresponding ambition. The sessions of the Parliament which began June 1 have been busy with the problems growing out of practical paramountcy in that part of the world and financial straits that defer developments otherwise easily secured. The Government has announced an arrangement for a temporary loan of $2,500,000 with the bank of Tarapaca, to cover the interest due at the end of the year on Chilean bonds. The Government also states that the British government has offered to take over next year the ships under construction for Chile.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

For a statement of the agreement recently effected between Argentina and Chile see page 471.

The Roca Government. — President Roca assumed office in 1898 for the constitutional term of six years. The legislative authority of the republic is vested in a National Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies. The Deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House retires every two years. The *Economista Argentino*, of Buenos Ayres, has published an article summarizing the political situation resulting from the elections recently held for Deputies. The paper maintains as a result of these elections that the internal peace of the country has been assured and the government of General Roca consolidated.

Population. — The population of the Republic amounts to 4,800,000, of whom more than one-fourth, or 1,250,000, are foreigners. Four-fifths of the foreigners are from the Latin countries — Italy, Spain and France. Buenos Ayres, with a population of 829,891, says the *National Geographic Magazine*, ranks as the first city in the southern hemisphere and is the second city of Latin races in the world. A recent estimate gives the following figures :—

Italians	635,000
Spanish	250,000
French	115,000
Orientals	60,000
Brazilians	15,000
English	28 000
Chileans	26,000
Germans	22,000
Russians	20,000
Swedes	20,000
Others	59,000
Total foreigners	1,250,000
Total natives	3,550,000
Grand total	4,800,000

REGATTA DAY ON THE THAMES.

Affairs in Europe.

ENGLAND.

Republicanism. — That the monarchy in England has strengthened in late years is affirmed by Mr. W. M. Crook, of London. He says that while thirty years ago there was "quite a considerable number" of Republicans in the British Islands, leading politicians like Chamberlain and Dilke openly professing Republican sentiments, today "no public man of standing is openly a Republican." "There is only one prominent organ of opinion — *Reynold's Newspaper*, a London Sunday paper — in England that advocates Republicanism, and the only other leading paper in the Empire that does so, so far as I know, is the *Bulletin* in Sydney, the capital of New South Wales. This immense and rapid change in public feeling is largely — not wholly — due to Queen Victoria."

The Government. —The predictions that Lord Salisbury would retire from the office of Prime Minister after the conclusion of the South African war were fulfilled in his resignation which was tendered to the King on July 11. The next day the Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, nephew to Lord Salisbury, was received by the King and accepted the Premiership. On Monday, the 14th, the Unionist members of both Houses of Parliament met at the Foreign office. Speeches expressing confidence in Mr. Balfour were made by the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and others. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there was no one whom he more

gladly accepted as leader of the party than Mr. Balfour, but he felt that the time had come when such service as he could render could be no longer necessary to the country. Sir Michael afterward resigned as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The resignation of the Marquis of Salisbury removes from public life one of the most prominent and picturesque figures in the field of world politics (see portrait and article, Vol. XI., pp. 203–207). The main reason for his withdrawal is generally considered to be simply a desire for a quiet life on the part of a man advanced in years, whose activities have been unusual, and whose scientific tastes predispose him to study and seclusion. The close of the war in South Africa is considered to be an appropriate time for his withdrawal. The King has asked Lord Salisbury to accept some signal honor in return for his great services to the State, and it is possible that he will be raised to the dignity of a dukedom.

The appointment of Mr. Balfour as Premier (see portrait and article, pp. 513–518) is "generally recognized," says the London *Graphic*, "as the best that could have been made under the very difficult circumstances created by Lord Salisbury's retirement." As showing Mr. Balfour's popularity even among those who differ with him in politics it may be noted that T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Irish Nationalist, has paid a striking tribute to the new Premier, saying that he is liked by his political opponents, and predicting that the change will be beneficial to Ireland.

Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have been conspicuously the three strong men in the British cabinet. The present situation apparently leaves Mr. Chamberlain the dominating force. The resignation of Sir Michael does not, it is affirmed, indicate friction within the Ministry. He has long been anxious to retire, and a change in the head of the Government forms a natural opportunity for him to go. So also the resignation of Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is said to be a personal matter without political significance.

Parliament. — "Wherever the British Parliament wanders, it infallibly comes back to the Education Bill" remarks a contemporary. The bill occupied considerable time during July an amendment making it compulsory instead of optional for county councils to undertake the control of elementary education was carried by 271 to 102, but on the whole clause containing this amendment being put, the "noes" were declared to have prevailed. The corn tax, the Atlantic shipping combination, foreign relations, the licensing bill, the introduction of British settlers to South Africa, the case of Sir Redvers Bullers, the London water bill and Irish affairs, were among the other subjects debated during the month.

The Coronation. — The intense public anxiety regarding the condition of the King (p. 473) was perceptibly relieved by the bulletins issued on June 26. Two days later the physicians announced that the royal patient was out of immediate danger. By July 15 he had so far recovered as to be able to travel to Portsmouth and embark for Cowes, Isle of Wight. A meeting of the Privy Council occurred on board the royal yacht on the 26th, at which King Edward signed proclamations fixing the coronation for August 9, Saturday.

The Empire. — *Conference of Premiers.* — The Conference of Colonial Premiers in London began on June 30. The sitting was principally occupied with Mr. Chamberlain's opening statement. At the second session, July 4, the subject discussed was the defense of the Empire. On the 18th and 22d the subjects considered included preferential tariffs within the Empire and steamship subsidies. A great deal of disagreement of views is reported. No resolutions were placed before the Conference during the month.

Miscellaneous. — *Financial.* — The British Treasury statement shows that the revenue for the first quarter of the fiscal year (ending June 30) amounted

to £35,095,081 ($175,475,405), as compared with £29,731,735 ($148,656,375) for the corresponding quarter of 1901. On the evening of July 25, in a public address dealing with National finances, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said that the Chinese and South African wars had cost Great Britain £228,000,000, of which amount the taxpayers have already willingly contributed £75,000,000. The expenditure had been borne without serious injury to commerce, and £150,000,000 had been borrowed on easy terms.

The Henley Regatta. — The Thames boat races at Henley in July were especially successful from the English point of view. The English oarsmen defeated their American, Irish and Canadian competitors, the Grand Challenge Cup having been won by the crack Cambridge crew, and the Diamond Sculls, the trophy for single oarsmen, having been captured by a Balliol College man. The result is said to establish the international character of the Henley Regatta more firmly than ever. The utmost good feeling was shown in all the contests.

FRANCE.

The Associations Law. — Enforcement of drastic decrees against the religious schools that have not complied with the Law of Associations (p. 475) produced much excitement in France during July. Nationalists stirred up agitation against the Republic. Rioting occurred in Paris. Violent demonstrations broke out in Brittany, a clerical stronghold. Such outbreaks seem to have been largely due to sympathy for the nuns who have charge of the convent schools, the tocsin being, "Long live the sisters!" But the agitation was subsiding at the end of the month. The Radicals, extreme Republicans, Socialists and anti-clericals generally insist upon a strict enforcement of the Associations Law. It permits those orders which on application to the State are registered and legalized to continue in existence, though the Jesuits and a few others are under stricter ban.

National Revenue. — The half-year's revenue return shows a deficit as compared with the estimate — namely, the yield of 1900 — of 40,000,000 francs and as compared with 1901 a deficit of 18,000,000 francs. Taking the latter as the comparison, the import duties show a falling off of 8,000,000 francs, and the spirit duties of 28,000,000 francs; but stamp duties give a set-off of 11,000,000 francs and the post-office, tobacco and matches one of 7,000,000 francs.

A Great Failure. — On July 11 the Tribunal of Commerce declared the Caisse Général des Familles to be insolvent. The liabilities were said to be $8,000,000.

RUSSIA.

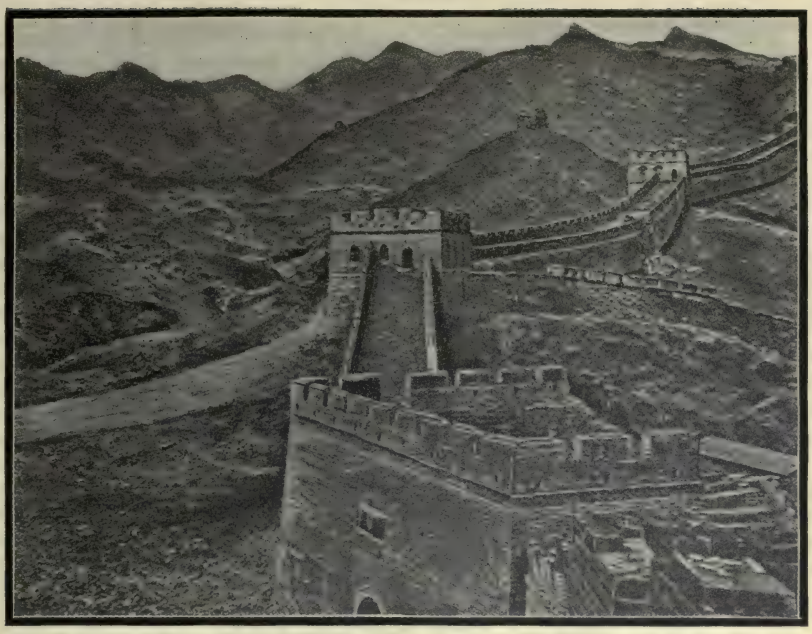
The Czar and Trusts. — The Czar has proposed, to those nations which were represented in the recent Brussels Sugar Conference (the United States not being one of them), an international conference to consider the trusts, or "to consider means to protect international commerce against the artificial depression of prices, not only by Government measures, such as export bounties, or the control of production, but also by the more dangerous processes adopted by trusts, private undertakings or cartels, which tend, artificially, to influence the international market."

SWEDEN.

The Government. — The Swedish Cabinet, presided over by Admiral Baron von Otter, having resigned near the end of June, King Oscar II. invited Erik Gustav Boström to form a new one. The new Ministry is as follows: —

Premier — Erik Gustav Boström.
Minister of Foreign Affairs — Carl H. T. A. Lagerheim.
Minister of Justice — Bergen.
Minister of War — J. I. Crusejorn.
Minister of Marine — A. A. L. Palander.
Minister of the Interior — Westring.
Minister of Finance — Meyer, who is a merchant of Calshaum.
Minister of Worship — Carl von Friesen.
Minister of Agriculture — A. T. Odelberg.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine and Agriculture held the same offices in the Von Otter Cabinet.



From The *National Geographic Magazine.*

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

Affairs in Asia.

JAPAN.

The National Life. — To understand Japan one must remember that she aspires to the headship of the whole Mongolian world. One of the notable features of its national life is the ability of Japan to carry on its affairs without the help of Occidentals. The rapid development of the country has been brought about almost entirely by Japanese capital. The policy of reducing imports has been successful. One of the chief problems of Japan is a labor problem. The population is dense. The rate of increase is large. The cost of living, as a result of economic changes, is increasing. The idea of labor unions, in the Western sense, is little understood, but trade guilds exist of long standing and of much power. Education is vigorously promoted according to European systems and 85 per cent of the children attend school. Readers interested in this subject will find instruction in "Japan Today" by Alfred Stead.

Japan's Financial System. — Count Matsukata, who was recently in the United States on a tour around the world (portrait, p. 291), contributed to the *North American Review* for May a valuable paper on the financial system of his country. He shows how the land-tax which was the fundamental source of the national revenue after the Restoration of 1868 is no longer "the only substantial source of revenue." The capital of the Bank of Japan has increased from ten million to thirty

million yen. Most of the national banks, after the expiration of their charters, have been changed into private banks and are, on the whole, efficient organs of monetary circulation, with an aggregate capital (at the end of 1900) of 354,000,000 yen ($177,000,000). It is true that since the war with China (1894-5) the annual expenditures have more than tripled, and economic disturbances have caused trouble; but the enormous increase of foreign trade and the fact that the Western Pacific is fast growing in importance as a centre of the World's commerce forbid any fear as to the financial future of Japan.

Trouble in Formosa. — An uprising in this island, which was transferred from China to Japan in 1895, has occurred recently which necessitated "extensive military operations." The population is upwards of two millions and a half. The disturbances are reported as nearly at an end. A valuable article on Formosa, by the present Civil Governor, appears in the *Independent* for July.

Miscellaneous. — A National Industrial Exposition is to be held at Osaka from March 1 to July 1, 1903.

An association has been formed at Tokio for the founding of hospitals in China as the best means of securing Chinese sympathy for Western science.

The Tokio correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Japanese naval expansion for six years beginning 1904 will comprise four battleships of the first class, five battleships of 15,000 tons each, two armored cruisers of 9,000 tons each, four second-class cruisers of 5,000 tons each, fifteen destroyers, and fifty torpedo boats.

INDIA.

A Glance at Conditions. — The Indian Empire is the most important of all the British possessions outside the United Kingdom. The population on March 31, 1901, was 291,600,000. (The population of Canada was about 5,300,000; that of the Commonwealth of Australia was 3,800,000). The public revenue of British India (not including the revenues of the native states) for the year ending March 31, 1900 was £69,000,000, as compared with £29,000,000 for all the six colonies of Australia in that year. The Indian government maintains a British army of 75,000 men, and a native army of about 140,000. Besides, the native princes maintain small armies, trained and officered by Englishmen, that can be drawn upon for the general service of the Empire. Respecting the public debt of India a recent writer (from whom the foregoing statements were taken in the *North American Review* for March, 1902) says: Since the re-establishment of order after the mutiny the government of India has appreciably reduced its ordinary debt, and has built up a magnificent system of railways and canals earning a net revenue of over a million pounds and reducing the net cost of the whole debt of India to the taxpayers to just over £500,000 a year. This sum is more than covered by the present loss upon the guaranteed railways. In the year 1907 that loss will cease and India will then possess a debt costing its taxpayers next to nothing.

Famine. — At the beginning of June the London *Times* stated that the Viceroy reported the number of persons on famine relief to have increased to 485,000. At the end of the month conditions were reported as improved. Heavy rains had occurred in many localities. and the number of persons receiving relief had fallen to 430,000. By the 19th of July, however, it had again risen to 488,000. These were distributed as follows: Bombay, 294,000; Bombay Native States, 55,000; Baroda, 48,000; Rajputana, 43,000; Punjab, 2,000; Ajmer Merwara, 23,000; Central India, 22,000; Central Provinces, 1,000. The wheat crop of India, it is said, will, on the whole, be about ten per cent below the average of the last ten years.

Himalayas Shaken. — A dispatch from Calcutta in June stated that an earthquake has shaken the whole ridge of the Himalaya Mountains, from Simla to Chitral. The shock was not very violent,

UPERNIVIK (GREENLAND) FROM THE NORTH.
The northernmost civilized town in North America. Absolutely isolated from the rest of the world.
See map on page 565.

Science and Invention.

ELECTRICITY.

Recent Developments in Wireless Telegraphy.—Signor Marconi's recent effort to obtain leave to amend his application for patents so as to make it an application for a patent on an invention communicated to him from abroad by the Marquis Luigi Solari, disposes of most of the extravagant pretensions to originality put forward by Marconi himself and by his paid agents in this country and in England. So large a part of his system was known to be the invention of Branly and Lodge, that the confession he now makes that the rest of it was communicated to him by an Italian naval officer, does not surprise those who have followed the controversy from the beginning. It seems unfortunate that a system to which he has contributed so little, should have become identified in the public mind with the name of Marconi, whose skilful use of the patent laws of England and the United States, and whose business enterprise have secured for him commercial advantages that would content a less ambitious mind.

In a recent public lecture in London, Mr. Marconi announced the invention of a magnetic receiver that would take the place of the coherer. To understand the new system one must recall two well-established facts. If a magnet is moved repeatedly over a wire it will excite a current in it each time it passes. But, owing to what is called "lag," or "hysteresis," the effect will not be observed quite so soon as the cause. Marconi now finds that if a wire in which an induced current is thus excited he can get rid of the "lag" by surrounding it (not actually touching it) with a small coil of

other wire, which, in turn, is connected with the vertical wire of the station. Whenever Hertz waves come in, therefore, and reach the outer coil, they deprive the inclosed wire of its "lag," or, to put it differently, facilitate its conductivity. Mr. Marconi showed two arrangements of the apparatus. In one a magnet is made to rotate slowly by a pulley, and thus induce a current in a wire below, this wire being formed up into a slender coil. Outside of the latter is the other coil, which is directly actuated by the Hertz waves. In the second arrangement the magnet is stationary, and the wire is made to move past it. The wire, whose "lag" is to be overcome, is now straight instead of coiled. Simple means are provided to rotate one of the pulleys over which it passes. To read a message Mr. Marconi attaches a telephone instead of a sounder. Eventually he hopes to have a recorder which will take down the message, even if the operator is not present.

The perfection of this invention may give Mr. Marconi a clearer title to the authorship of his own system of wireless telegraphy, although it should be remembered that there are now several other systems that rival his in efficiency and whose inventors dispute with him the claim to priority of invention. The public, however, having long ago settled the question of priority in Marconi's favor, will be more interested in the prospect of the early establishment of trans-Atlantic service between Poldhu, in Cornwall, and Cape Cod and Cape Breton, which he promises. The low rates of sixpence the word for ordinary messages, and twopence halfpenny for press messages, will bring the Old World much nearer to the New in the communication of every day matters, nearer in fact than New York is to Denver.

The establishment of wireless telegraph plants in the United States naval stations along the Atlantic Coast and their early introduction on vessels of war is the result of two years of careful study and investigation on the part of the equipment bureau. Several months ago Admiral Bradford sent abroad Lieutenant John M. Hudgins and two petty officers to investigate the systems in use in foreign navies and to bring home with them sets of the different instruments employed. The mission has lately returned with eight sets of these, including the Ducretet and Rochefort apparatus used by the French and Russian governments, the Slaby-Arco system used in the German navy, and the Brann-Siemens-Halske system regularly operated from the mainland to Heligoland and to various lightships.

Interesting and valuable experience was obtained in France and Germany, where regular schools of instruction were attended by the Americans and where numbers of apprentices are being made expert in handling the instruments. Wrong adjustments are intentionally made in setting up the apparatus for pupils, who are put to the test in finding the difficulties and correcting them, and obstacles to transmission are ingeniously hidden, to be overcome by the operators before certificates of qualification are given to them. No effort was made to secure sets of the system which has been adopted by the Italian and British navies, because Admiral Bradford had been unsuccessful in making terms with the inventor, Marconi, last year. Marconi then declined to supply instruments except on annual rentals, with a royalty of $500 a year, and under other restrictions, which were regarded as impossible for a navy which in a national emergency might have its supply of instruments and operators cut off, and thus be suddenly compelled to build up a new service. Marconi's attitude led Admiral Bradford to determine that the American navy should have a system of its own, if necessary to preserve its independence, and out of that decision has developed a condition which promises results of much benefit to the world, through the organization of a great corporation, with the object of harmonizing all the systems, and so enable the interchange of messages between countries which have adopted and put into use different forms of apparatus. At present the German, French and English systems, from me-

chanical causes or business rivalry, cannot or do not exchange messages, and the general use and development of wireless telegraphy are impeded to that extent. The prospects, however, are now good that an agreement will be reached by which the best features of all the systems will be combined for commercial uses exactly as the American navy proposes to do on its own account for war purposes.

The Navy Department, since taking its present stand and succeeding in finding practical apparatus of several forms for sale in the open market, has also learned that several American makers of electrical apparatus are anxious to supply wireless instruments, and has received offers of several untried but promising systems for tests. Admiral Bradford will also give Professor Fessenden, the Weather Bureau inventor, an opportunity to perfect his system for warships, if its operation will not be affected by the discharge of great guns.

Improvements in Wireless Telephony.—While many experimenters are working in the field of wireless telegraphy, which employs the Hertzian waves of the atmosphere as its medium of communication, a few are making progress in the kindred science of telephony without wires, making use of the earth waves discovered as long ago as 1877 by Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone that bears his name. Among the most successful of these is Nathan Stubblefield of Murray, Ky.

Mr. Stubblefield's experiments with wireless telephony dated from his invention of an earth cell several years ago. This cell derived sufficient electrical energy from the ground in the vicinity of the spot where it was buried to run a small motor continuously for two months and six days without any attention whatever. Indeed, the electrical current was powerful enough to run a clock and several small pieces of machinery and to ring a large gong. Mr. Stubblefield's first crude experiments, looking to actual wireless transmission of the sound of the human voice, were made without ground wires. Nevertheless, by means of a cumbersome and incomplete machine, without an equipment of wires of any description, messages were transmitted through a brick wall and several walls of lath and plaster. As the development of the system progressed, the present method of grounding the wires was adopted, in order to insure greater power in transmission.

The apparatus which has been used in the most recent demonstrations of the Stubblefield system, and which will be installed by the Gordon Telephone Company, of Charleston, S. C., for the establishment of telephonic communication between the city of Charleston and the Sea islands lying off the coast of South Carolina, consists primarily of an ordinary receiver and transmitter and a pair of steel rods with bell-shaped attachments which are driven into the ground to a depth of several feet at any desired point, and which are connected by twenty or thirty feet of wire to the electrical apparatus proper. This latter consists of dry cells, a generator and an induction coil, and the apparatus used in most of the experiments thus far made has been incased in a box twelve inches in length, eight inches wide and eighteen inches in height. This apparatus has demonstrated the capability of sending out a gong signal as well as transmitting voice messages, and this is, of course, of great importance in facilitating the opening of communication.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The fifty-first meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Pittsburg from June 28 to July 3. The first session was called to order by the retiring president, Dr. C. S. Minot, who introduced the presiding officer of the year, Professor Asaph Hall. At the close of the meeting Dr. Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, was chosen president for next year.

The attendance, numbering 431, was unusually large, and included many of the worthiest names among American

men of science. Especially large attendance in physics, chemistry, mechanics and engineering may be attributed to the opportunity afforded the members of inspecting the great number of manufacturing establishments in and about Pittsburg, which exhibit some of the most modern and interesting examples of the applications of the branches in question. This feature of the meeting was most fully exploited by the local committee, about fifty excursions having been arranged, some of which entailed the charter and use of large river steamers for an entire day. The arrangements for the excursions and for the general entertainment of the members were on a larger scale than anything attempted at recent meetings of the Association, the local committee having collected and at its disposal a fund of $9,000 for this purpose.

A census of the papers read before the several sections and affiliated societies shows that 320 papers and addresses were given, in addition to the various lectures by the presiding officers of these organizations and the other special lectures in the evening sessions, which would probably bring the total up to nearly 350.

EXPLORATION.

Lieutenant Peary. — The Peary Arctic Club of New York has for its officers for 1902 Morris K. Jessup, president; H. W. Cannon, treasurer; and Herbert L. Bridgman, treasurer. In accordance with previous statements (p. 402) the Club's relief ship *Windward* (Captain Bartlett) sailed from New York on the afternoon of July 14, somewhat later than was at first intended. Mrs. Peary and her daughter, Marie, went by land to Sydney, N. S., from which point the vessel set sail on the evening of the 22d for the far North. The crowd that saw the steamer off included a considerable number of American tourists.

The *Windward* was provisioned for several months. She was to proceed direct to Etah, and if Lieutenant Peary should not be there she was to cross to Cape Sabine (on the southwest shore of Kane Basin; see 18 on the map). Mrs. Peary was in excellent spirits and expressed the expectation that they would return with her husband about the middle of September. The explorer has been (as is supposed) making his fourth attempt to reach the Pole. In 1899 he reached Fort Conger, being the first to visit Conger since General Greeley left it in 1883. In 1900 he rounded the Greenland Archipelago, perhaps the most important of all the important work he has done. In 1901 he again reached Fort Conger, but advanced only ten days beyond that point. This spring Fort Conger has been again his base and Cape Hecla his starting point for the Pole.

Before sailing, Mrs. Peary confessed (as reported) to feeling anxious about the health of her husband and the members of his party. "No other Polar expedition, I think," she said, "has been without its physician, and the return of Dr. Diedrich, whose mind became unsettled, and who left the party in spite of their protests, has, of course, increased the disadvantages under which they have worked." Concerning Dr. Diedrich, who left Peary's party because of differences, the mate of the *Windward* (as reported in a dispatch from Halifax on July 21) said: "If we find Diedrich and he does not want to come with us, we will bring him back by force."

The Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition. — The relief expedition under Mr. W. S. Champ (p. 403) and Dr. Schurkley, left Tromsö, Norway, July 1, on the *Frithjof*, the purpose of the voyage being to take supplies of coal, etc., to Franz Josef Land for Mr. Baldwin's ship, the *America*. It was believed that the *America* was in about 82 degrees. The *Frithjof* touched at the island of Vardoe, off Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean, July 6. A dispatch from Honningsvaag, August 1, said that Mr. Baldwin had arrived there, reporting all his men in good health and declaring: "We have been baffled, but not beaten." He says:

The year's work has been successful in that enormous depots of condensed food

1. Petermann Land
2. Wilczek Land
3. King Oscar Land
4. King Charles Islands
5. North East Land
6. Bear Island
7. Independence Bay
8. Melville Land
9. King William Land
10. Mount Petermann
11. Cape Bismarck
12. Cape Washington
13. Markham Island
14. Lincoln Sea
15. Grant Land
16. Grinnell Land
17. Ellesmere Land
18. Kane Basin
19. North Devon
20. Cockburn Island
21. Bylot Island
22. Melville Sound
23. Prince of Wales Island
24. Victoria Land
25. North Somerset
26. King William Land
27. Banks Land
28. Melville Island

have been established by means of sledges, one in Rudolf Land, within sight of the Italian expedition headquarters, another in latitude 81 degrees, 33 minutes, and a third at Kane Lodge, Greeley Island. These depots, together with houses and stores left at Camp Ziegler, will afford the means for a large Polar dash in 1903. All channels through Franz Josef Land remained blocked with ice in the autumn of 1901, and prevented the establishment of depots by steamers last year. The breaking up of ice early in June compelled the use of reserve supplies, hence the departure from Camp Ziegler on July 1, in order not to imperil the expedition. I dispatched fifteen balloons with 300 messages, and on June 1 obtained the first moving picture of arctic life. I also discovered Nansen's hut, recovering the original documents and securing paintings of the hut. Marine collections for the National Museum, including new charts, etc., were obtained. In the field work thirty men, thirteen ponies, sixty sledges and 170 dogs were employed from January 21 to May 21, and this severe work resulted in the destruction of sledges and depletion of the food for ponies and dogs, thus rendering our return imperative. I shall remain at Tromsö a week for repairs to the *America's* rudder and propeller frame, which were broken by the ice on the return voyage. The main anchor was lost in a gale in October.

The South Polar Regions. — English, German and Swedish expeditions are

operating in the Antarctic regions (p. 404). It was reported early in July that a 437 ton ship named *Morning* had sailed from Hull to join the British expedition which is supposed to be hemmed in by ice on the coast of Victoria Land, far to the south of New Zealand.

The Fate of Andree. — The story of Solomon A. Andrée (p. 404) who, with two companions, attempted in 1897 to find the North Pole with a balloon, is familiar to most readers. The recent revival of the report that Andrée and his companions were murdered by Esquimaux has attracted considerable attention.

It was stated in a report from Winnipeg on July 6 that the Rev. Richard Farlies,an Anglican missionary from north of Fort Churchill (on the western shore of Hudson Bay), was there and was saying that he was at Fort Churchill when an Esquimau brought the news that he and his companions encountered Andrée when his balloon landed, and that one of Andrée's men fired a gun, which was interpreted as a hostile act, whereat the Esquimaux set upon and slew the explorers. The Esquimau said that after the explorers were despatched the balloon was ransacked and everything of value was carried north by the plunderers. The Hudson Bay Company offered a big reward to the Esquimau if he would bring some relic or evidence of disaster, but he never returned. Mr. Farlies is also quoted as saying that it is fear of punishment that keeps the Esquimaux from producing indubitable evidence.

The New York *Tribune*, in its issue of July 8, published messages from King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway, and from the Hudson Bay Company authorities, to the effect that the story of the murder by the Esquimaux is not yet received by them as founded in fact. But the Hudson Bay Company has sent out a new party to look for traces of Andrée's balloon and outfit.

The De Windt Expedition. — In December last, Mr. Harry De Windt, of the London *Daily Express* and several others (Viscomte Descliachams Belgrade of Paris, George Harding, an Englishman, and Stephen R. Astorguyef, a Russian from Yakutakat, Siberia), started from Paris to proceed overland to America by way of Siberia and Bering Strait. Word received at San Francisco on July 2 stated that they had been picked up by an American ship on the Siberian coast — at Whadyluk, an uninhabited cove occasionally visited by passing whalers, situated in 66.10 North Latitude and 170.12 West Longitude. They had travelled to Yakutsk by rail and proceeded thence by reindeer team to Mijni Kolyminsk, the most northerly Russian settlement, and from there they had gone a distance of over fifteen hundred miles eastward across Siberia through a virtually barren, frozen and uninhabited country, with only rude government shanties built every hundred miles or so to afford shelter or means of lighting a fire. When rescued they were in a sorry plight. They had had a terrible trip across the country, their provisions were almost gone, and they had reached the coast only to find that the ice had broken up and that it would be impossible to accomplish the perilous feat of crossing Bering Strait on the ice. It was reported from Seattle, Wash., on July 29, that Mr. De Windt is convinced that a railroad, practically connecting the Eastern and Western hemispheres is a feasible project.

The country from Yakutsk to Bering Strait is to be surveyed by the Russian Government with a view to constructing a railway. On the American side of the Strait surveyors are already working on the northern extension of the Klondike Railway. Although comparatively narrow, the terrific currents and ice-floes preclude the possibility of a bridge connecting the two continents, but Belgian and American engineers have under consideration the construction of a tunnel. The Strait is in no part deeper than twenty-five fathoms.

THE SEA SERPENT.

The report from Nahant in July that the mysterious sea serpent had been again

seen by several persons led the Boston *Evening Transcript* to remark: "The character of the witnesses who have testified to the appearance of an unknown marine monster is such that the matter is not to be disposed of with a smile."

The following is the statement of these witnesses (in the *Transcript* of July 14):—

We were suddenly attracted by something unusually long and dark in the water. Being at some distance, however, from the object, we could not distinguish at first whether it was an enormous raft, leaving a long trail behind it, or a shoal of fish. Little by little we became aware that it was no raft, neither was it a shoal of fish, but in reality an extraordinary long, living and terrible creature of the deep, with a head and body which was gliding slowly but surely through the water. After moving along for some time steadily it changed its course, thus making an enormous circuit, and we were then better able to judge of its length. Its head appeared from time to time above the surface, and seemed to be flat and long. By this time we became much interested, and moving on a certain distance, always following in the direction of this creature, we came at last to a terrace quite near the sea, where, by the aid of glasses, we were able to distinguish its color and shape. It was difficult to get an exact idea of its length, for distances are deceptive on the water, but not taking into consideration the trail which it left behind it as it moved along, I should say it measured anywhere between eighty and a hundred feet, possibly more. Its color was indicated by certain dark spots, which rose to the surface at regular distances, and suggested the undulatory motion of a serpent. There was nothing modern or sporty about this monster. Its movements were slow and dignified, as if belonging to an age of the past.

The rumor that a live sea serpent had been captured and placed on expedition in the New York Aquarium occasioned some excitement in the vicinity of the city early in July. The crowds thronging the Battery were disappointed in what they saw, and yet the creature is a very rare specimen of its kind, never having before been seen in captivity. It has been identified as belonging to the moray family, and is known as the *Channomuraena vitata* (Richardson). The enormous eel measures from four to six feet in length, according to the degree of its elongation. It has a skin of warty appearance, chocolate brown in color and striped with yellowish bands and spots. The tail is slightly flattened and bears no sign of a fin, nor can any fins be found on its body. In this it differs from all other morays, which have a fin extending the full length of the back. The head also is very different, being broad and flat, while the common species of moray have a deep and narrow head. The creature was discovered by three negroes who were fishing about seven miles northeast of Bermuda. It came into the possession of Prof. C. L. Bristol, of New York University, who was in Bermuda gathering specimens for the New York Aquarium.

Scientists who have followed the sea regard the genuine sea-serpent as giant Sepiadæ, the Kraken of old and the cuttle-fish of modern times. Dr. Schewediawer, in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of Great Britain, tells of a sperm whale which had a tentacle of a cuttle-fish, twenty-seven feet long, in its mouth, and Frank T. Bullen, the marine writer, notes the finding of a head of a cuttle-fish which had a mouth as large as a barrel. Such an animal might easily have had tentacles fifty feet long, and as distances in the water are illusive, a cuttle-fish with tentacles of this length might (as says the *Transcript*) easily be mistaken for a sea-serpent seventy feet in length.

AERONAUTICS.

Motors for Airships. — A new feature had been added to the aerial tournament at the St. Louis Fair, the Executive Committee having decided that a prize should be offered for the best dynamo of sufficient lightness to be applied to an airship. The test will probably be made of the lightest dynamo generating the greatest amount of power. This matter has been brought up at other meetings of the committee, and it was thought for a time that no prize should be offered apart from the regular prizes for successful ships. It was urged, however, that the invention of a lighter dynamo than has yet been put on the market would prove of great scientific importance.

Education.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Educational Association, held in Minneapolis in July, was large in attendance and fortunate in speakers. In the absence of Superintendent J. H. Phillips, President of the National Council, the meetings of this body were presided over by Miss Mary E. Nicholson of Indianapolis. The program was strong and admirably organized and the council had a most profitable meeting.

The discussion of school taxation resulted in the appointment of a special committee to make a comprehensive study of the subject of taxation as related to public education. Dr. Harris's philosophic treatment of "The Difference Between Efficient Causes and Final Causes in Controlling Human Freedom," directed attention anew to the everlasting foundations of the higher life of humanity. President Harper, of Chicago University, gave an extensive review of the educational progress in the past year. One session was devoted to the thoughtful exposition of the ideals and the philosophic and practical aspects of the great present movement toward making the common school a social centre. A memorial session in honor of the late Charles C. Rounds and Francis Wayland Parker closed the best-planned and most inspiring meeting the council has had for many years. The following extracts from President Harper's address suggest the points he made prominent: —

So far as I am able to gather the facts, no new principles or theories have been projected during the past year. Leaders in the new education have concentrated their efforts upon its practical side.

No one can fail to see the increasing acknowledgment in the modern education of the child of the importance of training in esthetics. In more than one great centre there has been manifested a growing desire to decorate and beautify the buildings. It has been suggested that perhaps in no former year has greater interest been taken in the architecture of the school buildings than during this year. The work accomplished in this regard in the cities of Boston, New York and Chicago deserves especial mention.

One characteristic of the teacher's work, which stands in marked contrast with that of even recent years, is the larger freedom accorded each individual teacher; freedom from the old conventions and ideas as to what constituted curriculum as well as method. The breaking up of these formal conceptions has resulted in a spiritual liberty formerly unknown and capable of producing the largest efficiency in the work of the individual teacher. The work is no longer so mechanical. The presentation of these new subjects compels variety of method, and it is a noteworthy fact that with this greater freedom from conventional treatment there is a growth of mind and spirit which gives an inspiration and arouses an enthusiasm incomparable with that of the old regime.

Much may be expected from the campaign now being made in Michigan in behalf of the centralized rural school. Strong public sentiment has been aroused, and while hitherto the state grange has opposed every movement in this direction, a large part of its membership has come to advocate the proposed change. The district schools will be great gainers from this movement.

The Southern Education Board, which was the outcome of the Capon Springs conference held in Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1901, has already shown its strength and its power to accomplish good results. For the first time in the history of Southern education a comprehensive undertaking has been launched founded upon true principles. That educational work in the South should have to do with the education of the white man as well as the negro; that it should be worked out, for the most part, by Southern men; and that it should begin with the public school in the South, are principles which appeal directly to the common sense of every intelligent thinker.

In connection with the curriculum of the secondary schools, three or four tendencies may be clearly noted. One is the introduction of courses relating to commercial and industrial subjects. The passing year has seen great strides forward in this particular. Is this phase of secondary work moving perhaps at too rapid a rate? We must not forget that years are required to develop a new subject for practical educational results.

Are we throwing aside those subjects, whose educational value has been tested beyond question, for the sake of introducing new subjects which, at all events, for a long period must prove to be of lesser value?

Another tendency which, during the present year, has attracted special attention, is the substitution of the certificate system for examinations in connection with college entrance. To those of us who are familiar with the working of this system in the West, this proposition has in it nothing that is new. It would seem, however, that this idea, born in the West, is making its way slowly but surely into the Eastern sections of the country. The indications are quite clear that before long the certificate system in one form or another will be adopted by Eastern institutions.

The tendency toward the introduction of elective work in secondary schools has unquestionably increased during this past year. In so far as such election is virtually an arrangement of studies in groups of closely connected subjects, no exception to it may be taken; but to the proposition that the average secondary student is able, even with the parents help, to select his subjects, and that such selection, because it is an election on his part, is preferable to the grouping of subjects which the best experience has approved, the writer desires to enter earnest protest — a protest based upon experience with students of a still maturer age. It has been my experience, after careful study of the facts as brought to light in the operation of different systems, that the average boy or girl in the freshman or sophomore college years exhibits an utter inability to make wise decision between various courses of instruction.

Every succeeding year of the past decade has witnessed a greater interest on the part of the American people at large in the work of higher education. The year just passing has contributed as much, perhaps, as any two or three of the preceding years. This larger interest is manifested by the increased attendance at all institutions giving instruction in higher work, by the greater numbers of men and women preparing themselves for the work of instruction in higher institutions, and by the larger public generosity which is manifesting itself on every possible occasion.

An important feature of higher educational work in most recent times is the attention which is being given to commercial and technical instruction. The time has come when the university is compelled to adjust itself more definitely to its environment. The prevailing characteristic of the modern environment is now included under these words: commercial and technological. In spite of the fact that in Boston there exists the greatest technical school in America (the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Harvard University is compelled, so says its president, to establish by the side of it another school of technology. This is necessary in part because students who wish to attend school at Harvard desire instruction in technology, and also because a university must serve as the true expression of the sentiment of its period. The state universities have naturally led the way in the development of technological work. Other universities must follow if they are to meet the demands of the times. It still remains to be seen whether the steps that have been taken in the direction of commercial education of a college grade will realize the hopes of those who have engaged in it. After all, it is to be remembered that the main purpose of a college course is not the information which the student gains; and yet it is to be conceded that any ordinary subject, well studied, may be used advantageously for the purposes of general education.

The two greatest single events in the history of higher education during the past year — indeed, during the past ten years — are those connected with Mr. Rhodes's proposition for American and colonial scholarships at Oxford, and the foundation of the Carnegie institution in Washington for research work. It is intensely interesting to note that these two great events were announced within ninety days of each other, and that the one is distinctly for educational purposes, the other for purposes of research, the two thus covering the entire function of the modern university. It is interesting to note further that in one case the provision is made by a foreigner, although intended to benefit American youth, and that in the other case the provision is also made by a man of foreign birth, its purpose being to elevate and dignify and increase the possibilities of research work in the land of his adoption. The members of the National Educational Council cannot fail to have noted that the action of Mr. Carnegie was the direct result of a report made by a committee of this council a year ago, and that the Carnegie institution has been established on precisely the lines laid down in the report of this council's committee.

Three notable addresses before the general sessions were: "Educational Movements at Home and Abroad," by Dr. Michael Ernest Sadler, whose work as Director of Special Inquiries and Reports in the English Education Department has been followed by American schoolmen; "The Recent Reaction in France Against Rousseau's Negation of Society in Education," by Anna Tolman Smith of the National Bureau of Education; and "Some Pressing Problems," by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of

Columbia University. The two great problems that President Butler touched upon with emphasis were the elimination of waste from our methods of education and the restoration of the Bible as a literary classic in the schools. Concerning the former problem, he said that the pupil at school is subjected to much loss, chiefly in time, which he ought not to sustain. There ought to be better adaptation of our plans of instruction to the needs of the child, and a wiser employment of the time given to education. As to the second problem, the introduction of the Bible in the public schools, there will be much difference of opinion. Yet the arguments brought forward were the strongest that could be drawn upon, considering the peculiar foundations of our common school ideal. When we study the ancient civilizations, said Dr. Butler, one of the first things to which we give attention is their religious books. And yet we are trying to teach Christian civilization and a knowledge of Christian literature while excluding from that instruction all knowledge of that book which is the basis of all that is best in our literature. From Chaucer to Browning our literature draws liberally from the eternal springs of our sacred Scriptures. And, yet, we are undertaking to educate our children and make them scholars in literature without putting into their hands that great literary masterpiece, which is the foundation of the whole literary structure.

Among the topics presented to the various departments were: "The Use and Danger of Method," "Agriculture in Public Schools," "The Library as an Educator," "New Lines of Attack in Child Study," "Criticisms Urged Against Normal Schools" and "Art as an Educational Factor."

Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, was elected President of the Association for 1902–3 and Boston was decided upon as the place for the meeting of 1903.

CO-EDUCATION.

The question which has been agitating the University of Chicago, whether separate instruction shall be given to the men and women of the first and second college years, is of far more than merely local importance. Rumors exist that other institutions are considering taking the same step. From across the Atlantic come reports of the discouragement felt by the friends and advocates of the education of women at the step taken by the Chicago University, whose fabulous wealth is supposed to leave it a free hand to initiate and carry out any educational policy which seems ideal.

Referring to the matter in an editorial entitled "Benevolent Segregation," the Boston *Transcript* says that there is a large and growing number of thoughtful and progressive educators and students of society, men and women alike, who believe that the safety of society and the steady uplift of its standards of efficiency and morality depend on giving the youth of a community a common viewpoint, a common basis of work and interest, rather than on bringing them together solely under the stimulus of social excitement. It is not only true, as President Harper has said, that "when treated normally woman may walk along in the same path and side by side with man," but that in so far as the path lies in the same direction it should be the same path.

NEGRO SCHOOLS.

The latest report (the sixth in the series) of the Atlanta Conference has attracted attention anew to the status of the negro common schools in the South. As the work of Professor DuBois of Atlanta University and his co-laborers, the report may be regarded as highly authoritative. It shows that in all the States south of the Potomac, except North Carolina and Texas, the negro schools received less than half as much public money as the white schools, in proportion to the number of each race. The fact appears substantiated by authoritative figures, that the negro people, outside of a few cities, have paid nearly all the school taxes which the negro schools have required.

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

SOCIAL EFFECTS OF TRANSPORTATION.

In the July edition of the *Annals* of the "American Academy of Political and Social Science" appear the complete addresses of all the speakers at the last annual meeting. These addresses constitute a veritable mine of sociological interest and inquiry, and show how widespread and far reaching are the efforts for social betterment in this country.

Of special weight and significance was the annual address of Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the "Social Effects of Transportation." He traced the development of means of transportation down to the application of steam and electricity to modern travel, and showed how great a revolution in social and economic conditions had been brought about by improvements in methods of distribution, all of which have taken place within the memory of men now living.

They have "directly and powerfully affected the direction and volume of commercial currents, the location and movements of population, the occupations and pursuits in which the masses of men are engaged, the division of labor, the conditions under which wealth is accumulated, the social and industrial habits of the world, all the surroundings and characteristics of the associated life of today." Among the most noticeable effects are mentioned the diversion of routes of distribution from the water courses, running generally north and south, to the railroads, running east and west over mountain barriers; the prodigious increase of commerce under the stimulus of modern agencies; the commonness of pleasure travel; the extent of immigration and the spread of population over new territories.

The concentration of population in cities is another most important effect of railways. But more important than all of these is the effect of transportation upon the problem of industrial competition. When the law of competition was first stated it took two weeks to haul a wagon-load of goods from London to Edinburgh and such a thing as a business or industrial corporation was virtually unknown. Today an ocean steamship transports the population of a village and the products of a township from London to New York in less than a week, and the small business conducted by individual enterprise has virtually ceased to exist. "The competitive theory may have answered the age of mules and sail-boats and spinning-wheels" but it is "unsuited to the era of railways and wireless telegraphy, this era of ours, so restless in thought, so resistless in action. . . . I am not terrified by the cry of paternalism nor dismayed by unreasoning clamor at the dangers of monopoly. The trusts and the unions are here, in money, in labor, in production and in distribution—they came with the railroad and the steamship—and they have come to stay."

Political administrative questions have been settled in the past. The economic question presses today. "Can we raise this wide realm of industry from selfishness to charity, from strife to friendship, from competition to co-operation, from the warring instincts of the savage state to the larger and nobler needs of associated life? This is the problem which steam and electricity present for solution."

It was with different phases of this problem that the remaining papers of the Academy's meeting dealt in detail and from various points of view, and all of them deserve a careful perusal and a patient hearing. It is the same problem

that has found discussion and earnest investigation in many learned societies, universities and colleges throughout this and other countries. One interesting phase of it was the subject of earnest study and critical discussion at a summer school held in the city of New York during the month of July.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.

The fifth annual session of the Summer School in Philanthropic Work, conducted by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, Dr. Philip W. Ayers, director, was held in the United Charities' Building in New York from June 16 to July 26. The importance of such a school was emphasized by Mr. Robert W. de Forest, president of the New York Society, who presided at the opening meeting, when he said in his introductory address that the school stands for the proposition that training and learning are quite as essential for the practice of charity as for that of any other profession. "There is a pleasing theory," said he, "that an American can at once do anything he puts his hand to. We stand for the negation of this — for an insistence upon experience and training." All of which was further emphasized by one familiar with the conditions of philanthropic work in New York who stated the "whole East Side is perspiring under the efforts of good people to give families relief;" but added that much of this effort comes from men and women who have a vague idea of "doing something with a large S," with no definite knowledge of what should be done.

The New York *Evening Post* considers the existing need of instruction as to the best methods of uplifting one's fellows: —

> The school is the most effective testimony to the growth of the humanitarian spirit — perhaps the most noteworthy development of the last century. To many people the very existence of such a school will come as a distinct surprise. We are not so far away from the good old times when philanthropy consisted in distributing food and money in the poorer quarters of a city, without the slightest regard for the results achieved, as to be wholly without examples of misplaced and misjudged charity. The woman who thinks her duty to her less fortunate sisters done if she drives, with a footman on the box, once a month to her pet settlement "in the slums" has not yet disappeared from our thoroughfares. The Charity Organization Society itself is only in its twentieth year of scientific effort on behalf of the poor. Yet it is already a complex business organization, with its records, its files, and its library, and its numerous paid employees. So rapidly has it expanded that it finds difficulty in getting workers who can be trusted to carry properly the work of its widening field.

That New York City offers unusual opportunities for social study and social service formed the text of the stirring address from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler at the opening meeting, in which he said:

> Here, in this great city of mixed nationalities, we find, as nowhere else in America, every type of grief and want, and here great resources are taxed to the utmost to meet the great problems which confront us. We are told the ancient city was homogeneous — it had a simplicity, a unity. Our modern capitals have completely lost this characteristic. There is a complexity, a disparity of conditions, a difficulty of relationship. If the great social and economic forces now at work continue uninterruptedly, people in this room will live to see a community of ten million people about this harbor.
>
> Amid such conditions how are we to protect our institutions of self-government? No political institution was ever framed for the great cities. They have grown up in the framework for aggregates of a very different order. We are today straining to make our old formulas fit new conditions. It is a wonderful opportunity for those who are giving life and brain power to these problems of the social conditions of a great world capital where every problem is accentuated and where on the other hand modes of relief, resources, and capacity to serve are developed as nowhere else.

Considering the fact that an average of $30,000,000 is annually given for public and private charities in New York there is deep significance in the suggestion of Hon. Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities for that city, in his address of June 17: —

> There is even a wider field for the trained worker in charitable effort — a field characteristic of the times which may not come to another generation — to mold and fashion public opinion on social questions. Never before in the history of the world has there been such a disposition to give time and

resources to improve social conditions. There never was a time when the "power-holding" people of a nation entered so heartily into such endeavor. In wise direction to well-meaning but not always clear-thinking philanthropists, in influencing administration and legislation in this field, the trained worker in charity has an unique opportunity. It is only the trained worker who can utilize this opportunity, and it is from him that direction is to come.

All the lectures delivered at the morning sessions were by specialists, some of whom are engaged in University instruction, and others in practical administration. The papers prepared by the students themselves showed original work and investigation on various topics of both local and general interest. The following partial list of subjects will give an idea of the ground covered by these papers: "What is Done for the Wayward Child in New York," "The Treatment of Contagious Diseases in New York," "Training for Employment of Unskilled Women," "The Present Status of Immigration," "The Negro Problem in New York," "A Study of Consumption as it exists in New York," "Housekeepers and Rent Collectors," "The Treatment of Widows with Children," "Institutions for the Care of Dependent Children," "The Day Nurseries of New York," "Metropolitan Newspaper Charities," "Sources of Material Relief in New York and the Channels of its Distribution," "Delinquent Boys," "The Organization of District Work in the New York Charity Organization and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities," "The Social Settlement's Relation to the Home."

The last of these suggests the point particularly emphasized by this year's session of the school. In lectures, papers and discussions the thought of the home and the family life in all philanthropic work received special attention. Dr. David Blaustein of the Educational Alliance took occasion to warn his hearers against the disproportionate attention given by settlement workers to the children of the poor in their class and club work. Ignoring the parents, it seems to him, is certain to weaken and disintegrate family life. Among other things Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, President of the Department of Charities and Correction of Baltimore, said: "We must know the family in need, see relief in the right perspective, and then try to establish the family in the best possible relation to the highest common life." Jacob Riis urged and explained the influence of clubs among boys that were organized for literal "domestic tranquillity and common defence" in the families of an entire neighborhood.

The friendly visitor who "knows a few families on many sides, can do more for the elevation of the few families, as families, than ever can be gained through simply giving the children advantages, which oftentimes cause positive estrangements. The strong work accomplished by men who go back with a message to the people out of whose ranks they have risen has been one of the best rewards of earlier work among children and youth. The time is ripe now for co-operating with these new forces, the new work to be more and more among families and communities.

Of most practical help to these students of philanthropy were the visits to several social settlements and various institutions in New York City representing different lines of philanthropic work, where they learned not only the existing conditions of such work but also the problems now confronting the workers. In fact, the course in the Summer School for Philanthropic Work was one that prepared those attending it, who represented thirteen colleges and many different states, to be leaders in present day uplifting.

But the whole field cannot be covered in six weeks, and a plan for a full two years' course has been devised by a committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York, which has been endorsed by such men as Seth Low, Abram S. Hewitt, Bishop Potter and President Gilman. Joseph H. Choate, since his appointment as Ambassador to England, has written a personal letter in commendation of the plan, pointing out that there are thousands engaged in philanthropic

work "whose labors would be doubly effective if they were better trained for the service, and thousands more would gladly engage in it if they could see better how to make their efforts tell;" and he expresses the opinion that in both classes a permanent and enlarged school would "redound to the advantage of the community by securing a more economical and effective application of those vast sums which are every year spent by the city and State of New York in private and public charity."

In the first year the following subjects will be discussed, each for three months: The care and treatment of needy families in their homes; the saving of destitute, neglected, and delinquent children; and medical charities, the institutional care of adults and neighborhood improvement.

For the purposes of those entering philanthropic work as a life work, the second year will be devoted to a special study of some particular branch, such as institution work, relief work, charity organization, the placing out of children, settlement work, the care of the feeble-minded, and personal discipline. The purpose of the course is to "ground the student in the teachings of experience and in the principles of helpfulness in order that he may be ready with keen sympathy and uncrystallized mind to deal with every case of need."

At the discretion of the committee in charge persons may be admitted to advanced standing, who have taken the summer course in philanthropic work, and have been under a university influence, including courses in philanthropy, under one of the following teachers:

Prof. Francis G. Peabody, Harvard University.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University.

Prof. Samuel M. Lindsay, University of Pennsylvania.

Prof. Charles R. Henderson, University of Chicago.

Prof. Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin.

Prof. Samuel G. Smith, University of Minnesota.

Prof. Mary Roberts Smith, Leland Stanford University.

Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, Johns Hopkins University.

As an alternative prerequisite, however, actual experience in recognized charitable work will be deemed sufficient. A certificate, but not a degree, will be given at the end of the course.

PRISONERS OF RUSSIA.

In a recent book on the Russian penal system Dr. Benjamin Howard, an American to whom accident brought exceptional opportunities of studying the system at first hand, expresses the opinion that Western nations have much to learn from Russia respecting the principles of penology. The principles of the Siberian and Sakhalin exile system may all be expressed in one sentence, viz: The utilization of the prisoner for the highest good of the State.

Although simple, this statement of the case will be found to be completely comprehensive. The system pretends to no more than that, and attempts no less. The State does not seek to punish the prisoner, but to profit by him. The segregation of the prisoner to the service of the State implies protection of society from the criminal. Getting the best out of the prisoner of which he is capable implies, as in using a horse, that the prisoner is kept in fit condition for it. . . . The principles of the penal system of England and America are in every particular in direct contrast to those of the Siberian system.

These principles are expressed in one word; that word is punishment. This is the one motive, the one object. Worse still is the fact that the means adopted to secure this end cause from the very first and at every step the degradation and damage of the individual.

After a careful inspection of these systems where they are practiced, should the author venture upon stating his impressions he would say that in America and in England, but perhaps in England, especially, the administration is remarkably good, the principles outrageously inhuman and bad. In the Siberian system the administration has rarely been good, and frequently outrageously bad.

Royal Palace. Ducal Palace.

VIEW IN VENICE, SHOWING THE CAMPANILE.

Art, Music and the Drama.

ART.

The Fallen Campanile. — An event of pathetic interest to the modern art world was the loss of the famous Campanile that stood in the Piazza di San Marco at Venice. Begun in the year 888, its massive foundations have stood a thousand years, although it has been more than once remodelled, and its chief ornaments, the arcaded belfry and pyramidal spire, were of much later date. The lower part was of plain brick work, beautiful chiefly in the coloring age had given it; but at its base stood the richly ornamented Sansovino Loggetta. Its height was 323 feet to the apex of the spire, on which stood the bronze figure of an angel. Standing for so many centuries among the storied stones of Venice it had gained from its surroundings an interest surpassing that which was due to its artistic merit; and almost to the day it fell it was the shrine of art pilgrims and pleasure seekers the world over. With its great height towering above the Cathedral of St. Mark and the Ducal Palace, it was the most conspicuous object in Venice, and when at night, on some festival occasion, it was illuminated from without with red fire it seemed to pierce the sky with a shaft of flame while its reflection shimmered deep in the waves of the Grand Canal. Tourists who have seen it carry with them always a vivid impression of its graceful outlines; but to the people of Venice it was endeared by a thousand intimate associations.

The foundations of the tower were laid on ten-foot piles of white poplar driven into the clay sub-soil, and since they stood a thousand years they could hardly be deemed insufficient. Repairs were in progress about the base; but they

were not sufficient to weaken the structure seriously; and up to the present time no adequate reason has been given for its sudden collapse. The first sign of danger was a crack that started at the northeast corner, at the top of the Loggia, and went diagonally across the main corner of the buttress tower. People were excluded from the tower, and hopes were entertained of saving it; but a little before noon of July 14 the sound of falling stones within the bell chamber warned the workmen to flee, and slowly the great mass of brick crumbled and then collapsed. The winged angel fell at the entrance to St. Mark's, where it was shattered. Except the Loggetta at the base, and a corner of the royal palace, no other building was injured by the fall, and no lives were lost — facts, which in an earlier age would have been attributed to a miracle.

Telegrams of condolence poured in upon the royal family and the Mayor of Venice as if for the death of a great personage, and many gifts were offered to aid in the rebuilding. A meeting of the City Council was held at once, and the work of reconstruction was intrusted to the architect Boni, who is director of the excavations in the Roman Forum, and worthier hands could hardly be found for the task; yet architects are not generally hopeful of a satisfactory result. The restorations of Viollet le Duc are cited as examples of the lack of success that often attends such efforts to restore an ancient building; and there are critics, it must be said, who consider the orginal building, with its mass of unrelieved brick work, its inadequate "cella" and heavy superstructure, scarcely worthy the great expense of reconstruction.

Rodin's Art Creed. — When Rodin, the great French sculptor visited England recently, he was received with a genuine ovation. Met at the station by a body of art students, the horses were unharnessed from his carriage and he was dragged in triumph to his hotel.

After some days spent in visiting the London museums, "feasting his artistic appetite on the glorious Grecian, Assyrian, and Egyptian art treasures of the English capital," he attended a banquet given in his honor by a distinguished assembly of admirers and disciples. Responding to a toast he made a brief speech in which he thus announced his art creed:

> Twenty years ago, when I first visited the fine English museums, their wonderful collections awakened in me a host of sensations which, if not new, had, at any rate, a rejuvenating influence; and those sensations caused me to follow nature all the more closely in my studies. I felt more imperatively than ever that in order that my productions should not prove barren it was necessary, if I sought to give them the vivifying spirit which engenders emotion, to go to nature, the only model whose variety can never stale, whose unforeseen and sublime revelations rise superior to all efforts of our imagination, and in which are embodied all styles, past, present and future. . . So it is that our vision of every-day life, generally looked upon as commonplace, becomes, as it were, enlarged, and we consider beautiful all beings surrounding us, whether they be friends or enemies. From that moment we do not cease to admire, and we are once and forever initiated into the joy of fervently loving nature — all-absorbing and voluptuous nature. The humble sculptor then becomes in his turn the mirror of nature, an artist who, as malleable as wax, retains nothing of his own personality, and is merely the docile instrument which a superior instinct governs at will.

The Massarenti Collection. — American art lovers have their curiosity piqued by the arrival in New York of a portion of the valuable collection of old masters gathered by the Rev. Marcello Massarenti, of Rome. No authentic list of the paintings purchased by Mr. Walters of Baltimore, at the cost, it is said, of more than a million dollars, has yet been given out; but tantalizing glimpses of a "St. Christopher" by Titian, an "example of Paul Veronese," a "portrait by David," etc., etc., have been reported from time to time by the unpackers and revenue examiners; while it is understood that the public will not have an opportunity to see the collection until it has been completely installed in the Walters Gallery at Baltimore.

Those who remember the beautiful collection of modern French master-

pieces and the equally rare collection of orientals made by the father of the present Mr. Walters will appreciate the importance of this addition to the attractions of Baltimore as an art centre. If all that has been said of the recent purchase proves true, no private gallery in the country will contain greater art treasures than this in Baltimore, and few public museums in America will be better worth a visit from the art connoisseur.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Dramatization of Song. — The limitations of opera as a means of artistic expression have been felt by many music lovers and expressed by many critics. By none, perhaps, better than by Mr. Arthur Symons writing in the *Academy and Literature*, of London. All art is a compromise, he says. When to the music of the voice is added the poetry of words, and to this again the expression of action, pose and gesture, something is gained, but something also is lost, and in opera we feel that we have the ultimate compromise, without being sure that the final solution of the problem has been reached. Art too often degenerates into mere artifice under the triple strain, and our sense of the artificiality of the scene exceeds our pleasure in the art.

Mr. Symons credits Madame Georgette Leblanc, a singer noted for her creations of Carmen, Charlotte Corday, etc., with the introduction of a new art in the interpretation, both with music and action, of separate songs, those of Schumann and Schubert, for instance, and of songs written for the words of Verlain, Gabriel Fausé, and especially of Maeterlinck, whose fiancée she is.

> Imagine a woman who suggests at the same time Sarah Bernhardt and Mrs. Brown Potter, without being really like either. . . When she sings, she has an old, high-backed chair in which she can sit, or on which she can lean. . . Her voice is strong and rich, imperfectly cultivated, but the voice of a born singer; her acting is even more the acting of a born actress; but it is the temperament of the woman that flames into her voice and gestures, and sets her whole being violently and delicately before you. She makes a drama of each song, and she recreates that drama over again, in her rendering of the intentions of the words and of the music. It is as much with her eyes and her hands, as with her voice, that she evokes the melody of a picture; it is a picture that sings, and that sings in all its lines. It is a new art, "made up of a new mixing of the arts in one subtly, intoxicating elixir"; but its success depends on the personality of the artist. The dramatization of song done by anyone less completely and less sincerely an artist might "lead us into something more disastrous than even the official concert, with its rigid persons in evening-dress singing the notes set down for them to the best of their vocal ability."

With this performance has been compared the rendering of Strauss's music to Enoch Arden as an accompaniment to Mr. George Riddle's recitation of the poem in New York not long since. Of the success of this musical achievement *Harper's Weekly* said:—

> Not only has he, Strauss, made his accompaniment a vivid and adequate commentary on a text which is, at its best, one must admit, of indifferent poetical value, but he has caught the underlying reality, the essential emotional substance of the poem, and has bodied it forth in his music with exquisite poignancy, with noble poetic truth, and with a rare and beautiful clarity of musical form.

Of the performance, as a whole, the same critic says that it was "the more satisfying because of its modest preliminary heralding and the engagingly sincere and earnest spirit which characterized its realization."

The Drama and the "Syndicate." — Mr. John Corbin, formerly dramatic critic for *Harper's Weekly*, contributes to the current *Forum* an article on "The American Drama" in which he traces the influence of the "Trust" that now controls the American stage and agrees with Richard Mansfield that "it is no secret that the drama in America is in a parlous state." He divides the blame, however, about equally between the syndicate and the great theatre-going public in whose view "Shakespeare spells ruin and Ibsen spells rot." "The drama," he declares, "is in precisely the condition in which literature would be if the reading public were limited to the ten-cent magazines. In the world of letters, however, there are high-class magazines.

Important Statistics.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The frequently asked question, "What becomes of our exports of manufactures?" is now definitely answered by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. While it has been practicable to show the countries to which any given article is sent in any given year, the figures of the Bureau have not formerly been so adjusted as to render it practicable to determine what share of the total exports of manufactures was sent to a given country or grand division of the world; or, in other words, the location of the principal markets for American manufactures. These facts are now shown by a series of tables compiled by the Bureau.

They show that during the year 1901, 52 per cent of the manufactures exported went to Europe, 23 per cent to North America, 6.6 per cent to South America, 3.2 per cent to Asia, 7 per cent to Oceanica, and a little less than 3 per cent to Africa.

The total value of manufactures exported to Europe was $215,000,000; to North America, other than the United States, $96,000,000; to South America, $27,000,000; to Asia, $83,700,000; to Oceanica, $20,000,000; and to Africa, $10,500,000.

Of the total exports of manufactures to Europe, amounting to $215,000,000, the largest item was iron and steel manufactures to the value of $43,812,323, the next items in order of magnitude being copper manufactures, $41,454,074; oil refined or manufactured, $40,735,548; leather and manufactures thereof, $21,211,083; agricultural implements, $10,494,530; chemicals, drugs and dyes, $6,741,068; paraffin, $5,934,471; wood manufactures, $5,595,256; scientific instruments, $3,840,763; cars and carriages, $3,718,381; cotton manufactures, $2,737,898, india rubber manufactures, $2,187,453; paper and manufactures thereof, $2,290,040; and musical instruments, $1,991,032. To North America the largest item in the exports of manufactures was iron and steel, $43,518,193; other important items being cotton manufactures, $6,628,035; cars and carriages, $3,577,765; leather and manufactures thereof, $3,306,321; and wood manufactures, $3,279,527. To South America, iron and steel exports were $8,754,800; oils refined, $4,330,106, and cotton manufactures, $3,321,494. To Asia, oils refined or manufactured formed the largest item, $12,443,123, the next largest items being iron and steel manufactures, $8,992,967, cotton manufactures, $6,355,381; and tobacco manufactures, $1,000,857. To Oceanica the principal manufactures exported were iron and steel manufactures, $8,871,602; oils refined, $3,019,661; paper and manufactures, $2,279,601; and leather and manufactures, $2,118,101. To Africa, iron and steel manufactures formed the largest item, $2,368,635, next in order being oils refined, $1,606,957; spirits distilled, $1,388,801; wood manufactures, $650,951; and cars and carriages, $543,674.

Of the agricultural implements exported, amounting to $16,313,434, the shipments to Europe were $10,494,530; to North America, $2,608,862; to South America, $1,726,973, and to Oceanica, $1,010,101. Of the $20,272,418 worth of cotton manufactures exported $6,628,935 went to North America, $6,355,381 to Asia, $3,321,494 to South America, $2,707,898 to Europe, and $847,784 to Oceanica. Of the $117,319,320 worth of iron and steel manufactures exported, $43,812,323 went to Europe, $43,518,993 to North America, $8,992,967 to Asia, $8,871,602 to Oceanica, $8,754,800 to So. America, and $2,368,635 to Africa.

IRON AND STEEL.

The phenomenal development of the

iron and steel industry of the United States led the British Iron Trade Association to appoint a Commission last year to inquire into the industrial conditions and competition of the United States. The report of that Commission which has been recently presented is briefly reviewed by the London *Commercial Intelligence* which says that the report is "a marvellous, and to the British manufacturer and trader, in some respects, a most discouraging story." The following table shows the relative growth of the iron and steel industry in the United States and the principal countries of the world: —

Production of Pig Iron in the United States, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany and all other Countries, *in thousands of gross tons:*

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	All other Countries.
1865	832	4,819	760	2,839
1870	1,668	5,964	1,369	2,902
1875	2,024	6,365	1,997	3,510
1880	3,835	7,749	2,686	3,201
1885	4,045	7,415	3,629	4,439
1890	9,203	7,904	4,585	5,733
1895	9,446	7,703	5,379	6,376
1900	13,789	8,960	8,386	9,265
1901	*15,878	7,750	*7,737	9,042

*Iron and Steel Association figures.

THE FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

The latest records of *Lloyd's Register* show that the fleet owned by the United States Steel Corporation has grown to such proportions that it now ranks as the fifth among the great steamship companies of the world.

Considerably the largest of these is the Hamburg-American Company, which owns 134 vessels of an aggregate gross tonnage of 668,000 tons. The next largest is the North German Lloyd Company, whose 120 vessels aggregate 556,000 tons. The third company is the British Elder Dempster Company, which owns 153 vessels, aggregating 431,000 tons. Then follow the British India Steam Navigation Company with 122 vessels and 384,000 tons, and the United States Steel Corporation, with 113 vessels, aggregating 343,517 tons.

In point of total number of vessels owned and of their gross tonnage, the fleets of the United States stand second among those of the world. Great Britain and her colonies, out of a total for the whole world (including countries possessing over one million tons of shipping) of 29,091 ships, aggregating 30,600,510 gross tons, possesses 10,869, with a total tonnage of 14,708,206 tons, one-seventh of which is composed of sailing ships. The United States owns 3,286 vessels with a gross tonnage of 3,077,344 tons, of which two-fifths are sailing vessels; and then follow Germany with 2,905,782, of which one-sixth are sailing vessels; Norway with 1,627,220 tons, one-half of which are sailing vessels; France with 1,406,833 tons, a quarter of which are sailing vessels, and Italy with 1,117,538, of which two-fifths are sailing vessels. While the lead shown by Great Britain is so great, strenuous efforts are being made by competing countries to reduce, by means of judicious subsidies, this great preponderance. Germany and France subsidize many of their lines heavily, and the policy has proved to be, particularly in the case of Germany, a wise one.

There is food for thought in the fact that about the year 1840 Great Britain possessed under 800 vessels, whose aggregate registered tonnage was less than 150,000 tons, and that during this period the aggregate tonnage of the steamships owned by the United States was about 155,000 tons, or 5,000 tons more than that owned by Great Britain. That was in the days of wooden shipbuilding, and before the advent of steel, and more particularly before Bessemer steel, had given that wonderful impetus to British shipbuilding, the influence of which still enables her to maintain such a commanding lead.

AMERICA'S DRINK BILL.

The Census Office at Washington has made special inquiry into the manufacture of alcoholic liquors. Its report will show that the total consumption of wine, malt and spirituous liquors in the United States for 1900 (the census year) was as follows:

Wines	23,425,567	gallons
Malt liquors	1,198,602,104	"
Distilled liquors	103,330,423	"
Total	1,325,358 094	"

The totals show capital employed to

the extent of $457,674,087, which represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools and implements, and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations. The value of the products is returned at $343,615,466, to produce which involves an outlay of $14,301,644 for salaries of officials, clerks, etc.; $28,005,484 for wages; $183,099,796 for miscellaneous expenses, including rent, taxes, internal revenue, etc., and $70,512,042 for materials used, mill supplies, freight and fuel. It is not to be assumed, however, that the difference between the aggregate of these sums and the value of the products is in any sense indicative of the profits in the manufacture of the products during the census year. The census schedule takes no cognizance of the cost of selling manufactured articles or of interest on capital invested or of the mercantile losses incurred in the business or of depreciation in plant. The value of the product given is the value as obtained or fixed at the shop or factory. The total value of the products as given above, is made up of $6,547,310 wines, $96,798,443 distilled liquors and $237,269,713 malt liquors.

The production of malt liquors in the United States has greatly increased during the last half century, closing with 1900, the number of establishments having increased from 431 to 1,509, capital from $4,072,380 to $415,284,468, wage-earners from 2,347 to 39,532, wages from $564,144 to $25,826,211 and value of product from $5,728,568 to $237,269,713. The greatest jump was during the first ten years of the period named, from 1850 to 1860, when the increase was 272 per cent; during the next decade it was 161.4 per cent, the next 81.4 per cent; from 1880 to 1890 it was 80.8 per cent, and from 1890 to 1900 29.8 per cent.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

According to Mr. J. C. Dana, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, about 4,500 new books are published annually in the United States, the total number of copies sold aggregating perhaps ten millions. Mr. Dana thinks that fiction makes a very insignificant showing as compared with the newspaper and the periodical. He calculates that the number of daily, weekly, and monthly copies of periodicals published in the United States is: Dailies, 2,865,466,000; weeklies, 1,208,190,000; monthlies, 263,452,000; total, 4,337,108,000. The scope of the influence of various kinds of periodical publications is indicated in the following table, which shows the extent to which the various kinds of journals (classified according to circulation) are read:

Daily Circulation	Dailies	Weeklies	Monthlies
Over 75,000	1,635,425,000	85,800,000	172,800,000
" 40,000	350,560,000	70,720,000	22,080,000
" 20,000	350,560,000	111,280,000	22,080,000
" 17,500	109,550,000	38,220,000	8,220,000
" 12,500	156,400,000	53,300,000	10,500,000
" 7,500	14,085,000	68,250,000	12,150,000
" 4,000	179,030,000	76,900,000	10,800,000
" 2,000	40,690,000	312,600,000	4,800,000
All under 2,000 rated at 600	29,160,000	391,120,000	22,000
	2,865,466,000	1,208,190,000	263,452,000

In the following table Mr. Dana presents an estimate of the amount of space given by these periodicals to various classes of material. He takes, for convenience, as a unit of measurement a book of the size of "David Harum."

		Copies of "David Harum."
1.	Political and governmental matters	352,200,000
2.	Criminal, sensational and trivial	287,400,000
3.	Intellectual, scientific and religious	248,200,000
4.	Personal and social	572,800,000
5.	Business	539,400,000
	Total	2,000,000,000

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued on July 26 a bulletin on collisions and derailments of trains and casualties to persons for three months ending March 31, 1902. According to this showing the number of persons killed in train accidents was 212 and of injured 2,111. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes while at work and by passengers in getting on or off cars, brings the total number up to 813 killed and 9,958 injured.

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

A PUBLISHERS' PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

The American Booksellers' Association held its annual convention in June in the city of Manhattan. No one can read the reports of the meetings, banquets and other festivities, without detecting a new and happier tone. Encouragement and felicitation were the general watchwords, and undoubtedly there was good reason for this "era of hope." Everyone knows that the book-counter in the great department shops in all our chief cities has been the undoing of the so-called legitimate book-dealers. A shop like Macy's or Wanamaker's would offer certain popular books at such an enormous discount that no competition could withstand it. One would frequently see in the advertisements: "Publisher's price $1.25; our price $0.40." The result was that the shops devoted to the book-trade were practically driven out of business. The intelligent literary salesman became almost as extinct as the dinosuarus or the dodo. The mistakes made by the untrained bookseller, to be sure, added to the gayeties of life, but we do not desire gayety at the expense of life itself. Something had to be done: it was the old fable of the goose that laid the golden eggs.

The American Publishers' Association formed itself into a sort of protective league. All sorts of predictions of failure were fulminated at the undertaking, but at last the earnestness of the genuine promoters prevailed and at the present time there is not one publishing house of any pretentions that has not joined the movement, resolved to force prosperity like a tide into the estuaries of the retail trade. The first great step was to compel the sale of books at a net rate with a smart penalty for any infraction of the rule. Department shops in more than a score of towns have already begun to suffer from the rule that if they make any sale of books at less than the net price they shall have their supplies cut off. The trade journals have begun to keep a list of net-books and the increase within a year's time has been most gratifying.

So far, only books of a serious character have been subjected to this price, and it was a grievous disappointment to the Booksellers' Association that the Publishers' Association decided to leave fiction for the present only partially protected. Thus it was voted that "on all copyrighted works of fiction (not net) published by them after February 1, 1902, the greatest discount allowed at retail for one year after publication shall be 28 per cent; and all rules for the protection of net books shall apply to the protection of fiction to this extent."

Certain extra-discounts have been granted to libraries and the great lion in the path at the present time is the Booklovers' Library and its offshoot, "The Tabard Inn." Thus the *Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer* says very pointedly: —

> There's very little difference between lending a net price book out for a dime, and cutting prices. No one grudges the poor man his free library, or the indifferently well-to-do his circulating library, or any man all the education he can get from any library. We support soup kitchens and charity organization societies. But a line must be drawn somewhere, and certainly should be drawn at a gigantic scheme for supplying amusement by means of the latest books — to the rich.
>
> How do publishers like the latest advertising of "The Tabard Inn," for instance. It says "one of the largest and wealthiest financial corporations in New York city ordered a block of 500 memberships, one for each assistant and clerk in the concern. Many other corporations are following the

lead and we are busy giving quotations. . . Leading summer hotels are putting in Tabard Inn stations as fast as we can equip them"—and driving out the bookseller. Here you are, gentlemen! Dollar fifty and two dollar net price books for 5c., 4c. if you use a ticket! The advertisement goes on: "We have had applications from public libraries requesting that stations be placed in their reading rooms. Some towns have sent in petitions with cash asking for special consideration." Nice reading for booksellers as well as publishers!

It is a moot question with many persons whether free libraries are advantageous to the makers and sellers of books. Of course when a whole community comes to depend on a library for any special book the sale of that book is practically limited to one or two copies. But in practice the principle does not work that way. Men are impatient to read what is in vogue and the copy in the library tends to be an advertisement and a stimulus. And it must be the same to a greater or less extent with circulating libraries. Mudie's in England was the controlling fortune of many great books.

The net system would seem to work a hardship for the ordinary author who will get his ten per cent royalties on a smaller basis, but the popular novelist will still be able to dictate terms and make as much or more than before.

THE SALVATION OF SOCIETY.

The prophets are not all dead, and only the cranky ones are persecuted nowadays. When a man of broad views and sterling intellect, like Washington Gladden, opens his mouth to speak, men listen. He has spoken in a series of eight lectures delivered in last March before the students of the Divinity School of Yale University, and these lectures are now issued in a volume of 240 pages (Charles Scribner's Sons). Dr. Gladden is right in declaring that though addressed to men preparing for the ministry the truth presented is not for ministers alone. "Ministers are not in this book considered as possessing any priestly character; they are spoken to as men who, by their intelligence and their social position, ought to be leaders of public opinion; the remedies for social ills here suggested are not ecclesiastical remedies, they are such as require the co-operation of all men of good will in every community."

The lecture-headings will give an idea of the topics treated: "Religion and the Social Question;" "The Care of the Poor;" "The State and the Unemployed;" "Our Brothers in Bonds;" "Social Vices;" "Public Education;" "The Redemption of the City."

Practical, wise, sympathetic, well-considered, these lectures on the duties of the ministry toward the poor and the unfortunate, toward the sinner and the convict, toward the politician and the citizen, are stimulating and helpful. The lecturer's ideal minister is to be a man of affairs, ready to refuse charity to the lazy, to lend a hand to the repentant thief, to hold the passionate man back from his selfish enjoyment, to ally himself with all the forces of reform so as to redeem the city from the spoilers. Love for humanity, a fine optimism triumphing over the natural pessimism born of actual conditions, a clear and cogent logic characterize Dr. Gladden's utterances. It is a noble ideal to hold up before the young men of any ministry.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Yale University has this season the distinction of bringing forth two volumes of exceptionally valuable lectures. The second contains the "Yale Lectures on the Responsibilities of Citizenship," given for the first time this year (on the foundation by the Hon. William E. Dodge) by David A. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Justice Brewer deliberately chose to "present a few plain, simple, commonplace truths in respect to those responsibilities," as it were, driving the piles for succeeding lecturers to erect more ambitious structures, or, as he expresses it, "in a more ambitious way develop some particular form of responsibility, or some particular appeal to noble action." The five lectures, filling a volume of 131 pages (Charles Scribner's Sons) are thus

headed: "Obligation of Citizenship;" "The Maintenance of a Good Character a Primary Obligation of Every Citizen;" "Service a Responsibility of Citizenship;" "Obligation of Obedience;" and "The Duty of Striving to Better the Life of the Nation." The lecturer begins by pointing out how full of duties and obligations life is, from the moment we are born; responsibilities which in many cases we did not ourselves incur. Occasionally, even in the midst of what he would himself call the commonplace enumeration of facts, he lets fall a memorable sentence, as when, for instance, he says: "It is one of the paradoxes of life that in order to attain the full blessings of a discharge of obligation, such discharge must not be with a thought of purchase, with the hope of compensation, but from the pure sense of obligation. You cannot secure the great rewards of life by working for them." He states great truths with wholesome simplicity. Thus, speaking of the reciprocal duties of husband and wife, he says: "Delinquency on the part of one does not excuse the other from fidelity. . . . Who can number the multitude of cases in which an increased fidelity on the part of one has brought the other back to a sense of duty? . . . the salvage which one party to any relationship in life ought to receive and does receive on the restoration of the other through his or her increased fidelity is among the great compensations of life." He goes on to show how especially important are the obligations which any citizen of the United States is under to the State. There is no country on earth, he says, "whose history has been more significant, in whose present the world is more interested, and above whose future there spans a brighter rainbow of hope and promise for humanity. This is a government of and by and for the people," he continues. "It rests upon the thought that to each individual belong the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It affirms that the nation exists not for the benefit of one man, or set of men, but to secure to each and all the fullest opportunity for personal development. It stands over against the governments of the Old World in that there the thought is that the individual lives for the nation; here, that the nation exists for the individual." He proceeds further to show that in the highest and best sense of the world we are a Christian nation, and that this in itself imposes a peculiarly grave responsibility. "We have, therefore, a nation," he says, "which gives to each citizen the most of liberty and affords the best field for his development, which casts upon each the responsibilities of a ruler, and one in which that religion, whose principles are most potent in the perfection of human civilization, has the largest freedom and power. Is it strange, therefore, that this nation is the one around which the hopes of humanity cluster? Its continuance, its growth, its perfection mean the most for the race. Does it not follow that upon its citizens rest the most solemn responsibilities of citizenship?"

The second lecture, on the necessity of good character, is a fine moral tonic. Indeed, all the five lectures are replete with lofty sentiments clothed in good wholesome, plain, simple, English, brave and serious, but occasionally lightened with a flash of wit, as where, in speaking of the added responsibility of high position, he remarks: "Even Mr. Roberts of Utah appreciates the fact that even a congressman is not permitted to have more than one wife at a time." In the last lecture where he treats of the necessity which a public-spirited man may have of breaking away from his party, he interestingly contrasts Mr. Hoar and Mr. Boutwell, paying tribute to the high character of each.

Such lectures can be provocative of nothing but good to those that are fortunate enough to hear them or to those that take pains to read them in their published form.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

At the centenary of the graduation of Daniel Webster, James McCall delivered an eloquent oration commemorating

Dartmouth's greatest son. This oration, now filled out with all that was omitted because of its length, has been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company in a duodecimo volume of 124 pages, with a frontispiece depicting the orator with his famous tall hat. The oration is naturally to a certain extent biographical, and it treats with a good deal of judicial impartiality of Webster's wonderful career. He has no patience with the contemporary estimation of the man diminished by the extravagant passions of his time. To him Whittier's terrible indictment in his poem "Ichabod" was not deserved. He says: "Critics have applied to this generous nature the little standards for little men. They have told us that he ought not to have been extravagant; that he did not closely calculate his expenses; that he did not carefully keep his accounts; and, as they would arraign a petty criminal before a police court, they have harried this transcendent figure at history's bar. They demanded too much of nature. If she had tried to do more for him upon whom she had lavished so many gifts, she might have made him a great clerk or bookkeeper, but she might also have spoiled him as a statesman."

Allowance must be made for Mr. McCall's oratory; but it would seem as if the very mistakes and even crimes of great men were of use as warnings to their successors. No transcendency of genius can make it any less culpable in Daniel Webster that he brought tragedies into more than one family in Marshfield which are not to be forgotten. Nor do his terrible mistakes in politics, his position regarding the great question of slavery, though they were undoubtedly due in part to the age in which he lived, deserve to be blinked. They were there — a living lesson to every man, no matter how imperial his genius, to do the right thing though the heavens fall. Mr. McCall's oration was written for a special purpose and must not be too severely criticised, but certainly in his revision of it for the press he might have caught such an obvious error as this (which he makes when speaking of the Dartmouth College Case): "The contest was first made in the State court, and it is *rare* that there has *ever* been brought together in a trial in any court such an array of lawyers as appeared in the little court-room at Exeter." Webster's position as an orator, compared with Burke, Sheridan, Pitt and other masters of eloquence, is admirably portrayed, and the author's enthusiasm is certainly contagious.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A DRAMATIC CRITIC.

Mr. Henry Austin Clapp, who has been for a quarter of a century the sincere and thoughtful dramatic editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, has signalized his recent transfer to the staff of the *Herald* by the publication of his "Reminiscences" (Houghton, Mifflin & Company). He does not pretend that they are "exhaustive in any sense of the adjective." He says in a brief introductory note: "Nearly all the artists commented on are dead, but not all the famous actors deceased within the writer's time are mentioned even by name." His recollections are, to use his own term, "a series of reconsiderations of the plays and players of the past, from the point of view of a disinterested citizen or public censor." After his apology for the lack of gossip in his book and an explanation of his fitness for his life-work, he plunges into his subject by contrasting the spectacle, farce, melodrama and minstrelsy of fifty years ago with the "vaudeville" and regulation drama of today. A chapter is devoted to "The Worth and Impotence of Free Criticism." In another chapter he relates some of his early experiences and mistakes. He gives a graphic account of the "Great Quinquennium and the Boston Museum." Chapters are devoted to the characterization of William Warren, J. A. Toole, Charles James Mathews, Charlotte Cushman, E. A. Sothern, Charles Fechter, Edwin Booth, the elder Salvini, Adelaide Neilson, and Henry Irving. A chapter is devoted to "memorable experiences of single plays and artists." He discusses the question of the advisability of "an

American theatre privately endowed." An admirable index and six portraits are a part of the volume. There is an occasional jocoseness and a general flavor of individuality about the style which give it a curious piquancy, and amply atone for the lack of a personal note of acquaintance with the great actors of whom he writes so judicially.

"ONE OF THE FINEST."

Matthew Arnold attributes all of our sense of humor to the Keltic element in our nature. If we haven't a strain of good Irish blood flowing in our veins we are hopelessly color-blind, so far as "the funny things" of life are concerned. Elliott Flower has added one more notable figure to the long procession of delightful Irish characters, both actual and imagined, which go to make life better worth living. "Policeman Flynn" (published by the Century Company) is a worthy mate to Mr. Dooley. Dooley, indeed, is a frequenter of the saloon, where he has an educating influence on the habitués of that popular club. Mr. Flynn is an officer of the law, and has a greater dignity to support. His experiences and his utterances are therefore tinged with a certain sanctity born of great responsibility. Listen to his way of helping a prisoner and see if there is not a lesson to take to heart: —

"Ye 're lukkin' f'r a ma-an?" said Policeman Flynn, inquiringly, when he had reached the manager's office.

"Yes," admitted the manager. "Do you know of one?"

"Ye 're lukkin' f'r a ma-an," repeated Policeman Flynn, "an' whin ye ha-ave ye-er ha-ands on wan that wa-ants f'r to wor-rk, ye sind him to th' po-lis station."

"I'm looking for a man and not a hobo," retorted the manager, sharply.

"There's th' makin' iv a ma-an in manny a hobo," suggested Policeman Flynn.

"Possibly, possibly," admitted the manager, "but this is no eleemosynary institution."

"Say that ag'in," said Policeman Flynn; "I don't folly ye. . . . If ye're lukkin f'r a ma-an, why don't ye give him a chanst?"

The manager looked surprised, but not convinced. . . .

"An' iverything will be ag'inst him till some wan gives him th' chanst," insisted Policeman Flynn. "Oho; we're a fine lot iv gazabos in this wor-rld, we are f'r sure. We throw a ma-an down an' shtand on his chist, an' thin we ast him, 'Why don't ye git up?' 'I'm thryin' to,' says he; 'give me a ha-and,' he says. 'Git up fir-rst,' we says, niver takin' a fut off his chist; 'we'll be gla-ad f'r to help ye,' we says, 'when ye're on ye-er feet.' Did ye niver notice how we hold out th' helpin' ha-and to thim that's up an' tur-rn our ba-acks on thim that's down?"

"To tell the truth," said the manager, thoughtfully, "if the fellow had looked halfway decent and had had a home, I would have been tempted to give him a trial, for we need a good, willing man."

"Ye must ha-ave a home befoor ye can git wor-rk, and ye must git wor-rk befoor ye can have a home," commented Policeman Flynn. "Ye must ha-ave clo'es f'r th' job, but ye must ha-ave th' job f'r to git th' clo-es. D'ye see th' wa-ay it comes out?"

That shows something of the serious intent of the book, but there are passages of unadulterated fun, and Mrs. Flynn contributes not a little to these scenes. The book is illustrated with sixteen full-page pictures by Frederic Dorr Steele. It is a great addition to the library of American humor.

A BOOK OF ILLUSIONS.

"Analytical Psychology" is a volume whose title would in itself hardly attract the general reader. Nor would its binding of somber black with red leaves like a cheap copy of the Testament. But the actual contents are quite lively reading to anyone interested in the action of the human mind, especially as influenced by our senses, by our easily gulled eyes, our forever mistaken ears, our unreliable nerves. If for nothing else, than to teach us to be modest in trusting our impressions, the scientific study of psychology is advisable. Even as an amusement for a long, stormy summer's evening, this suggestive work by Professor Lightner Witmer of the University of Pennsylvania (Ginn & Company) is well worth having. It is full of curious experiments and tests of seeing and hearing. It is a book to make the Lords of Creation humble and modest. "The scope of the Manual," says the author, "has been purposely restricted to the analysis of the component processes of mental phenomena. The course of the

analysis successively presents the essential features of apperception, perception, attention, the range and limits of consciousness, the association of mental contents and of physiological and physical processes, the relation of mental contents to these processes, and the sensation as the mental element." This shows that the book has a scientific purpose and that it is suitable for colleges. It is agreeably written; the style is particularly clear; but though the author avoids the split infinitive his residence south of New York blinds him to the distinction between "should" and "would."

NATURE BOOKS.

"The Kindred of the Wild." — Mr. Ernest Seton, who has himself done so much toward bringing about a complete understanding between man and his fellow inhabitants of the earth, has called attention in an admirable introduction to one of the volumes of Mr. T. B. Aldrich's "Young Folks' Library," which, by the way, ought to be in every household where there are children — to the change that has taken place of late in "Animal Story Books." In the fables collected by Æsop, and in the later imitations of Lafontaine and the Russian Kruilof, human and often superhuman qualities are attributed to beasts and birds. They spoke and reasoned in a manner that would do credit to a Plato. "Reynard, the Fox" is a comedy where the characters are human beings wearing masks like Egyptian priests. At last Rudyard Kipling came along, and he sublimated this appreciation of the animal kingdom. He added to the elephants, and tigers, and mongooses (or should it be mongeese?) an absolute comprehension not only of forest ways but of human deeds. It was a triumph of literary metempsychosis. But of course the pendulum swung too far. It was left for others to bring truth to bear upon this realization of zoology. And this Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts seems to have done in his new book, "The Kindred of the Wild" (L. C. Page & Company). He writes from the standpoint of the bear, the eagle, the red fox, the lynx or the lucifee, the moose, and the panther; but there is little idealization or enhancement of their instincts. He allows them to reason but it is not with a superquadrupedal syllogism. His prose is absolute perfection; nothing since the Elizabethans has excelled its limpid clearness, its magnificent rhythmical balancing of phrase, its thrilling, enthralling beauty of Nature description. I could cite page upon page where the atmosphere is somehow communicated to his pictures with the skill of the greatest landscapists. There are a dozen of these marvelous tales of the wilderness. Never before, except in the kindred books of Mr. Seton, has the tragedy of forest life been so graphically brought to sympathetic notice. So terrible indeed is the hunted life of hare and doe that the keen, sudden death inflicted by the hunter's rifle is truly merciful. Mr. Roberts shows even the lordly moose engaging in such bloody contests over their love affairs that the duels of French noblemen and the fisticuffs of the Corbetts and Fitzsimmonses are, in comparison, but child's play. His book has more than fifty full-page illustrations by Charles Livingston Bull, who has splendidly supplemented with his pencil what the story-teller has accomplished with his pen.

"Rataplan, the Rogue Elephant."—Quite allied to "Kindred of the Wild" and certainly even more interesting to younger readers, is a collection of sixteen short stories of which the first, "Rataplan, the Rogue Elephant," gives its name to the book (Philadelphia, Henry Altemus Company). The author is Ellen Velvin, and here there are a dozen clever colored pictures by Gustave Verbeek. The two volumes admirably supplement each other, for Miss Velvin's are mainly rather humorous descriptions of such animals as we see only at the circus or at the "Zoo." There are "Gean, the Giraffe," "Keesa, the Kangaroo," "Cara, the Camel," "Cara, the Ostrich," "Leo, the Lion," "Chaffe, the Chamois," "Jinks, the Jackall," "Pero, the Porcupine," "Tera, the Tigress," "Hippo, the Hippopotamus," and so on. All these

animals, also, are presented from their own standpoint by a sympathetic interpreter. At the same time she overworks the word "little" in an injudicious manner. But we can truly say: Happy youth of our day to have such wise, stimulating, graphic, instructive, beautiful books.

Arboriculture. — The study of arboriculture is growing apace, and under its noble impetus, our beloved country is to be vastly benefited in days to come. If it goes on as it promises to go on, there will soon be a cessation of the foolish, improvident waste of our splendid forest. We shall see the central government controlling the destruction and the spread of the woodlands. Ginn & Company have recently published two small volumes on this subject. One is "Trees of New England, with Ranges throughout the United States and Canada," by L. Dame and Henry Brooks. It is a manual pure and simple, convenient in size, with a glossary, an excellent index, and eighty outline plates. Supplementary to this, from a purely literary standpoint, is "Trees in Prose and Poetry" compiled by Gertrude L. Stone and M. Grace Fickett of the Maine State Normal School. None of the selections are very long, and this is an advantage in, as it were, attaching a mental tablet to the various kinds of trees designated. It has a few well-selected illustrations of notable trees.

Physical Geography. — The same publishers have issued an "Elementary Physical Geography," which Professor William Morris Davis has condensed, and to a certain extent modified, from his larger work. The recent eruption of Mt. Pelée has called attention to this fascinating subject and it is now regarded as one of the most practical branches of geography. Professor Davis's book, which is a model of clearness of definition and explanation, is made more valuable by a series of nineteen plates and nearly two hundred figures. It also contains a bibliography of works adapted to supplementary reading on each of the great subdivisions.

Astronomy. — Allied in subject, though of quite different scope, is a collection of "Practical Talks by an Astronomer" (Charles Scribner's Sons), by Professor Harold Jacoby of Columbia University. There are eighteen papers, all of which were previously published in periodicals, but all of them are written with a certain sense of unity and collective fitness. The first treats of "Navigation at Sea;" another shows how far from fixed and settled are the heavens. One of the longest is devoted to "Photography in Astronomy." One tells of Galileo; another recalls the great moon hoax of 1835. They are all well worthy of perusal. There are eight full page illustrations from photography.

INDIAN LEGENDS.

Very charming is a little volume of "Indian Legends" retold by Zitkala-Sa (Boston, Ginn & Company). It is a thin volume of only 165 pages, but it is rich in curious thought and descriptions. The story of the "Shooting of the Red Eagle" is a genuine poem which Longfellow would have undoubtedly woven into "Hiawatha" if he had known it. It is told with a perfect simplicity worthy and suggestive of Count Tolstoï's peasant tales. It relates how an imposter comes first to act as the avenger and incidentally to woo the chieftain's beautiful daughter. He fails in his task and a little later comes the genuine avenger who with one arrow brings the great cruel eagle to the ground, and is rewarded with the Indian Princess's hand. There are fourteen of these Dakota legends and the same number of characteristic illustrations by Angel de Cora, whose real name is Hinook-Mahiwi-Kilinaka.

"IN THE EAGLE'S TALON."

Napoleon Bonaparte was doubtless what is understood by the stereotyped expression "a many-sided man," but it may be seriously questioned whether the representation of him given in Sheppard Stevens's latest romance is either just or wholesome. The First Consul appears therein as a lustful assaulter of

woman's virtue on the level of street brawlers and villains who corner their victims, lock the door, and proceed to use force. But Adrienne Lafrenière is a heroine of the most approved type, and, assisted by the "fortuitous concourse of circumstances" which the dramatic novelist who is not much hampered by the law of probabilities always has at command, she gives the imaged Bonaparte a foretaste of Waterloo, though her door-bursting hero is outmatched in the duel and the conqueror might have played the brute to the end had he chosen to do so. The romance in its better features is a tale of the Louisiana purchase. We have not exact history, but we have some very interesting pictures and character-studies in a historical setting that hold the attention as a skilfully constructed and well-presented drama never fails to hold it. The volume contains six full-page illustrations by A. Russell and appears in a handsomely decorated cloth cover. The publishers are Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Am. Antiq.	American Antiquarian, Chicago
Cath. Univ. Bul.	Catholic University Bulletin Washington, D. C.
Can.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.
Cent.	Century, New York
Chaut.	Chautauqua, New York
Cosmop.	Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York
Crit.	The Critic, New York
Delin.	Delineator, New York
Era	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia
Forum	Forum, New York
Gunt.	Gunton's Magazine, New York
Internat.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
Liv. Age	Living Age, Boston
McClure	McClure's Magazine, New York
Med. Rec.	Medical Record, New York
Miss. Rev.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
Munsey	Munsey's Magazine, New York
Nat. Geo.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
Out.	Outlook, New York
Pop. Sci.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
R. of R.	Review of Reviews, New York
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

International Affairs.

The Shipping "Combine" and the British Flag. Edmund Robertson, K. C. M. P. Liv. Age. July 19.

Affairs in America.

A Hundred Years of West Point. James Barnes. Out. July 5.

New Traits of the New Americans. Rebecca Harding Davis. Out. July 12.

Mine Discipline and Unionism. Walter E. Weyl. Out. July 19.

The Panama Route for a Ship Canal. Prof. Wm. H. Burr. Pop. Sci. Aug.

Present Condition and Prospects in Colombia. Miss. Rev. Aug.

Cotton Manufacturing in the North and South. Henry G. Kittredge. Gunt. Aug.

The American League for Civil Improvement. E. G. Routzahn. Chaut. Aug.

Apropos of a Statue of Frederick the Great. Edwin Erle Sparks. Chaut. Aug.

Affairs in Europe.

The Decline in French Influence. Liv. Age. July 5.

Social Life in Spain. "D." Fortnightly Review. June.

The Russian Awakening. Felix Volkhovsky. Contemporary Review. June.

A Russian Religious Reformer. E. J. Dillon. Liv. Age. July 19.

The Russian Awakening. Felix Volkhovsky. Liv. Age. July 26.

Montenegrin Sketches. Liv. Age. July 26.

England After War. Liv. Age. Aug. 2.

The "Los Von Rom" Movement in Austria J. G. Cunningham, D. D. Miss. Rev. Aug.

The French Juras. Caroline S. Domett. Chaut. Aug.

Affairs in Asia.

The Genius of China. Prince Hesper Ukhtomsky. Contemporary Review. June.

Problems of the Pacific. Liv. Age. July 12.

Present Conditions in China. Arthur H. Smith. Out. July 12.

The Philippines' Health Problem. James A. Le Roy. Out. July 26.

Affairs in Africa.

The Labor Problem in South Africa. Sir A. Willer. Fortnightly Review. June.

Fiscal Policy Regarding the Transvaal Mines. W. Bleloch. Fortnightly Review. June.

Science and Invention.

A Talk on Birds. Wm. Earl Dodge Scott. Out. July 5.

The Practicability of Wireless Telegraphy. G. Marconi. Fortnightly Review.

The Geological Aspect of the Antilles Eruptions. Liv. Age. July 5.

Dr. Loeb's Researches and Discoveries. Carl Snyder. Fortnightly Review. June.

Babylonian Inscriptions in the British Museum. Liv. Age. July 12.

A Night Eruption of Mount Pelée. George Kennan. Out. July 19.

The Problem of Consciousness in its Biological Aspects. Prof. Chas. S. Minot. Pop. Sci. Aug.

Field Notes of a Geologist in Martinique and St. Vincent. Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar. Pop. Sci. Aug.

The Souffrière of St. Vincent. H. L. Havell. Liv. Age. Aug 2.

The Volcanic Activity of the Earth. Era. Aug.

Appendicitis as Viewed in the Early Part of the Last Century. T. H. Manley, Ph. D., M. D. Med. Rec. July 19.

Treatment of Pulmonary Invalids in Favorable Climates. E. S. Bullock, M. D. Med. Rec. July 12.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes. James Furman Kemp. Cent. Aug.

Typhoid Fever from Sources Other than Water Supply. M. A. Veeder, M. D. Med. Rec. July 26.

Education.

University-Building. Pres. David Starr Jordan. Pop. Sci. Aug.

Saint Thomas's Theory of Education. E. A. Pace. Cath. Univ. Bul. July.

The Heads of Some Women's Colleges. Mary A. Jordan. Out. Aug. 2.

Princeton University. Robert Bridges. Out. Aug. 2.

The American School at Athens, Out. Aug. 2.

The University of Chicago. Geo. E. Vincent. Out. Aug. 2.

Religion.

The Reformed Church of France in the XIXth Century. T. Joye. Contemporary Review. July.

Religious Life in America. XI. Ernest H. Abbott. Out. July 26.

The Missionary Outlook. Rev. C. H. Fenn. Miss. Rev. Aug.

Relation of the Church to Islam. Canon Sell, D. D.

Literature.

The Great Irish Epic. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt. Liv. Age. Aug. 2.

English Patriotic Poetry. Liv. Age. Aug. 2.

Middle English Poems. J. V. Crowne. Cath. Univ. Bul. July.

The Literature of Chivalry. Lucian Johnston. Cath. Univ. Bul. July.

The Women Novelists of Germany. Sarah B. Smith. Chaut. Aug.

Art, Music and the Drama.

German Drama of Today. Elizabeth Lee. Liv. Age. July 19.

Bernini: The "Modern Michael-Angelo." Felicia Buttz Clark. Chaut. Aug.

Biography.

Rodin. Arthur Symons. Fortnightly Review.

Princeton's New President. Out. July 5.

His Britannic Majesty. Geo. W. Smalley. Out. July 5.

The Work of Dvoràk. Daniel Gregory Mason. Out. July 5.

John Richard Green. Liv. Age. July 5.

The Character of Cecil Rhodes. F. Edmund Garrett. Contemporary Review. June.

Peter Parker, Physician, Missionary and Diplomat. H. C. Trumbull, D. D. Miss. Rev. Aug.

Bishop William Taylor, the World Evangelist. Miss. Rev. Aug.

The Leadership of Leo XIII. E. T. Shanahan. Cath. Univ. Bul. July.

Miscellaneous.

The Business of Empire. Edward Salmon. Fortnightly Review. June.

Thomas Jefferson and Higher Education. Geo. Frederick Mullen. N. E. M. July.

The Pennsylvania Germans. Lucy Forney Bittenger. N. E. M. July.

Boston Schools One Hundred Years Ago. Geo. H. Martin. N. E. M. July.

An Historic Town in Connecticut (Saybrook). Clifton Johnson. N. E. M. July.

The Stars and Stripes a Boston Idea. George J. Varney. N. E. M. July.

Ocean Trust and National Policy. Calchas. Fortnightly Review. June.

Soul-Wandering as it Concerns Animals. The Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco. Liv. Age. July 5.

Mr. Kidd on Western Civilization. Prof. R. S. Conway, Litt. D. Contemporary Review. June.

American Wives and English Housekeeping. Mrs. John Lane. Liv. Age. July 12.

Necrology.

American and Canadian.

ADAMS, DR. CHARLES K., former president of the University of Wisconsin; born in Derby, Vt., January 4, 1835; died at California, July 26. His college course was at the University of Michigan. In 1864 he was made instructor in Latin and history, and in 1885 became president of Cornell University. It was under his management that Cornell was brought to the front among the great colleges of today. In January, 1893, he accepted the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, resigning on account of his health, after some years of faithful service. His writings were well known, among them being "Democracy and Monarchy in France," and "Manual of Historical Literature." He received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Chicago and from Harvard.

BALDWIN, REV. DR. STEPHEN L., for twenty years secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 28. He was born in Somerville, N.J., in 1835, and became a missionary when a young man, remaining twenty-five years in China. He translated a large part of the Bible into Chinese, and is said to have printed the first Bible in that tongue. He was much in the confidence of the Chinese officials and executed many diplomatic missions for this country.

GRISSOM, DR. EUGENE, a physician, and for twenty-one years superintendent of the North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh. Here he gained a wide reputation as an alienist and lecturer, his lecture on "The Borderland of Insanity" attracting a great deal of attention. He was the author of "True and False Experts," a work devoted to showing the alleged inaccuracies of the expert testimony in insanity cases. At one time he was vice-president of the American Medical Society. He was seventy-one years of age.

JOHNSON, DR. WYATT, a prominent physician of Montreal, died in that city June 19. He was educated at Bishops College, Lenoxville, and graduated as M. D. from McGill University in 1855. He became resident medical officer at the Montreal General Hospital, and was also appointed demonstrator in pathology in McGill University. In 1894 he became lecturer in bacteriology, and a year later lectured in medico-legal pathology, as well. In 1897 he was appointed assistant professor of public health, and was recently appointed professor of hygiene. He was also pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital, bacteriologist to the Provincial Board of Health and medico-legal expert for the morgue. He was one of the leading medical authorities, on certain subjects, in the Dominion.

LOCKWOOD, COL. WILLIAM H., born at Stanwich, Conn., April 19, 1846; died at Peekskill, N. Y., July 23. When quite young he went to South Carolina, where he has been prominent as a citizen, banker and politician. He received his title in the Governor's staff, and for two years he has represented the Legislature in his State.

MACKAY, JOHN W., the last of the four bonanza kings, died at London, July 20. His career was most remarkable; having been a poor boy he rose to the position of a very wealthy man, largely through mining interests, and in 1872 he was among the discoverers of the Bonanza mines in Nevada, under what is now Virginia City. This discovery changed the face of the silver markets of the world. From one mine $150,000,000 were taken in silver. In 1878, with two of his associates in the mines, Mr. Flood and Mr. Fair, he established the Bank of Nevada, with headquarters at San Francisco. In 1883 he accepted the presidency of the Postal Telegraph Company, the rival of the Western Union. In 1884, with James Gordon Bennett, he laid new and independent trans-Atlantic cables from the United States to England and France. This was in opposition to the "pool" organized by Jay Gould. He contributed largely to charities and to the Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a member. In 1895 he sent to Nancy, France, a large sum of money for the purpose of erecting a statue of Joan of Arc in the square where she offered prayers to her patron saint. He has spent much of his time in France and England. He was born in Dublin in 1831.

MORGAN, GENERAL THOMAS J., born at Franklin, Ind., in 1839; died at Ossining, N. Y., July 13. Before the close of his senior year at Franklin College, he left to enlist for three months as a private in the Seventh Indiana Infantry. A year later he entered the service as a lieutenant in the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, commanded by Colonel Benjamin Harrison. After this he organized three regiments of colored infantry, and commanded the first colored brigade of the Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war he resigned his commission and at the end of three years was graduated from the Rochester Theological Seminary, and for the three following years served

as corresponding secretary to the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education, and for seven years he was professor of homiletics and church history in the Baptist Union Seminary at Chicago. For nearly four years during the last Harrison administration he served as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which capacity he devoted much energy to the extension of the public school system to the Indian schools. He also placed the schools under the Civil Service rules. In 1893 he accepted the position of corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and held it continuously for nine years. From 1871 to 1889 he was engaged in teaching.

RUNKLE, DR. JOHN D., ex-president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and professor emeritis of mathematics of that institution, died at South West Harbor, Me., July 8. He was born in Root, N. Y., October 11, 1823, and began his higher education at the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass., graduating from that institution in 1851 with the bachelor's and the master's degree. He immediately received the appointment to the staff of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* which he retained until 1884. To his aid is largely due the building up of the *Mathematical Monthly*. When the Institute of Technology was first projected, in 1860, he was active in maturing plans for it and in interesting the public in the enterprise. From the time the institute opened until his retirement, during the present year, except during the period that he was president, he has been at the head of its mathematical department. He served in the capacity of president for eight years and two years as acting president. Owing to a financial panic in the business world during that time there was much to discourage him in his efforts to enlarge the work of the institution, but he was undaunted, and he extended the laboratory system to include mining engineering and metallurgy, mechanical engineering and, finally, the mechanics arts. He was always closely in touch with the students, and for a number of years was the senior member of the corporation and of the faculty.

SAGE, REV. DR. A. JUDSON, known as the "Bishop at Large" of the Baptist Church, died at Mt. Auburn, a suburb of Cincinnati, O., July 7, in his sixty-seventh year. He was located at Shelburn Falls, Mass., in Philadelphia and Hartford. After leaving the latter place he filled the chair of Latin in Rochester University and of homiletics in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago. As a writer he became distinguished, and his articles and editorials in the *Independent*, *Examiner* and other papers were eagerly read. During the last years of his life he was connected in a responsible way with the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati.

TAYLOR, FRANK M., editor of the Long Branch *Daily and Weekly Record*, died at Long Branch, N. J., July 23, the city in which he was born in 1864. He was always identified with newspaper work.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H., manager of the Union News Co., died at Orange, N. J., July 17. He was the organizer as well as the manager of this company which controlled the news business of all the railroad lines through the country. Before the introduction of fast trains on the railroads he induced the companies to run special newspaper trains for the purpose of carrying the news to distant points early in the morning. He was sixty-two years old.

Foreign.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Rome, July 22. The last thing which he gave his attention to was the question of Archbishop Corrigan's successor. He was particularly interested in Americans, as by reason of his office he was charged with the conduct of all the intercourse between the Roman Catholic clergy and the Holy See, and as far as American affairs are concerned acted as vice-regent of the Pontiff. His career was a most remarkable one, undergoing, as he did, imprisonment and hardship in defence of what he believed to be the interests of the church. He was a member of one of the most illustrious houses of the old Polish aristocracy, and was the last but two of the cardinals created by Pope Pius IX.

CROKE, THE MOST REVEREND THOMAS W., Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland, and administrator of Emly; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1823; died in July. He finished his education at Paris and Rome. At the latter place he won high honors and was publicly complimented by Pope Pius IX. In 1870 he was chosen as bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, where he worked arduously for five years, accomplishing everything his superiors wished to have done, after which he was returned to Ireland and made archbishop. He was deeply interested in the tenantry of his native country and did everything in his power in the interest of the Land League and entered into the campaign with Parnell and Davitt. He was most bitterly opposed to the no-rent policy and denounced it with rare but characteristic courage. When the no-rent manifesto was issued he felt that he had been cut off from the Irish national movement, but his heart was so deeply touched by the sufferings of his people that he was soon their champion again.

FLETCHER, LIEUT. COL. JOHN, C. M. G., born at Greenock, Scotland, in 1815; died at Montreal, July 5. He came to Montreal in his youth and from that time

has been active in the social, military and religious life of the city. In 1837-8 he was in the Montreal Light Infantry and was captain of a volunteer fire company in 1849. The next year he was adjutant of his battalion and brevet captain. About this time he was active in forming the Montreal Caledonian Society of which he was the first president and in which he was always deeply interested, his last speech having been made for them. When the volunteer movement broke out he was made commander of one of the companies raised from among members of the volunteer fire companies. In 1856 he was promoted to major, and was appointed drill instructor to the rural companies. In 1858 Montreal gave its quota to the formation of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, as Canada's gift to the Empire. Major Fletcher was gazetted to a lieutenancy then being made a soldier to the Queen, whom he often saw. After his return he was with the recruiting station at Toronto, and assisted in the formation of the 5th Royals. In 1862 he was appointed brigade major of No. 6 Military District of Lower Canada. It was in this capacity that he was of great service to Canada, forming thirty-one militia companies. In March, 1874 he was appointed D. A. G., No. 5 Military District, with headquarters in Montreal, and the duties of this office he discharged until 1881, when he was placed on the retired list. After a few years he was appointed accountant of the paymaster and superintendent of stores for Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6 and was afterwards made acting superintendent of stores and district paymaster's accountant for Nos. 5 and 6 districts, from which he was retired in 1893. At the time of his death he was president of the Montreal Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association.

HECTOR, ANNIE ALEXANDER, "MRS. ALEXANDER," novelist, died in London, July 10. She was born in Dublin in 1825, and received her education in that city and in France. Among her novels are "The Wooing O't," "Her Dearest Foe" and "Which Shall It Be?"

HOFFMANN, HEINRICH KARL JOHANN, noted composer of Germany; born in Berlin, January 13, 1842; died in that city, July 19. Among his compositions were six operas, one of the most successful being "Donna Diana." Besides the opera he was active in nearly every field of musical writing, many oratorios and choral works testifying to his genius. His career was to have been that of a pianist but he became so successful as a composer that he abandoned that for composition. He became first known in this field through the "Hungarian Suite" and Frithjof Symphony." His most important works for the piano are a series of duets.

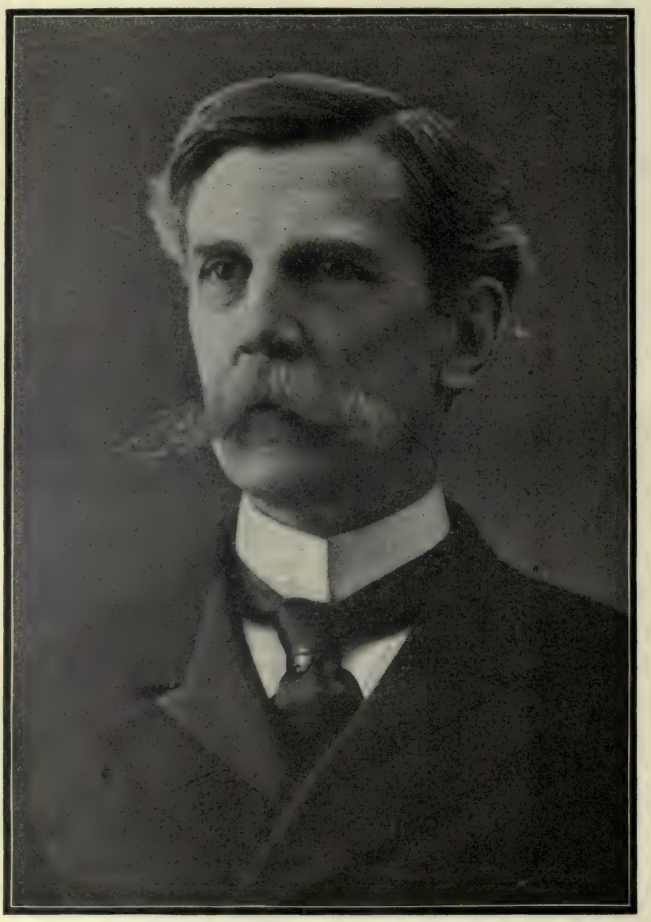
JOHNSTON, WILLIAM, M. P., for South Belfast, leader of the Orangemen, died July 17. He had been a member of Parliament since 1885, and was the leader of the conservative forces of Ireland. He was grand master of the Grand Black Chapter of Ireland and a deputy grand master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland.

MARQUIS SAIGO TSUGUMICHI, Japanese statesman and soldier, died at Yokohama, July 18. In youth he devoted himself to the study of literature and military science, and in his later years, during the War of the Restoration, fought in battles in almost every part of the empire. After the struggle he was appointed a general in the Imperial army, ennobled and made commander of the Tokio garrison. In the expedition against Formosa, in 1874, he was appointed commander-in-chief, and brought the inhabitants of the island under subjection by his aggressive action. At the centennial, in 1876, he was vice-commissioner for the Japanese section. He was afterwards appointed minister of war and commander of the Imperial Guard, the flower of the Japanese army, 3,000 strong. To accept this nomination he surrendered the office of minister of education.

PROCOPIUS OECONIMIDES, Archbishop, Ex-Metropolitan of Athens, died in that city the middle of July. He was forced to resign his position in 1901 on account of the university riots occasioned by the proposal to translate the gospels into modern Greek.

VIBERT, JEHAN GEORGES, famous French painter; born in Paris, September 30, 1840; died in that city July 27. He won his reputation as a genre painter, but he was also a writer of some distinction. Among his pictures are "Entry of Bull Fighters," "The Despair of Polichinelle," "The Arrival," "Committee on Moral Books," and "Theological Discussion." He was one of the founders of the French Water Color Society. Many of his paintings are in the United States. Among his writings are a number of short plays and monologues, and he also wrote "La Science de la Peinture."

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA, organizer of the Vedanta cult in America, has died at Belur Monastery, near Calcutta, India. He attended the congress of religions at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, after which he delivered lectures in New York which resulted in the formation of the Vedanta Society, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1898. Dr. Herschell C. Parker of Columbia University, is president. Swami Vivekananda paid one visit to this country in 1900 returning during the summer to the monastery of his order at Belur. He had a very large following in this country, his attractive personality and charm of manner being recognized on every hand.



Notman Co., Boston.

JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,

OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CURRENT HISTORY

AND

MODERN CULTURE

VOL. 12. RECORD OF AUGUST NO. 8.

A FEW OF THE WORLD'S LEADERS.

JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

To succeed Justice Gray (p. 626) of the United States Supreme Court, President Roosevelt has made choice of Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Mr. Holmes is the son of the famous author and physician, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and was born in Boston, March 8, 1841. He comes of the best English and Dutch strains of blood among the early settlers of this country. He is a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1861. He entered the volunteer military service of the United States in April of that year as lieutenant in an infantry batallion; was wounded in the battle of Ball's Bluff; was commissioned captain in 1865; at Antietam was wounded in the neck, and at Fredericksburg in the foot. He was mustered out in 1864, and after two years of study in the Harvard Law School was admitted to the bar. He was editor of the *American Law Review* 1870–73; edited Kent's Commentaries; gave lectures on Common Law, and was a professor in the Harvard Law School, till he was appointed a justice of the State Supreme Court.

The New York *Tribune* sees in the character and associations of the nominee ground for assurance that he is "not likely to resume the position taken by the majority of the Court" in any future litigation involving the relations of the United States to dependent territories. Whether one agrees with the Insular decisions or not, "it is proper," says the *Tribune*, "to recognize that the crucial question of colonial powers has once been adjudicated, and that policies have, accordingly, been entered upon which could not be changed without great confusion and misfortune." Of Justice Holmes's views of the obligations, privileges and rights of corporations the *Tribune* says that he is inclined to be a strict constructionist; and that he is disposed "to give the largest freedom to labor interests consistent with law and order;" and that "as labor and trust questions are becoming more and more matters of judicial concern, his views on these topics are likely to be of great importance. It is a good thing to have on the Supreme Bench a justice who is distinctively known as the friend of labor."

The appointment of Judge Holmes has been received with approval throughout the country and with especial satisfaction in New England. The position to which he will succeed is no easy place for one with even his ability and experience to fill, for Justice Gray is believed by competent judges to be "the greatest judge in the language"; but the friends of Mr. Holmes confidently expect him to adorn the position and to exhibit qualities creditable to the land of which he is

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so conspicuous a representative. He will not take his place on the Bench until, in accordance with the unwritten practice in case of appointments to the Supreme Court, after his confirmation by the Senate.

SENOR DE OJEDA.

Señor Don Emilio De Ojeda is the successor of the Duke De Arcos as Minister of Spain to the United States. The Duke De Arcos has become Minister to Morocco. Señor De Ojeda is an interesting personality and has, at the outset, made a favorable impression on the American people by his utterances in published interviews. He is said to "hold no grudge" because of the Spanish-American war, and really has the kindliest feelings toward the United States. He says: "I have often put it to myself that, counting all the losses of the war and the costs entailed by it, all the loss of life, loss of prestige, the burden of debt and the dreadful humiliation, counting it all up, the war was still a benefit, because it loosed us from the burden of our colonies." He has a lively faith in the future of Spain, believing that a new era of prosperity is really opening. "The possibility of this era of prosperity," he says, "came with the abandonment of a colonial system. The colonies may have been a source of pride. They were, at all events, a constant perplexity and care, a source of corruption, and a great financial burden. The Philippine islands, it is true, yielded a little revenue — not much, but something on the right side — but none of this profited us as a nation. And that, of course, was in time quite past. During recent unsettled years they were a heavy expense. Cuba lately had been costing us $25,000,000 a year. We were long ago ready to release Cuba — though," adds His Excellency, smiling, "we should perhaps have preferred doing it spontaneously and in a more leisurely and becoming manner."

Señor De Ojeda earnestly invites Americans to visit his country and assures them of a cordial welcome. He finds that there is "almost total ignorance in the populace of the United States as to what Spain is; and there is even greater ignorance, if possible, in Spain in regard to the United States. As a beginning, therefore," he continues, "I favor increased intercourse between the two nations. When the people of Spain and the United States get to understand each other better the commercial opportunities will follow." As to the particulars in which Spain is showing a quickened and promising life, Señor De Ojeda says: "On every hand are to be seen evidences of the spirit of progress. New steamship lines are being organized and old ones are expanding. Mining properities are being developed. Industry and commerce are quickening. Spain is really a very rich country. The most valuable ores crowd each other in our mountains. The agricultural possibilities are very large. Heretofore farming has been carried on indifferently, in archaic ways, and our present agricultural products are nothing to what they might and some day will be. Americans would be surprised to know how much and what a quality of steel is already being made in Spain. Such a province as that of Bilboa, for instance, where the finest Krupp steel is made, would be a revelation to your manufacturers, who do not dream of what we are doing. We do need and desire, however, foreign capital and foreign enterprise — particularly American. We could do without the capital, for we have ourselves great wealth. The banks of Madrid are vast deposits. It is true, though, that the disposition is to hoard. Our capital is idle. Our people are not moved to invest. I am afraid we lack what is your distinctive possession — enterprise. If some of your industrial captains should be moved to undertake campaigns in my country they would find only friends there and would be sure of success."

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Born and grown to manhood in the atmosphere of Nonconformity and Radicalism, the present very famous Colonial Secretary of England became a Unitarian in creed, a Radical in politics, and "an industrialist in calling." His first achievement as a man was the making of a fortune as a screw manufacturer of Birmingham. He entered politics by becoming first an alderman and then Mayor of that city.

The energetic republican Mayor so "rehabilitated" Birmingham that it seemed to many people he should be in the House of Commons. He went to Westminster as a Radical, and until 1886 worked in harmony with Mr. Gladstone. They split on the Irish question, Mr. Chamberlain leaving the Cabinet in loyalty to what he considered essential to "the integrity of the empire and the supremacy of the crown." Then he became leader of an independent party — the Liberal Unionists — and at length, under the primacy of Lord Salisbury, took the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies — "the pre-eminently Imperial portfolio."

With the conclusion of the Boer war and the resignation of Lord Salisbury as Premier, nothing has seemed plainer to many people than that the Prime Minister demanded alike by the present situation and the coming needs is the screw-maker and Mayor of Birmingham, applying to the world-wide problems of Empire the same general principles of adaptability, energy and enterprise which have proved so successful thus far. A strong opening paper in the *Fortnightly Review* for August begins as follows: "Had Lord Salisbury been succeeded by Mr. Chamberlain it would have been as truly as it is commonly said that his resignation of the Premiership had marked as definitely as any event in political annals the point of transition between two eras. . . With the transfer of the Premiership to Mr. Balfour it cannot be truly said" that England has passed from one era to another. "One era is indeed closed. The opening of another is deferred."

THE EARL OF DUDLEY.

The Earl of Dudley succeeds Earl Cadogan as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He is only in the thirty-sixth year of his age, having been born in 1867. He succeeded to the Earldom in 1885. Among the various offices held by him is a County Councillorship for London and the Lord High Stewardship of Kidderminster. He was elected Mayor of Dudley in 1896, and appointed Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade in July, 1895–6. During the South African War he served as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General with the Imperial Yeomanry. Our portrait of him is copied from a cut in the London *Graphic.*

CLARA BARTON.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Association, arrived in New York on August 6, having returned from the conference of the International Red Cross Association at St. Petersburg. She reported that the delegates of some fifty nations met by invitation of the Russian Association and under the sanction of the Russian government. They were generously received

by the Czar and Czarina, and other royal personages at their respective palaces. Referring to a story which had found circulation that when presented to to the Czar she bent to kiss his hand, Miss Barton says (as reported): "If I must refer to that silly, sickening story of hand kissing, let me say that I have, in the last thirty years, visited and at times resided in most of the countries of Europe, and have had opportunity of becoming conversant with the customs of most of the prominent countries of the world. In none of these have I ever found the custom of a lady kissing a gentleman upon presentation, or any other way, and do not believe it exists in any civilized country in the world. . . . How the nonsensical report regarding myself upon introduction to the Czar or Emperor came into circulation or existence I have not the slightest knowledge."

LORD HOPETOUN.

The Earl of Hopetoun who has recently retired from the Governor-Generalship of the Commonwealth of Australia, reached Montreal on August 16 on his way to England. He became Governor-General in July, 1900 (Vol. X., p. 676), on approval by Queen Victoria. The exact circumstances of the termination of his service in Australia have been a matter of considerable discussion. In the course of his letter bidding farewell to the people of Australia, Lord Hopetoun says: "My constant desire was to place my office on a pedestal, not for my own sake, but because I believed it the best way to make the office really useful to the Empire and acceptable to the Australians. I now know that I fell into an error not uncommon in new communities. I set to work to overbuild myself without being sure of the foundations, and if one day I found myself sitting on the ground surrounded by the ruins of my own ideal I have only myself to blame. Possibly my successor may find amongst the *debris* fragments which will be of some use in building his own structure."

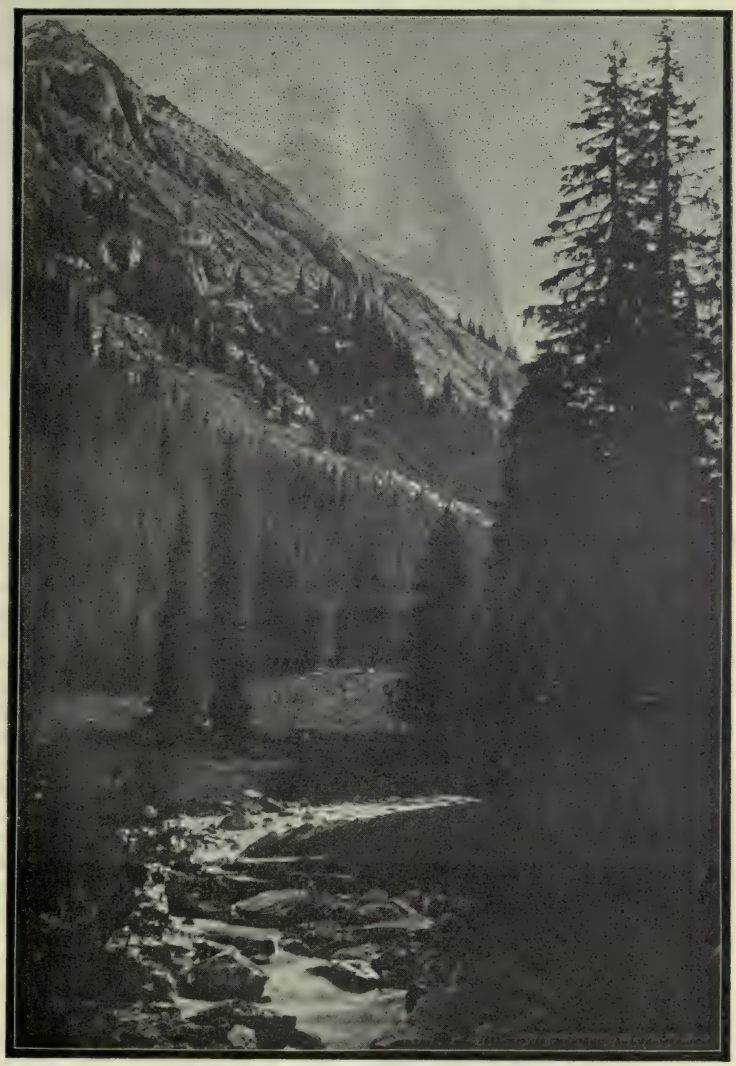
RABBI LEVINTHAL.

Perhaps the most prominent of the Orthodox Jews in the United States is now Bernard L. Levinthal. After service for eleven years as Chief Rabbi in Philadelphia he has been appointed to succeed the late Chief Rabbi of New York, Jacob Joseph. Rabbi Levinthal came from Kovno, Russia. It was he who started the Kosher Beef Association to inspect the meat eaten by Orthodox Jews and see that the animals were killed according to the Mosaic law. He is Vice-President of the Federated Zionist Societies of the the United States. He was also recently elected Vice-President of the American Jewish Orthodox Society of Rabbis of the United States.

LORD DUNDONALD.

The Earl of Dundonald, the new Chief of the Canadian militia, was born in 1849 the twelfth in the Earldom. The tenth in the succession, Lord Cochrane, destroyed the fleet of Napoleon Bonaparte in the Basque Roads in 1809. The present Earl has been in the military service of England more than thirty years. He was a member of the Nile Expedition of 1884–1885 under General Lord Wolseley, which was sent to the Sudan for the

avowed purpose of rescuing General Gordon annd relieving Khartum. He commanded the transport service of the Desert column under Sir Herbert Stewart, and bore the dispatches from Gubat, announcing the fall of Khartum. His most conspicuous service has been rendered during the Boer war in South Africa. After weeks of gallant fighting, on February 28, 1900, he led the first English force that entered Ladysmith after the raising of the siege.



THE WETTERHORN, SWITZERLAND.

Several additions to the lengthening list of fatalities among Alpine climbers have been recently reported. Two Englishmen and two Zermatt guides were, on August 16, overwhelmed by an avalanche while ascending the Wetterhorn. One of the tourists and a guide were killed. The other members of the party were seriously injured. Fatalities have also occurred during the summer near Martigny, at Mt. Blanc, and elsewhere among the mountains of Switzerland and of Austria.

VIEW OF HELSINGFORS, THE CAPITAL OF FINLAND.

THE PASSING OF FINLAND.

BY GEORGE MUSGRAVE.

When the frontier is crossed from Russia to Finland conditions change abruptly. The opposite workings of the laws of simple political economy achieve their results side by side. The sordid poverty of the slaves of despotism is suddenly left behind, and at the first Finnish village the stranger finds that he has returned to the modern civilization of a free and enlightened community.

The prosperity of Finland is built on the results of a constant combat with iron-bound natural conditions in which productive victory has been achieved by moral not material cause. Intelligence, sobriety, energy and thrift are its key, notes, and the country has been erected by the *penni* that the people have earned and have not squandered. For six hundred years its destinies were cast with the progressive ideals of Sweden, as a semi-independent Grand Duchy, before the peace of Fredrikshamn transferred this autonomous control to Russia.

When Admiral Cronstedt surrendered the island fortress of Sveaborg, the Gibraltar of the Baltic and key to Finland, in 1809, the articles of peace were drawn up by Alexander I. and agreed to by Sweden and Finland, stipulating that the Finnish constitution should be sustained intact, Russia retaining military rights in the various strongholds and ice free ports necessary for her supremacy on the Baltic.

For nearly a century, under Russian suzerainty, the Finns have enjoyed a freedom equal to that of a British colony. Despotism has protected advanced constitutionalism. Exempt from crushing military burdens, with very light taxation of its population of 2,380,000 souls, the little state has made amazing progress. It has constructed 1,200 miles of railroad and created a vast network of internal communication by connecting the larger of its thousand lakes by numerous canals or widened rivers. Large

sums have been expended for popular education and public buildings. Carefully adjusted tariffs and bounties have fostered manufactures, the annual exports exceeding $15,000,000. The imports, mainly food stuffs which the climate prescribes for home production, slightly exceed that sum, but a flourishing carrying trade is in the hands of the Finnish mercantile marine of 2,400 vessels. Immense landholders, notably the Russian *barins* in Viborg province, have been bought out, and the vast estates there let out in small holdings to the landless peasants. Opened up, drained, and cleared, the unearned increment has been devoted to internal improvements, and, harvest failures notwithstanding, the national debt has been reduced by over one third; and in recent years an annual surplus has been always carried forward to swell the ensuing year's revenue.

Education is in a most advanced state. Finland and Russia present the two extremes of continental Europe in this respect. There are over one thousand public schools, the smaller inland communities all being embraecd by the system. The private schools and State-aided Lyceums are numerous and excellent and there are first-class technical schools. In the universities women enjoy full privileges with men, the roll of nearly 2,000 undergraduates speaking eloquently of the desire for higher education that dominates all classes of the community. With the small population, these figures give the highest ratio attending college in the world.

The purity of Finnish politics is proverbial, and the civil service has been the country's proudest boast. The administration is, constitutionally, in the hands of the Diet, consisting of hereditary nobles, and the elective representatives of the clergy, burgesses, and peasants. Finland has two political parties — the "Svekomans" (the Swedish element who can claim seven centuries of residence) and the "Finnomens" (the national or Finnish party). For centuries the native or Suomi language had been dying out, and until the last decade Finnish

was only the tongue of the peasants. The Finns felt that the language which had produced the "Kalevala," fifth of the world's national epics, should not be entirely superseded by Swedish. For a time party strife waged bitterly, until in 1881 an act passed the Diet by which Finnish was made of equal official value to Swedish and was revived in the schools. For general policy, strenuous nationalism has since leveled party differences and politics have been most harmonious.

But reaction in Russia had long looked at the tranquil little nation for some opportunity to curtail its liberty. The tardy sequel to the language differences, long since settled, was the curt intimation from St. Petersburg that the independent spirit, not unnaturally shewn by the nationalists in their triumph over the Svekomans, constituted a source of Imperial danger. Reactionists of the Pobednostseff School had found the cloak for their desire to attack the religious liberty of

the Lutheran country which they had long looked upon as a menace to the Russian Church. And despite his solemn coronation oath to uphold the Finnish constitution, subscribed to and kept by his predecessors, Nicholas II. proved amenable to the desires which even the vigorous Alexander III. had refused to countenance. Like a bolt from the blue, the manifesto of 1899 was launched at the heads of a people whose loyalty to the light control of the foster country had never been questioned.

Governor-General Bobrikoff at once instituted the policy which is rapidly reducing a Canada in thought and freedom to an integral portion of the Muscovite Empire. The Diet of 1900 was warned in the speech from the throne that no comment upon imperial affairs would be tolerated. The Estates passed important internal measures, ameliorating the conditions of landless peasants. Female franchise was adopted for all communal affairs, new schools were instituted, and the drink traffic was regulated. It would, perhaps, have been politic for the members to have restrained their feelings during the session. At the close, however, M. Felix Heikel, Speaker of the Standerhuset, remarked that the people of Finland hoped that "His Majesty, who in his Peace Manifesto in so exalted a manner had outlined the difference of Right and Might, would graciously . . heed the rights of administration guaranteed by the established Political System." A committee of both Houses had also drawn up a report calling the Czar's attention to the gross irregularities of the new regime and the tactless measures enforced by the Governor-General.

The imperial answer came in severe rebuke and dismissal of M. Heikel and the Diet has been suspended indefinitely. The petty annoyances instituted by General Bobrikoff are legion. Meetings are prohibited, simple social gatherings having to be held under the eye of the police. Every day newspapers are fined, suspended, or suppressed for the most ridiculous reasons, and passports are now as necessary to all as in Russia. Early in 1900 the new building erected in Helsingfors for the public records was raided by Russian officials who forcibly removed the priceless Finnish archives, including the Magna Charta of the country's liberty, to St. Petersburg, though many documents had been given by private people and were of interest only to Finland.

The restraint of the Finns has been very marked under great provocation. But the day of February 18th, 1901, was proclaimed a day of mourning. At night every town was clothed in darkness and some Russians who insisted on lighting up their house had a window smashed in Helsingfors. There was no other disorder but Colonel Gordie, Finnish Chief of Police, was summarily dismissed by the Governor General and Colonel Carlstedt, of the Imperial Service was appointed to the position hitherto filled by Finnish officers selected by the Senate. Colonel Von Minckwitz, the Civil Governor resigned in protest, and General Kaigarodoff, a Russian officer, ignorant of Finnish, was at once installed in his office at Helsingfors. General Bobrikoff also threatened to introduce Cossacks to keep order, the hooting of a few young men being magnified into a sympton of disaffection which must be crushed by iron rules over the entire country.

Under new police laws, expulsion without trial was made possible, and the penal code awaiting sanction by the Imperial Council, authorizes the introduction of the Russian police system, with right of search without warrant, and exile without trial. The manufacture of political crime is already in full operation, and Russian police are posted in every town and village.

The discriminating tariff is to be abolished and Finland's prosperity retarded by the extension of the Russian scale of imposts in the Grand Duchy which has no raw material to protect and where cheap machinery has proved the keynote to industrial progress. The Chief of Customs, M. Winter, has been summarily dismissed and the customs service will be at once incorporated into the Russian System. By a recent manifesto, in rapid transition, Russian, now

almost unknown in Finland, is to become the official language. This year the Senate is to make its reports in Russian, which is henceforth compulsory in the schools. Dating forward to 1903 Russian will also be used in all departments of State. Since it will be impossible for old and tried Finnish officials to acquire so difficult a tongue within the required period, Russians are being introduced into all positions of importance. Mr. Holmberg, permanent secretary to the Civil Governor, Baron Aminoff, Chief Constable of Abo, and Baron von Bonsdorf, Director of Public Education, have been summarily dismissed by General Bobrikoff, who had asked for their resignation because of their ignorance of Russian and had been referred to the Finnish administration which had appointed them. A recent edict has been issued amending the clause in the constitution by which only naturalized Finnish citizens could hold office, and scores of officials are being dismissed. It is even more recently, however, that affairs have taken a really dangerous turn. The proposal to abolish the national army of Finland and to extend indiscriminate conscription for the Russian army was rejected by the Imperial Council in August last, through the vigorous opposition of M. De Witte, who pointed out the danger of drafting an element of unwilling Finns into the Muscovite battalions. Though the Diet had offered to increase the Finnish army to any desired strength on its national basis, an edict was published a few weeks later disbanding the reserves and the regular infantry, and outlining a future system of conscription by which regiments would be raised for general service in any portion of the Empire, but filled preferably by Finnish subjects. A prescriptive proviso, however, makes thorough knowledge of Russian imperative for all officers and non-commissioned officers. Russians are eligible also for all commissioned grades and all high commands are being given to them. The Diet had refused to consider any such measures. The new act the Czar therefore sent to the Finnish Senate, an advisory body of twenty members with no legislative power, and ordered its immediate promulgation under pain of dismissal. Four senators refused this assent; the remainder affixed their signatures after sending in a strongly worded petition to the Czar asking him to extend to the people some expression of his good will to allay misconception. This petition was ignored and the obnoxious act was published in the Gazette as law. But that ignorance should be no excuse, no enactment is valid in Finland until it has been promulgated from all Lutheran pulpits. When the official copies were distributed among the pastors, a few only, believing in a policy of non-resistance, read out the measure, their congregations streaming from the building in angry protest. Several ministers applied to the Senate for exemption on concientious grounds while forty returned their copies to the Governor-General, refusing to recognise the legality of any measures that had not been approved by the Diet.

The Consistory Court was at once ordered to enforce compliance, and on the advice of the bishops a few pastors finally obeyed. But nineteen prominent clergymen still refuse to impart the semblance of legality to a measure that is illegal and entirely opposed to the Constitution. After many attempts the governor has been unable to stretch a single point of Finnish law to apply to these cases, and he has now applied for new administrative measures to create a special tribunal. The wheels of Russian officialdom move very slowly. It took many years to punish the country for its dissensions over the language question — a political quarrel which would seem tame indeed if compared to our own party strife. Their conviction, however, will lead to most unfortunate results, for the entire nation, Svekoman and Finnoman, is behind the patriotic pastors.

In May, Finland became a military district of Russia. Regiments were then drafted to all parts of the Grand Duchy, the Muscovites taking over the barracks and the equipment of the Finnish army, though they are State property. In March the first conscripts were called

out. So greatly do the Finns fear service with the Russian army that four-fifths of the levies fled into the interior, and though the country was scoured, most were able to make their way through the snow-bound wilds into Scandinavia, though some perished from exposure.

A sorry handful of unhappy conscripts were marched into Helsingfors. A crowd gathered, and though a regiment of Cossacks was quickly called out, the students, joined by sailors and fishermen, made a determined attempt to release the levies. The Cossacks were reinforced by troops, and a fierce fight was waged, scores being dangerously wounded and a few killed. For a week Finland was on the verge of revolution. The brutality of the Cossacks stirred even the most conservative citizens to frenzy. The Governor-General, who had persistently goaded the people to desperation, apparently anxious for acts of lawlessness which would strengthen his position, found that he had overreached himself. The capital was in a state of seige and troops were hurried down from all districts. The Czar, however, became alarmed and advised moderation. M. De Witte, who had seconded the late Count Mouvraiff in opposing the Bobrikoff policy, even went so far as to advise the Governor-General's recall, and when the State Council was summoned many of his colleagues supported him in voting against the no-quarter policy urged by the Procurator of the Synod and his fellow-reactionists.

The leading pastors of the capital also sent an urgent appeal to St. Petersburg on behalf of the people, promising that the rioting should cease if the Cossacks were called off and the troops confined to barracks. To the credit of Russia be it said that General Bobrikoff was ordered to cease raiding the districts and driving the people from the streets. The pastors moved among the excited citizens, and after the Cossacks withdrew not a riotous act was reported. Warnings have been issued threatening dire penalties against any persons assisting youths eligible for military service to leave the country. Drafts of secret police have been sent to Finland to watch the next levy.

A few weeks ago Count Armfeldt who, as Secretary of State and an Imperial State Councillor, was the only Finn who could reach the Czar's private ear, was asked to tender his resignation. This is a preliminary step to the final act of Russification — the abolition of the fundamental code of Finnish laws. The loss of their independent courts is a blow the people are universally dreading.

Helsingfors is one of the most modern cities in the world. Telephones are in every house; electric cars run along the clean, wide streets. Here are gathered more intellectual societies than in any other city of its size. There are no slums and no abject poverty, and, typical of the country, lavish luxury is unknown. Today the city is in despair. The people have looked in vain for some manifestation of foreign sympathy. Europe has loudly denounced British action in South Africa, where the Boers are sure at least of some voice in shaping their affairs. But the Anglophobe nations have not a word to say against the total suppression of a highly civilized community in their very midst. Finnish endurance has been strained to the breaking point. Today the country is only saved from revolution by the counsels of the clergy and other moderate leaders.

During the summer bi-weekly steamers leave at midnight, as the never-setting sun lingers on the horizon in brief punctuation between night and day. Never was a sadder sight or a more glorious background. The decks are closely packed with emigrants who are going chiefly to British colonies to escape oppression. In two years the figures have leaped from tens to thousands. The country is being drained of its best blood, and muscle. As the steamers draw out the beautiful words of the national hymn ring out — like a wail of despair from the weeping women on the quays, as a cry of impotent defiance from the stalwart fellows on board: —

"And were we called to dwell in light, 'midst golden clouds of morn,
Where thousand stars are glittering bright,
Where tears ne'er flow, nor sorrows blight,
Still for this land so poor, so stern, our longing souls would yearn."

THE MIDNIGHT SUN FROM THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

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International Affairs.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

The Hague Tribunal. — *The Pious Claim.* — Preliminary arrangements were reported, August 22, as complete for submission to arbitration at The Hague, near the end of August, of the long dispute between the United States and Mexico concerning the Pious Fund Claims (Vol. XI., p. 737). The amount involved is now stated at $1,800,000, which has long been in dispute between the Roman Catholic Church in California and the Government of Mexico relative to the interest in certain church lands. The United States has named as its arbitrators Sir Edward Fry, formerly chief justice of the court of appeals in England; and F. De Martens of Russia, a notable authority on International Law. Mexico has chosen for arbitrators Pagano Guinasa Chile, a judge of Italy's Court of Cassation; and Savowin Lohnman, one of the judges in Holland's highest court. These four men will appoint an umpire to act in case of a tie. The tribunal for arbitration is to meet at The Hague, September 1. The case for the United States will be presented by Judge William L. Penfield, Solicitor of the State department, acting as counsel; Jackson H. Ralston, as agent; Walter S. Penfield and Henry V. Armes as assistant counsel.

This case, though of minor importance, has unprecedented interest as the first case in the world's long history in which, for avoidance of conflict, resort has been had to the service of an elaborate and permanent international organization.

Prejudiced Views of the Monroe Doctrine. — A recent article in the London *Times*— commenting on President Roosevelt's re-assertion of the Monroe Doctrine in connection with his intimation that work would soon begin on the Isthmian canal — declares that the outlook thus opened includes the necessity of great increase in the United States naval power. The article declares that Great Britain sees nothing objectionable in

this country's protest against acquisition by a European power of new territorial rights in North or South America. This American protest is to be regarded not as a special application of a principle of international law, but as announcing the decision on a question merely of policy, on which class of questions any government has an indisputable right to appoint its own line of procedure.

The article intimates quite indirectly yet very suggestively that the United States may see necessity for considerable increase of its naval strength in order to carry its Monroe policy into full and permanent effect. From this general and reasonable suggestion it proceeds to a quite distinct and decisive European application. It sees no reason for amazement in some recent indications of an American suspicion of Germany's attitude toward Southern Brazil and Argentina. It declares that the United States welcomes German immigrants as material for excellent citizens; but that the case will take a different aspect whenever signs appear of a furtherance of German colonization on this continent with the view to a gradual extension in this hemisphere of Germany's political power. The article becomes notably specific when it intimates that although — soon after Senator Lodge's speech with its demand of "hands off" — Emperor William made public repudiation of any intention to acquire territory in America, he did not thereby quiet all apprehensions.

Whatever may be the bearing of such an utterance in the *Times* on the affairs of the American continent, it is impossible not to see its bearing on Germany primarily one of the sad results of that campaign of virulent abuse of England's motives and procedure in the Boer war — vilifying the nation as barbarous and cruelly oppressive of the weak — which has so largely occupied the columns of the German press. England's former confidence in Germany has now changed to dislike and distrust.

It is to be added that President Roosevelt's speech on the Monroe Doctrine is asserted by the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* to be interpreted more or less plainly by a number of the German papers as suggesting that all the European powers having colonies in America must be ousted from their possessions; the French must leave French Guiana, the Dutch must quit Curacoa, the British must quit Canada, Jamaica, etc. This absurd misinterpretation finds its fullest statement in the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, which is considered the chief organ of the German feeling and influence in Austria. That paper, with strange obliquity of vision, views the President's speech as directed chiefly against Great Britain, and predicts that that country "may find herself faced by the prospect of war over Canada with a mighty foe."

From the various representations above noted — whether silly falsehood or exaggeration — the inference seems to be that in Germany there would be warm welcome for the news of a war between Britain and this country; and that in England the news of a lack of close accord between this country and Germany would not be received with an inconsolable regret.

Greenland Possibly for Sale. — A discussion regarding the sale of Greenland is noticeable in the Danish press, chiefly because it was started by the *Politiken*, the organ of the ministry. The argument for the sale seems to be that while Denmark is likely to sell her West India islands, she might as well let Greenland go with them, especially as the new ministry finds the Government funds at a low ebb — the late Conservative ministry having emptied the treasury, so that taxes are now as high as they can go. The Danish Prime Minister in a recent speech characterized colonies as "a luxury of the great Powers." It is not known that the United States has any use or wish for Greenland; but it is noticed that some Canadian papers have recently been advising their Government not to allow Greenland to become a United States possession.

There is said to be an expectation in Denmark that the ministerial success

now predicted in the September elections will be followed by an offer to the United States of the West India Islands with Greenland for a round sum in cash. On a refusal by this country it is said that Canada, through Great Britain, may be approached. As both England and Denmark have now a place among "American" Powers, it is asserted that the Monroe Doctrine would not be violated by the sale. It is evident, however, that at present the whole subject is in the region of mere conjecture.

A Proposed Continental Link. — Russia's great Trans-Siberian Railway, one of the grandest enterprises of modern years, is expected to develop vast areas of her territory heretofore lying waste, and this expectation — though as yet awaiting confirmation by experience — is declared to be already showing some signs of fulfilment, as Russian settlers are establishing themselves at numerous points on the immense and fertile plains newly opened, which offer not only rich agricultural facilities, but also mineral wealth. This great enterprise thus opens to the United States new markets on the north Pacific coast for machinery and other industrial products.

It is now reported to be also an incentive to a new and heretofore unimagined enterprise in this country. A Trans-Alaskan railway, which five years ago would have been like a railway in dreamland, is announced as contemplated and as in its earlier stages of preparation. Starting at Cook's Inlet, where is the landing for steamers from Seattle, its course is planned to Port Clarence on Bering's Strait, 850 miles. Thence, by immense steel boats, passengers and freight will be ferried across the strait to connect with Russia's great Asiatic railway. Thus, five years hence, the passage from San Francisco to Paris can be accomplished, as the projectors say, within two weeks, and the Old World and the New will be as one. That such an enterprise should be seriously contemplated is indeed amazing.

Parcels Post Service. — The attempts of the British government to arrange with the United States government an international parcels post service having failed through inaction of several successive Congresses, the British Postal department has now provided an independent service from that country to this by arrangement with the express companies. Inasmuch as a similar return service to Great Britain is provided by our express companies we shall have the practical benefit of an international parcels post. It is stated that the rates established are lower than the charges by the express companies on similar parcels in this country alone. The use of a service at such low rates is expected to become so general that the companies will receive adequate returns. This expectation is based on experience in Great Britain, where the custom of sending small packages by mail has become universal. It is stated that last year in the United Kingdom the postal department handled 81,700,000 parcels. In the British press the new arrangement is welcomed as both showing and increasing the union of interests in the two countries. The Cunard and White Star lines will convey the parcels to the United States, and the American Express Company will deliver them in this country. The charges will be twenty-four cents for each three pound package, and seventy-two cents for packages weighing from seven to eleven pounds, to principal points in the United States, with an additional charge of twenty-four cents for a British customs clearance fee. The United States customs fees will also be added. A similar parcels post service is to be inaugurated from the United States to Great Britain.

The weight and size limitations of parcels accepted under this service will be the same as those now controlling the British inland parcels post, namely, a maximum weight of eleven pounds and a maximum of six feet for length and girth combined.

Such a package can be sent from London to principal points in this country for ninety-six cents, which includes the British customs clearance fee of twenty-four cents.

KING EDWARD VII.

The building up of this independent service with the competing express companies will, unfortunately, make the establishment of a United States parcels post more difficult for our government.

The French government, through Ambassador Cambon, has requested the State department of this country to enter on negotiations for a parcels post convention with France similar to that with Germany. The claim of France to such a convention is based on "the most favored nation" clause in the treaty between the two governments.

Turkish Relations. — The relations of the United States government with the Porte have gradually become strained by failure of the Turkish government to execute agreements made long ago affecting the interests of American citizens. In mid-August it was made known that the United States minister, John G. A. Leishman, had at last served notice on the Porte that until the Turkish government had fulfilled its obligations assumed in settlements already arranged, he would not discuss any other matters whatever. This brought an imperial order, reported August 24, commanding that all the demands made by the United States on Turkey be immediately carried out. The relations between the Porte and the United States legation thereupon resumed their normal condition. Among the demands now conceded by Turkey is one for rebuilding the American missionary house at Kharput destroyed at the time of the Armenian massacres.

It is not definitely stated whether this pleasing state of diplomatic affairs is

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

likely to be permanent, or has not already been somewhat disturbed by the vague signs of an impending renewal of the frightful Armenian massacres which shocked the civilized world a few years ago. The Armenian patriarch at Constantinople not long since brought again to the Sultan's notice in a formal protest the fact that not the least regard has been given to Armenian protests concerning recent outrageous proceedings against this long-suffering people. In these outrages, often involving heavy loss of property by American missionaries in the destruction of large college and school buildings, United States interests are liable to suffer. It is therefore to be noted here that the Sultan recently agreed to repeal the exceptional measures adopted against the Armenians if the Armenian patriarch would guarantee that no outbreak would follow. The patriarchial council accordingly met and signed a document setting forth the loyalty of the Armenians and promising tranquility. An imperial irade is now awaited, the patriarch refusing to resume his duties until the promises of the Sultan are fulfilled.

Islands in Question with Japan.— *Marcus Island.* — The question of Japanese or American sovereignty over Marcus island (p. 528) has been settled by the practical admission of Japan's claim by the United States government in view of the acknowledged facts that Captain Rosehill failed to comply with the United States laws concerning the possession of

guano islands, and that in 1898 the Japanese government formally annexed the island, then inhabited by Japanese subjects, and proclaimed the fact. The formal admission of Japan's right awaits the requisite information on some technical points.

Wake Island.— The Japanese press were exalting American magnanimity, when telegraphic word arrived that the United States had sent a warship to oust the Japanese from Wake island a barren little isle south of Marcus island. The Japanese papers assert that Wake was uninhabited till some of their bird-catchers visited it and took possession. At Washington there is said to be no doubt of United States ownership, Japan having admitted that it had no claim there. An American warship has not been sent to eject the Japanese as the Tokio dispatches assert, but the Adams was ordered to touch there, as Wake island is to be one of the stations of the American cable to Manila, being nearly midway between Hawaii and Guam.

Miscellaneous. — President Roosevelt received at his home in Oyster Bay, Long Island, on August 11, Prince Tsai Chen, representative of the imperial family of China. He was accompanied by the third Assistant Secretary of State, H. H. D. Pierce and Minister Wu Ting-fang, and a suite of five Chinese subjects.

Advices from Washington, August 22, stated that the Treasury department had countermanded the recent order permitting the landing of 300 Chinese sailors on the steamer Gaelic with a view to their transfer to the Korea. Full investigation in the case was ordered before further action.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *Times* reports that sixteen governments and about sixty chambers of commerce and industrial associations were represented by delegates at the International Congress on Commerce and Industry at Ostend, August 25. Topics considered were commercial treaties, relations between capital and labor, and old age pensions.

A subscription in aid of reconstruction of the fallen campanile on the Plazza of San Marco in Venice has been opened by the National Arts Club of New York. A committee of five, with Spencer Trask as treasurer, has been formed to solicit subscriptions in this country.

TREATIES AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

New Treaty with Spain. — A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and Spain was signed early in July. The text is not yet made public; but the treaty is known to be one of the standard treaties of amity, commerce and navigation, which have been the customary forms for fifteen years. The usual " most favored nation " clause, however, seems not expected to result in remission of the maximum tariff rates which have been imposed by Spain on all imports from the United States since the war. An abatement of the present high rates is to be looked for only through the conclusion of a specific reciprocity treaty on lines similar to those in Spain's recent treaties with European countries.

Prospect of Danish Treaty. — The recent complete ministerial victory in various Danish elections, in a campaign which had regard chiefly to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, is interpreted as presaging the success of the treaty of sale in the vote of the Rigsdag in October. The adverse majority in the last session was three.

Diplomatic Service. — Announcements recently published of changes soon to occur in several embassies and legations, are said by good authority to be incorrect or at least premature. But it was definitely stated at the foreign office in Paris, August 22, that Jules Cambon, who has held for four years with great acceptance the post of French Ambassador at Washington and who is now to be made French ambassador to Spain, was soon to be succeeded by John Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand, who has been the minister of France in Denmark. A

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

PRESENTED BY KING EDWARD VII. TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

warm welcome awaits the new ambassador as not only a trained diplomat whose first public service — in the French consulate at London — dates back a quarter of a century, but also as a writer and literary analyst of extraordinary natural gifts and of remarkable achievements. Critics pronounce his erudition astounding. As a historian of literature, English as well as French, he stands in the highest rank. His many books and articles in magazines, French and English, show him to be a broad-minded interpreter as well as a critical analyst. One of his works has been "crowned" by the French Academy, and he was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1883.

Mr. Jusserand speaks English with purity and fluency, and is reputed an admirable after-dinner speaker. His wife is of American birth, daughter of a partner in the old banking house of Munroe & Co.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Dynamic Balance of Alliances. — The continuous aim of the great Powers to bring into equipoise the diverse elements of national strength in Europe is generally judged to be, at least for the moment, more near than usual to its desired achievement. The Dual Alliance (France and Russia) is estimated to have gained somewhat in comparative strength by reason of recent signs of cordial relations between France and Italy, also by rumors — mere rumors as yet — of an invasion of the Triple Alliance by an improved understanding between Russia and Italy of which Italy's allies (Germany and Austria) are as yet showing no disapproval. The basis of such a hope for peace through an equalizing of opposing forces though acceptable in an emergency, can scarcely be deemed profound and lasting, inasmuch as it depends on minor circumstances and hanging conditions. Thus, the visit at the middle of July of King Victor of Italy to the Russian Czar, with the cordiality of his reception, seems to have been magnified by a part of the French press as though it indicated a loosening of the Dreibund — an inference which is reported to have called forth protests in German papers. There

have been some public utterances of an opinion that the Dual and Triple Alliances have recently so far lost their original antagonistic character and purpose that the moment is even propitious for discussion of disarmament. But the next move in the international game may show some new European balance.

Mediterranean Relations. — Great Britain, fast-anchored alone off Europe, and walled by the mightiest of all navies, avoids every foreign alliance, yet is usually considered as holding somewhat closer understanding with Italy, and till the Boer war also with Germany, than with other continental peoples. Vague rumors in midsummer of a break in British friendship for Italy have recently been authoritatively contradicted. French attempts to estrange the two peoples have been reported, and such reports may be continued without success. The two nations see the need for a friendly understanding in relation to their mutual interests in the Mediterranean, of which sea Britain must keep control for the preservation of her road to India, while by reason of England's friendliness Italy is relieved from the necessity of a navy on a scale whose cost would be an intolerable burden to her people. The understanding with Britain is viewed also as guaranteeing to Italy the reversion of Turkey's great domain of Tripoli on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, whenever the Sultan's dominion in that region becomes derelict. It was reported in July that France had admitted Italy's prior claim in Tripoli; and this report, generally accepted as true, shows not necessarily an alliance, but relations of adequate friendliness between France and Italy. It is a favorable sign that the two nations have ended their economic contest.

Spain's Foreign Relations. — The Madrid papers see in various recent incidents signs of France's desire to bring Spain into closer relations. From this as a text the press proceeds to comment on Spain's desirableness to the European Powers, with the conclusion that in the present inadequacy of her resources the kingdom's wisest course is to refrain from international engagements of any kind.

A New British Force. — Importance is considered to attach to the definite announcement in the British Parliament by the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, several months ago, that the British government would not hesitate thenceforth to employ in Europe or elsewhere her East Indian and African troops. This announcement is of interest to the great Powers such as the United States, Russia, Germany and France, under whose rule are many millions of members of semi-barbarous races in whom the military instinct is much more developed than the industrial.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE.

Peace Declared. — It is refreshing to announce that the South African conflict and its end holds in this issue, probably for the last time, a place of prominence, which it has held through many months as a topic of prime public interest. The sunrise of the first day of June brought a peace as sudden to the general public in Europe and America as the outbreak of war had been. Also, the peace immediately began, and almost to this day continues, to develop elements as unprecedented and as unexpected as those which had drawn the world's attention to the war. Shrewd observers in other lands expressed doubts whether a reconciliation between such antagonists, on the basis and in the terms as announced, was sincere in purpose or could hold against the strain of racial aversion and opposite interests. It was not in human nature for either of two such parties in a bloody fight to forgive, except in outward form while watching for an opportunity for revenge. To this it might be answered as far as regards the English, that the Anglo-Saxon readily developed a great liking for a brave and tenacious adversary.

The Boer Situation. — The time which has elapsed since the official declarations of peace has given occasion for some

change in the tone of the press in continental Europe and America on the reality and the probable endurance of the sudden peace arrangement. The facts of the situation present and prospective are now thought to speak plainly. The Boers fighting gallantly had fought literally to the end, availing themselves of the immense disadvantages of the British arising from the difficulty of moving foreign troops over the vast uninhabited veldt which was to the Boers a home-land perfectly known, where nearly all the dwellers were on their side. They knew themselves to be perfect masters of a style of warfare utterly different from any in which European armies had been trained. To these hard and plain facts of their material advantage these simple-hearted, strong-headed folk added the inspiration of their strange belief that the Lord of Hosts must be in this fight on their side; and with this a belief not strange because of assurances constantly echoing from foreign lands that some great nation would appear as their helper in the last extremity.

The Boer Farmers Misled by a Vain Hope.— Such an expectation may now seem strange and almost incredible; yet it seems more credible when the Boer ignorance of the blind ways of European diplomacy is considered. It is not easy to say what a South African farmer might not have expected from the German empire when he knew that on January 3, 1896, the next day after the surrender of the men who had been engaged in the folly and the crime of the Jameson raid, a telegram was received by President Krüger from Emperor William in Berlin congratulating him on the fact that "without appealing to the help of friendly powers, you and your people have succeeded in repelling with your own forces the armed bands which have broken into your country, and in maintaining the independence of your country against foreign aggression."

Throughout Great Britain this telegram caused great excitement. It was regarded as indicating that the Boers would find "the help of friendly powers" if they became engaged in war with Britain. The Boers could scarcely have failed to receive the same impression, while it is not known that they ever received from Germany the correction of it which England received three days later when to the British ambassador at Berlin the German foreign minister protested against the view of the British press that the telegram was an act of hostility against Great Britain and an encroachment on British rights. He pointed out that the Kaiser had merely congratulated the head of a friendly state on his victory over an armed band that had invaded his land in defiance of international law.

Now, after thirty-two months of war, the last extremity was felt to be upon them in the assembly of leaders representing the two republics at Vereeniging, "considering a proposition of His Majesty's government to end existing hostilities," "which proposition must either be rejected or accepted."

The Boers Accept British Sovereignty. — The Boer leaders in their reply after expressing their disappointment at the British refusal to negotiate on the basis of Boer national independence, made manly and dignified recognition of the various classes of facts which rendered their further military resistance not merely hopeless but also utterly ruinous; and declared their acceptance of the British proposals. Some individual attempts to renew the strife may still naturally be expected, but the Boer leaders who signed the peace settlement are honorable as well as brave, and will frown on the attempts of men who mistake self-will for conscience, or of men who see in the ending of strife the end of their own official prominence and emolument. Within two weeks after the surrender the Boers in great numbers had begun their return to their abandoned farms. Almost instantly this movement with the promised aid of the British government, had assumed immense proportions as is seen in the facts noted below. It was the entrance of the Boer people into the British empire.

The British Engagements. — The terms of the surrender involved repatriation of the Boers, and British provision of compensation adequate to re-establish them in their homes with such financial aid as was reasonably requisite for their start in self-support. This was the conclusion of the conflict which had been the aim of the British people from the beginning, when the Boers had suddenly violated the British frontier. Then, on the Boers' appeal to force, it was determined first to force them into submission, and when that had been accomplished to spare no effort for their welfare within the pale of the British empire. The qualities of manhood which the Boers have displayed in their struggle were of a kind that profoundly impressed the British race with the desire to see such men under its flag, and to treat them with all the consideration which prudence would permit. Having recognized King Edward as "their lawful sovereign," and having pledged themselves to desist from resistance to his authority, the burghers in the field or elsewhere are now to be brought back to their homes as rapidly as transport and means of subsistence can be provided. Their personal liberty and property are guaranteed to them as to all subjects under the British flag. More than 30,000 of them were prisoners of war in the East Indies, Bermuda and elsewhere. It is a gigantic work and adds to the immense expenditure which their war has caused to the empire; but they are a kind of men whom England would rather feed than fight.

A Government Progressively Free. — The principles of governmental administration in the newly annexed territories are clearly outlined, though the dates for development of the successive steps toward self-government necessarily depend on circumstances. Military administration, at present a necessity, is to be followed, "soon as circumstances permit," by representative institutions, and these are to lead up to local self-government. On the difficult question as to the language to be used in schools and courts, the arrangement is that the official language of the new colonies shall be English, but that Dutch shall be taught in the public schools where the parents desire it, and that its use shall be allowed in the courts "when necessary for the better and more effectual administration of justice." In the flourishing schools which have been in operation in the refugee camps for many months the parents have been eager to have their children taught in English, recognizing it as the language of the future, at least in trade and commerce.

Inasmuch as arms are necessary for personal safety in wide regions of South Africa, the burghers are allowed to retain rifles requisite for their protection on taking out a license. No special tax for defraying the cost of the war is to be levied on the farms.

Financial Arrangements. — Additional arrangements of importance are provided in the peace agreement. For each district commissions are to be appointed on which the local inhabitants are to have representatives from the beginning, so that they may feel that they have a share in administering the country. The commissions are to assist in the task of repatriation and in supplying food, shelter, seed, stock and implements to those who, "owing to war losses," are unable to return to their normal life without assistance. The Imperial government will place £3,000,000 at the disposal of the commissions for these objects; and, in addition to this free grant, they will make advances on loan, to an amount not stated, for the like purposes, such loans to be free of interest for two years, and afterward payable by instalments and to bear 3 per cent interest. Foreigners and rebels are naturally shut out from the benefit of these loans. The holders of these notes issued by the South African Republic and of receipts given by Boer officers in the field will be entitled to claim as sufferers from "war losses," on proof before a separate judicial commission that such notes and receipts were duly issued in return for valuable consideration. This is practically the only substantial advance made in favor

of the Boers, on the terms offered to General Louis Botha in March, 1901, when Great Britain disclaimed all liability for the debts of the republic, but proposed to grant £1,000,000 as compensation for requisitions made by Boer officers.

Near the end of July it was announced from Bloemfontein that in order to prepare for many necessary improvements in Orange Colony $40,000,000 will shortly be borrowed and distributed as follows: $11,000,000 for railway extension; $9,000,000 for the payment of the railway debt in Cape Colony; $5,000,000 for the payment of compensation to the people of Cape Colony for damage done by the burghers in the first invasion; $7,500,000 for the repatriation of Boer families; $7,500,000 for land settlement.

The work of repatriation has been placed in the hands of a central committee, consisting of Messrs. Fraser, Bilignaut, Styles, Cannel and Robertson, all ex-burghers and magistrates of the district. They each receive as remumeration $5 a day, and are responsible for everything. They are to exercise broad discretion in making grants in accordance with present needs.

Rebels Remanded to Colonial Authority. — Regarding the rebels, on whose immunity the Boers with Botha laid such stress, the British government has remained absolutely firm. They are not included in the final peace agreement. Their treatment will be determined by the governments of the Cape Colony and other colonies from which they come, if they shall choose to return within the jurisdiction. There appears to be some general understanding that the death penalty will not be inflicted, even in the Cape Colony, whose laws against rebellion are severe.

Progress and Prospect. — In mid-August, two and a half months after the peace had been declared, sufficient time had elapsed to test England's success in the huge task on which she had entered. Accounts official and private thus far show a slow progress. About 17,000 Boers had come in and given up their arms. England's trust in the good faith of the Boers is shown in the fact that between June 4 and August 25, eighty thousand men of the British army left South Africa for their homes. Other detachments were soon to follow. Immediately on the declaration of peace the farmers began to receive a month's rations. The work of compensating those whose farm houses had been burned was immediately entered on; likewise the supply, in cases of pressing need, of seeds, farm implements and animals. This work, however, has been hindered by the lack of transport. The great mines at Johannesburg are prepared to give employment to large numbers of white men, but as yet the applicants have not been sufficient in number. It is evident that the British government intends to prevent as far as possible the return to South Africa of foreigners who took part in the war on the Boer side, inasmuch as at the port of Lourenzo Marquez, one of the chief doorways of immigration into the British possessions in the rear, the Portuguese authorities, always much under English influence, have announced a new regulation prohibiting the landing of any passenger having less than $100. The British government has decided to send parties of Boers to Canada and Australasia to study agricultural methods there for application in improving their own farming.

Characteristic Items of the Struggle. — It has been estimated that the Boer force at the opening of the war was about 50,000, though probably not all that number was in arms at any one time; and that their total killed numbered about 3,000. Thus the war was not notable for bloodshed. It is believed that many thousands of Boers after the first year of fighting fell out of the ranks and quietly retired to their homes. The British loss from all causes is recorded as 7,792 killed or fatally wounded in battle, and 13,250 dying from disease. This total British loss — about seven per cent of their force — is not reckoned as extraordinarily heavy. Compared with the Franco-German war, or the Civil war

in the United States, the Boer struggle may seem little more than a series of important skirmishes. Thus, in the battle at Gravelotte the total losses, French and German, were about 45,000. At Chickamauga, the total United States loss in killed and wounded was about 11,000 besides 5,450 missing; and the rebel killed and wounded also probably numbered 11,000. Either the South African struggle does not rank as a war on regular military lines, or else the whole style of warfare has greatly changed in recent years. In fact, after its first few months it was largely a guerrilla fight.

Boer Generals Visiting Europe. — *The Generals in England.* — Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey, invited as guests of the Government, landed in England August 16. They had a great reception from officials and the public at Southampton, where they first boarded a steamship on which they were greeted by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, Field Marshal Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener. On their arrival in London an enormous crowd greeted them with a welcome reported equal in signs of heartiness to the welcome of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener on their arrival from South Africa. Frequent shouts were heard of "Our Friends, the Enemy!" "Brave Soldiers All!" amid salvos of cheers. By the King's command every arrangement was made for their comfortable and luxurious accommodation, and by his invitation they visited him on board the royal yacht at Cowes. General Botha's secretary reported the Generals as delighted with the cordiality of their reception.

While at Cowes the Generals accepted the King's personal invitation for a trip to survey the immense "coronation fleet" at anchor — thereby quite bringing to naught the rejoicings of the papers of Paris and in part at The Hague at the Generals' refusal of the Colonial Secretary's invitation to attend the naval review on the previous day. The *Independence Belge* (Brussels) however, expresses its trust that the Boer leaders now understand that their worst enemies are those who at this stage in affairs would lead them to take a course which would compel Great Britain to change from its present attitude of trust and help to a pitiless line of action.

The Generals in Holland. — The Generals were warmly greeted in Holland as heroes, on their landing, August 19. They were escorted in procession through The Hague, and were given a public reception at their hotel. The purpose of their visit to the Continent is given in Mr. Montagu White's statement authorized by them: —

> The Generals are proceeding to the Continent for the purpose of greeting Mr. Krüger and Mr. Steyn and attending the funeral of their comrade, General Lucas Meyer, who had died suddenly at Brussels. Their present intention is to return to London at an early date for the transaction of business, but they have not decided on any fixed program. During their brief stay in London the Generals have been the recipients of many invitations and kind messages of welcome, which they fully appreciate.

Judicious observers were declaring in the latter part of August that the attitude of the Boer Generals on the Continent was regarded in England as correct.

Little that has thus far been published relative to the irreconcilable attitude of Krüger, and two or three other non-military Boer chiefs, is worthy of credence. Neither can it now be flatly denied. A three hours' conference of the three Generals with Krüger, at Utrecht, August 20, is said to have been stormy. The Generals are said to have found him not at all inclined to acquiesce in British dominion in South Africa, and to have been bitterly upbraided by him for yielding Boer independence. This last report is dubious; yet it is evident that Krüger and his group have lost prestige, while Dr. Leyds has lost political prominence. A private letter from Mr. Reitz, former Transvaal State Secretary, published in Paris, August 22, declares his expectation that Boer independence "will shortly come." Little attention seems to be given to the talk of the few "irreconcilables," mostly politicians. The fighters mostly are now men of peace.

PRINCE CHEN AND HIS SUITE.

Prince Chen is a cousin of the Emperor of China. He spent some time in America in August on his way home from England. Sir Liang Chen Tung, who has been mentioned as the successor of Minister Wu Ting-fang at Washington, stands at the right (with a cross marked at his foot).

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

The President's Tour in New England.—On August 23, the first day of the tour, Mr. Roosevelt received a cordial welcome from the people of Hartford, Conn., and in a speech expounded and lauded the policy of the Government in its dealing with our newest problems of statecraft. In Porto Rico we have acted with good sense as well as good faith. We have not been frightened or misled into giving the people of the island a form of government unsuitable

to them; and while providing that they should govern themselves so far as possible, we have not hesitated, in their own interest, to keep the power of shaping their destiny. Cuba must be in a sense part of our economic system. We expect her to assume a political attitude toward us which we think wisest both for her and for us. In return we must be prepared to put her in our economic position, as regards our tariff system, which will give to her some measure of the prosperity which we enjoy. In the Philippines, the people have far more of self government than has any other Eastern population under European rule. We are governing the Filipinos primarily in their interest and to their very great benefit; and we have acted in practical fashion — attending to the present, instant needs and providing for them in the fullest and amplest way.

The problem of controlling the great corporations was the topic of the President's address at Providence, R. I., August 23. It is desirable, he said, that the power of controlling the "trusts" should be possessed by the nation, but it is quite as desirable that the power should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint. The first exercise of this power should be the securing of publicity among corporations doing an inter-state business. The full light of day is a great discourager of evil.

His speech at Boston, Mass., on the 25th, related mainly to the same subject. When a great corporation is sued for violating the anti-trust law, it is not a move against property; it is a move in favor of property, because when you can make it evident that all men, big and small alike, have to obey the law, you are putting the safeguard of the law around all men.

On August 26, the President spoke at Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass., Dover, N. H., and Old Orchard and Portland, Me. In the speeches of the following day at Waterville and Bangor, Me., little was said of the great political and economic questions. On the 28th at The Weirs, N. H., the President's topic was the necessity of preparing in the time of peace for war. The same day at Concord, N. H., he again spoke of "the trusts." Shame on us, he said, if we wink at the evils (of the economic situation); shame on us if we fear to face the problem. Face the problem, realize its gravity, and then approach it in a spirit not merely of determination to solve it, but of hearty desire to solve it with justice to all.

August 29, at Corbin Park, near Newport, N. H., a game preserve, the President bagged a wild boar which he shot through the heart at the first fire. At Windsor, Vt., August 30, speaking of the oppression of the laborer and of the resort to mob violence in retaliation, the President said that "the crimes of craft and the crimes of violence" are both equally dangerous; and those who come from the set where one kind of crime is dangerous are apt to denounce the other type of crime. The first requisite of liberty, as we and our forefathers have known it, is the willingness to abide by the law. The Government must be just. The law must be no respecter of persons. The law must get at the big man who goes wrong just as it gets at the small man who goes wrong.

The Navy. — *Mimic War off the New England Coast.* — The naval manœuvres off the coast of New England began at noon of August 20. The "White" squadron, under Commander Pillsbury, was to attack, and the "Blue" squadron, Admiral Higginson, to defend. The coast to be attacked and defended was from Portland, Me., to Cape Cod, Mass., about one hundred miles.

With so short a line of coast and a far superior force in ships, torpedo boats and light craft which might be strung along between the limiting points as scouts, and with ensigns all along the shore to report the enemy, the situation of the defense was very much better than that of the attacking force. The chief reliance of the latter would be in the prevalence of thick weather. The White squadron consisted only of the three auxiliary cruisers, *Prairie*, *Panther* and *Supply*. The Blue squadron comprised

THE NEW UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

It has a four hundred foot front and is an impressively substantial and beautiful structure of granite and marble, rising from a granite terrace. It is the most perfectly equipped building of the kind in the world.

the three battleships, *Kearsarge*, *Massachusetts* and *Alabama*; the three cruisers, *Brooklyn*, *Olympia* and *Montgomery*, with seven torpedo boats, two unarmed gunboats, two tugs and two converted yachts. The White squadron was to effect a landing at any one of twelve designated places on the coast; the Blue was to prevent this or capture the enemy.

The Blue squadron at the opening of the game was at Rockport and the White was at sea. The weather was thick throughout the manœuvres, and not till the morning of August 24 was the attacking squadron sighted in an attempt to enter Salem Harbor. At 5.40 a. m. the three battleships and the converted yacht *Scorpion* had the enemy surrounded, and Commander Pillsbury had to surrender at discretion.

The manœuvres may not have taught any very valuable lessons in naval offense and defense, but at least they justify the hearty commendation of the signal service by Admiral Higginson. The Admiral is emphatic in declaring the absolute necessity of wireless telegraphy. "We need this service badly," he said; "we are three years behind all our foreign friends in this respect."

Labor Interests. — *The Coal Miners' Strike.* — The month ended without any notable change in the attitude of the opposing interests. No coal was being mined and there were no considerable shipments of the companies' reserve stock to the usual points of distribution. The price of anthracite had been doubled, and dealers were unwilling to sell even at double prices, save in small quantities.

On August 25 was published an interview with Abraham S. Hewitt of New York, in which Mr. Hewitt very strongly upholds the companies in their determination to make no compromise with the strikers. The manifesto was very heartily welcomed by the companies and they had it printed in hundreds of thousands of copies and distributed in the mining regions and elsewhere. The most important passages in the manifesto are these:

The right to labor is inherent in every human being and cannot be surrendered without the sacrifice of individual liberty and of private property. It therefore cannot be arbitrated any more than the right of a man to his own home if it shall be claimed by an outsider who proffers arbitration. An offer of arbitration is always attractive, but there are many things which cannot be sub-

mitted to arbitration, and among them none is so important to the workingman as the right to sell his labor in a free market. The operators cannot yield this point without being disloyal to the owners of the property and to the workmen who carry on the operations.

It would be far better to abandon the business of mining anthracite coal than to concede the demand of any man or set of men to deny the rights of employment and of labor upon which the whole structure of free government is founded, and to which this country owes phenomenal progress. In my judgment, therefore, the operators are only doing their plain duty in declining to arbitrate a question which is in the domain of conscience and involves the personal liberty of the individual.

Imports of Manufacturers' Materials.— Goods imported into the United States are classed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics under five heads: (1) Articles of food and animals, (2) articles in a crude state which enter into the various processes of domestic industry, (3) articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts, (4) articles manufactured ready for consumption, (5) articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. The imports of the second and third classes amounted in 1881 to $217,571,551, but in 1902 to $418,776,681. In 1881 they formed 33.44 per cent of the total imports, and 46.36 per cent in 1902.

This remarkable growth becomes still more striking when compared with the growth in importation of all other articles imported. In 1881 the "imports other than manufacturers' materials" were $433,047,448, and in 1902 $484,550,390. In 1881 they formed 66.56 per cent of the total imports. In 1902 only 53.64 per cent. Thus, while importations of manufacturers' materials have practically doubled, importations of other articles have increased only 12 per cent.

Trade and Industries. — *Pig Iron Production.* — In the first six months of this year the production of pig iron in the United States, according to a report of the American Iron and Steel Association, amounted to 8,808,574 tons, an increase over the same period in 1901 of 1,133,961 tons. The *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore presents the following table of pig iron production in the South for the same periods of 1901 and 1902:

States.	1901.	1902.
Alabama	627,214	700,546
Virginia	217,819	263,233
Tennessee	178,244	187,356
Maryland	157,628	148,619
West Virginia	74,630	93,297
Kentucky	26,361	51,089
North Carolina and Georgia	15,547	12,401
Texas	1,320	1,528
Total	1,298,763	1,458,072

Here the increase is 12.2 per cent. In the whole country the increase was 14.7 per cent, (see also page 662).

The Beet Sugar Industry. — A bulletin of the department of Agriculture, issued August 5, reports the number of acres this year devoted to the beet as 259,513, against 137,925 acres in 1901. Of the eleven States possessing this industry in 1902, eight show an increase of beet-growing area over the preceding year and one shows a decrease. The most notable increase is shown by the four States of Michigan, California, Colorado and Utah. These States possess about 88 per cent of the aggregate beet-growing acreage of the country. Michigan has 98,000 acres, an increase of about 70 per cent in the year. In sugar-beet growing Michigan now holds the first place, which before was held by California. But California, now in the second place, has 71,234 acres, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year. Colorado is third, with an area of 39,449 acres, against 23,700 in 1901. Utah has 18,600; in 1901 it had 12,500. Other States which show increase are Washington, Oregon, Nebraska and Ohio. Wisconsin and New York have the same area as last year. Minnesota is the one State which shows a decrease. There, statistics prove the comparative unimportance of the beet-sugar industry.

A Hundred and Two Years of Progress. — The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has published a monograph exhibiting in a series of tables, the area, population, wealth, debt, money in circulation, banks and bank clearings and depositors, farms and farm values, manufactures and their value, revenues, expenditures, imports, exports, railways and their

business, the shipping industry, and many other features of national development in the United States in the census years from 1800 to 1850, and in every year from 1850 to 1902. The figures relate to more than a hundred subjects. The national area has grown from 827,844 square miles to 3,025,600, exclusive of Alaska and the islands possessed by the United States. In 1810 the population was 3.6 to the square mile, but in 1902 it was 26.1, notwithstanding the great increase in the meantime. The total wealth in 1850 was seven billion dollars, but in 1900 (estimated) ninety-four billions. The wealth per capita in 1850 was $307, in 1900 $1,235. In 1800 the public debt was $15 per capita; it had fallen to 21 cents per capita in 1840; it was $2.67 per capita in 1852; it rose to $76.98 in 1865; it is $12.97 in 1902. In 1860 the money in circulation was $13.85 per capita; it touched $20.57 in the period of paper currency near the close of the Civil War; but it fell below $20 till 1881 when it began to rise; in 1902 it is $28.40 — the highest point ever reached.

Trade with the Orient. — In the Trans-Mississippi Congress held at St. Paul, Mr. J. J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company, delivered an address upon "Our trade with the Orient," a subject on which he is regarded as an authority. Since Japan was first opened to commerce with the outside world, she has developed an enormous foreign trade. The population of the East with which we might trade constitutes about one-half of the earth's population. Mr. Hill regards the Chinese as more enterprising than the Japanese and as possessing better business capacity. Between European countries and the Orient are two oceans which must be traversed, while we need cross only one. The shortest and cheapest route from the cotton fields to the Orient is by way of Puget Sound. As low rates can be given across the Pacific from any point in the United States as now prevail from New York by the Suez Canal.

Mr. Hill would not oppose the construction of the American Isthmian Canal, even were it to cost $500,000,000; yet in his opinion thirty-five to forty millions spent on the improvement of the Mississippi between New Orleans and St. Louis would give far better results in the end.

Alaska.—*Telegraphs and Agriculture.*— After a tour of inspection in Alaska, General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer of the army, reported August 23, that before the end of the year the territory would be connected with the States by wire; and that before the middle of September many hundred miles of telegraph line would be established between the coast towns and the remote interior. Already there are in operation about 800 miles of line in the central and lower Yukon valley. Their system will be connected with the Valdez system and so the lower Yukon, St. Michaels and Nome will be in communication with the world.

General Greely believes a great agricultural future lies before Alaska. *En route* to the territory he passed through vast areas in Northern Canada, which formerly were held to be absolutely worthless lands, but which are now producing crops to the value of millions of dollars yearly, and affording pasture to tens of thousands of cattle. He is very hopeful of the prospects of the Finnish settlement in the Kenal peninsula. In the Copper River Valley vegetables of all kinds are grown. In many places General Greely saw grass growing to the height of four to six feet.

The Boundary Question. — In approval of the New York *Tribune's* declaration that "under no rational interpretation of the treaty can there be ground for the Canadian claim to cut through the strip and get down to tidewater," Frederick W. Seward writes to that journal a communication, published August 23, in which he reports the result of his personal observation in the strip of territory (map on p. 137) concerned in the international dispute. He writes:

Last month I stood on that disputed line which separates British from American soil at the summit of the White Pass, in Alaska.

One motive for my visit was to see whether there was or could be any foundation, however flimsy, for the so-called "Canadian claim" to a harbor on the Lynn Canal. One needs but to stand there to see that it is an utter and audacious humbug. Great Britain has no more claim to a port on the Lynn Canal than she has to Boston Harbor. Nay, she has less, for she might claim that Boston Harbor once belonged to her, whereas she never owned or pretended to own one foot of the land now claimed for her in Alaska.

The treaties are clear and explicit. The boundary named in them is a natural and well defined one. It is a line running along the summits of the mountain chain, ten marine leagues from the coast. The pretence that the mountains sink down just there, leaving no well defined ridge, is nonsense. They are gigantic, precipitous cliffs, from three to six thousand feet high. The White Pass itself, chosen as the lowest available point of passage, is literally a railway through the clouds. . . . .

To give up that strip of land would be to divide Alaska into two parts, a large one and a small one, with British forts and custom houses between, threatening and dominating both. How far the American people will be likely to acquiesce in such a measure your readers can judge for themselves.

Illinois.—*The Elgin Creamery Company Fails.* — The failure of the great creamery company of Elgin was announced August 16. The company owned 135 creameries in the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. The creditors, numbering ten thousand, are mostly farmers. The company's assets are estimated to be about $800,000, and the liabilities $350,000. The Elgin is the largest concern of its kind in the country and was organized by the consolidation of many independent plants. About forty of these formed the bassis for the combination. The petition in bankruptcy was presented to the United States district court by the merchandize creditors.

The Name Chicago. — A bulletin of the Geological Survey, designed to trace the origin of some ten thousand names of places in the United States, gives this account of the name of the greatest of Western cities:

Chicago.— City and river in Illinois. The origin of the word is from the Indian, being a derivation by elision and French annotation from the word Chi-Kang-ong. Colonel Samuel A. Starrow used the name in a letter to General Jacob Brown in 1816 as follows: "The river Chicago (or in the English, 'Wild Onion River')." Schoolcraft, in 1820. said: "Its banks . . . stated to produce abundantly . . . the wild species of cepa or leek." Bishop Baraga gives: "From Chigag, or Sikag, 'skunk,' a kind of wildcat." John Turner defines skunk as "she-gahg"; onion, "she-ganga-winzhe," skunk weed. When the word first appeared the country was inhabited by a tribe of Miamis, in whose dialect the word for shunk was "Se-Kaw-Kaw." It is said that the wildcat or skunk was named from the plant.

Maine. — *The late Sheriff Pearson.* — The Rev. Samuel F. Pearson, sheriff of Cumberland county, (in which is the city of Portland), though he died before the completion of his term of office, nevertheless lived long enough to demonstrate beyond dispute that wherever there is a resolute will a way is easily found to execute to the letter the prohibition laws of the State. When "the Preacher Sheriff" came into office Portland had more than two hundred open drinking saloons, but before long every one of them was closed; and they stayed closed, and would have remained closed to the end of his official term had he not been visited by death in the midst of his heroic labors. He was a martyr to duty. Had he had to battle against the rumsellers alone, that fight had been sufficiently arduous to tax the strength of any one man; but he had to contend against corrupt and tricky politicians, against bribery of his deputies, and against persistent calumnies, till his forces failed him.

Guam. — *An Anomalous Government.* — The Navy department will, when Congress re-assembles, recommend the enactment of laws to correct the anomalous legal situation in Guam. Courts of competent jurisdiction must be provided, and for this end it is proposed that Congress shall extend over the island the provisions of the act which brings the guano islands under the Federal statutes, and gives to the Federal court into whose jurisdiction an offender is first brought the power of judging his case. That statute has been held by the Supreme Court to be constitutional. Under it,

The port of entry is at San Luis d' Apra on the bay south of Apapa Island. The Government buildings are at Agana, five miles distant.

petty offenses might be tried in the Guam courts, while grave crimes could be taken into a Federal court. And there is need of Congressional enactment of tariff laws. The tariff regulations now existing in Guam were imposed by an executive order of President McKinley; but according to the Supreme Court's decision in the insular cases, those regulations are inconsistent with the Constitution. Yet they continue to be enforced and they afford the only means of carrying on the government of the island. But if a test case were to be taken into a court of the United States a decision might be rendered which would necessarily prohibit the collection of customs duties.

Guam will become of considerable importance as a station on the line of the United States Pacific Cable route (see map on this page; see also general Pacific Ocean map on page 539). Some account of the island, the largest of the Ladrone Archipelago and ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898, will be found in Volume VIII., page 543.

Philippines. — *A Critical Situation in Mindanao.* — The situation in Mindanao was reported to be critical in a Manila telegram of August 17. It was believed that the troops would soon march against Bacolod, where the recent murder of two men of the Twenty-seventh infantry was plotted. Bitter opposition to the Americans was manifested at Bacolod, and Captain John J. Pershing of the Fifteenth cavalry, commanding the American forces at Lake Lanao, advised the reduction of the Bacolod fort. In a conference with the local commander in Mindanao, General Chaffee argued that unless the American forces moved against the hostile sultans they would lose the support of the friendly Moros.

Trouble with Ladrones. — A force of native constabulary had a sharp fight with a band of ladrones, August 16 near Caloocan, four miles from Manila. Four

STREET IN ASSAN, GUAM.

members of the constabulary were killed and one was wounded. The ladrones left three dead on the field but carried off their wounded. In Cavite province encounters of the constabulary with the bands of ladrones under Felizardo and Montallon were frequent in the mountainous districts. In the settlement of Sorsogon, Luzon, at a point near Magdalena, on August 20, ten men of the constabulary were ambushed by a band of sixty ladrones armed with rifles and bolos. One of the members of the constabulary force was killed, two were wounded, and three were made prisoners.

Home Rule and Independence.— President Schurman of Cornell University, former President of the Philippine Commission, delivered an address at the Chautauqua Assembly, held at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 2, upon "The Philippine Problem," in which he declared that recent legislation by Congress has insured to the people of the Philippine islands every guaranty of liberty and home rule that prudence or even generosity could afford, and that in particular the policy advocated by himself last January is now by law declared to be the policy of the United States. The act of Congress secures to the Filipinos all the civil rights specified in the Bill of Rights of the United States constitution, except the right to carry arms — a prudent reservation at present, and the right to trial by jury — an institution foreign to the laws and the legal traditions and ideas of the Filipinos. After 1904, when the Legislative Assembly comes into existence, no bill can be enacted into law in the Philippines without the consent of the governed duly given by their representative legislative assembly. That institution gives to the 6,500,000 Christian Filipinos of Luzon and the visayas an organ for expression of the sentiments of their nation and for the control of their government. The Filipinos will *not* be regarded as Sioux or Apaches.

No such legislature has ever before been granted to any Asiatic people. Even if the second chamber of the Philippine legislature should consist only of American members — and Mr. Schurman does not believe that it will be so constituted — still no law can be passed, no appropriation of public money can be voted, without the concurrence of the representatives of the native population. The Philippines are thus not a colony but "our incipient sister Commonwealth." The Filipinos will surely in time demand that the principle of a government by consent of the governed shall have a wider application. They may be assured that "the promise and potency of every political good is contained in that principle of the consent of the governed which has, germinally at least, been extended to them."

To Train Filipino Priests Here.— The Rev. Mr. McKinnon, a Catholic priest, formerly chaplain of a California regiment, but now in charge of a Catholic church in Ermita, near Manila, has suggested that when the Philippine hierarchy is reorganized, four hundred of the younger native priests be sent to this country for a year's training in Catholic seminaries. Such training would, he believes, impart to them the spirit of the American priesthood and give them a beneficial knowledge of the American people and their language.

Mutiny and Murder.— The native crew of a steamer trading among the islands mutinied, August 14, at Port Vizac, island of Catanduanes. They murdered the chief engineer of the vessel and wounded the captain, mate, second engineer and a passenger, all of whom are Spaniards. A force of the native constabulary fired into the mutineers and killed three. Twenty-five of them surrendered. Five jumped overboard and were probably drowned.

A New Church.— A new church organization, styled the Philippine Catholic Church, has been formed by labor leaders and representatives of the Katipunan secret society. The principal founders of the new church, Isabelo de los Reyes, labor leader, and Pascual Poblete, of the Katipunan, have named as honorary presidents of the organiza-

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

tion, Governor Taft and Dr. Pardo de Tavera, member of the Philippine Commission, and Aguinaldo. Gregorio Aglipay, an ex-communicated Catholic priest, is named to be Bishop of the Philippine Islands, with fourteen subordinate bishops and a numerous lay council.

Governor Taft will, of course, decline the honor, unless he should decide simply to ignore the offer. Dr. Tavera opposes the movement. Several of the priests named for the subordinate bishoprics have declined. But Pascual Poblete, President of the new church, and Isabelo de los Reyes, its Secretary, look with confidence for the coming of a religious revolution.

Porto Rico. — *Civil Status of the Natives.* — Isabel Gonzales, native of Porto Rico, on arriving from that island at New York was detained by the Immigration Commissioner for deportation as an immigrant likely to become a public charge, though she had relatives on Staten Island who were ready to give a bond to insure the authorities against that contingency. The woman, through counsel, obtained from the United States Circuit Court a writ of habeas corpus in order to test the legality of the commissioner's action.

Prosperity. — Governor Hunt, in *Collier's Weekly*, calls Porto Rico "an agricultural Monte Cristo." Since American occupation the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco and fruits has increased greatly. In particular, the sugar crop of 1902 will be the largest ever marketed. The coffee crop will net $12 to the acre. The exports to the United States are now seven times as large as a year ago. Tobacco lands have risen in value, thanks to freedom of trade with the United States; the tobacco crop of this year will be the largest ever grown — 100,000 quintals.

Governor Hunt thus states the contrast presented by Porto Rico before and since American occupation:

> Spain in her best year taught 22,000 children in a wretched way; we are teaching more than 44,000 now with an established free school system. Spain never built a schoolhouse; we have built over thirty, and are projecting more. Spain in nearly four hundred years built only two hundred and eighty-four kilometers of wagon roads; in less than four years we have built over one hundred and forty kilometers; that is to say, in less than four years we have built more than one-half as many kilometers of roads as Spain built in one hundred times four years. Spain evacuated Porto Rico, leaving an empty public treasury; on July 1, 1892, there was not a dollar of indebtedness against the island, while the treasury reports showed a balance of current available insular revenues of $314,000, an increase of $239,968 in the fiscal year. To this should be added what is left of the refunded customs (originally amounting to $2,000,000, given by Congress two years ago), which brings the total cash assets of the insular Government, on July 1, 1902, up to the substantial sum of $1,789,597.

Personal and Miscellaneous. — *Oliver Wendell Holmes for the United States Supreme Court.* — On August 11, President Roosevelt announced the retirement of Horace Gray, one of the Associate

Justices of the Supreme Court, and the nomination of Oliver Wendell Holmes, now Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to be his successor. Justice Gray is 74 years old and is in infirm health. He has lately had two severe strokes of apoplexy, and is incapacitated for the discharge of judicial duties. He was appointed a justice of the Surpreme Court in 1881. Like his successor, he was at the time of his elevation to the Federal Supreme Court the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

A Highway from Chicago to New York. — The project of a continuous highway from Chicago to New York is received with great favor by the people and the press in all cities and towns along the proposed route. A tentative survey of the regions to be traversed by the road shows that eastward from Chicago through Valparaiso, Ind., to South Bend, 111 miles, there are good level roads, mostly gravel. From South Bend, through Butler, Swanton, Ind., 55 miles, are passable roads, clay or gravel; thence to Holland, 0.10 miles, not reported, and to Toledo 8 miles of macadam. From Toledo to Fremont, 50 miles of level stone roads; to Clyde, 8 miles macadam; to Oberlin, 65 miles, mostly clay roads. From Oberlin through Elyria and Ridgeville, 18 miles of clay or sandy roads to Cleveland. Eastward to Euclid, 10 miles of paved way; to Willoughby, 10 miles, and Painsville, 9 miles, road improvements are in progress. There is much need of improvements on the route from Painsville to Ashtabula, 27 miles, and Conneaut, 14 miles. For the route thence to the New York State line, reports are wanting. But within the State of New York the road will pass through Jamestown, Binghamton, Delhi, Kingston, to New York City.

The Pacific Cable. — President Roosevelt announced on August 8 his consent to authorize the Pacific Commercial Cable Company to lay a cable across the Pacific to the Philippines. It is expected that construction will be begun at once. The route will be from San Francisco to Guam and thence to Manila. Congress has yet to give final authority, but preliminary work may go on in the meantime. Among the conditions of the contract with the Pacific Commercial Cable Company are these:

That the Postmaster General shall dictate the terms of transmission.

That the Pacific Commercial Cable Company shall agree to relinquish all its rights and franchise to the government whenever directed to do so for the amount of appraisement to be pronounced by a board of arbitrators selected in the usual way.

That a prescribed speed of transmission be maintained.

That the Commercial Pacific Cable Company lay a cable between Manila and a port in China yet to be agreed upon.

Finances of the Post Office. — For the first time in nineteen years there will this year be no large deficit in the accounts of the Post Office department. It is estimated that the excess of expenditure over receipts will not be more than $1,500,000, or less than one-half as much as in any year since 1883. In 1903, if the second-class postage reform and some other measures can be carried in Congress, there is fair prospect of a surplus of receipts over expenditure. The next step will be to one-cent letter postage.

The Flood of Immigration. — The number of immigrants (map p. 381) entering American ports in the fiscal year ended June 30, was 648,743. Compared with the number for 1901 this is 33 per cent larger; compared with 1900 it is 45 per cent larger; it is 208 per cent larger than the number in 1899, and 283 larger than in 1898. Of the 648,743, 28.7 per cent were illiterate. This is the highest ratio of illiteracy on record in the archives of the immigration commissioner's office. From Eastern and Southern Europe came 54.6 per cent of the immigrants. Those from Southern Italy numbered 152,000. In 1899 they numbered 65,600. The Polish immigrants were 69,600. In 1889 they were 28,400. The proportion of Slovaks rose from 15,800 to 36,900 and Croats and Slovenes from 8,600 to 30,200.

These figures of total immigration and especially of illiteracy seem to call for a revision of the laws relating to the admission of immigrants. Says the New York *Tribune* :—

We have not always fully sympathized with all the attempts of "organized labor" to exclude competition with its own restricted ranks. But we are free to say that all American labor.organized or unorganized, skilled or unskilled, should be protected against such a invasion as these figures indicate. Two-thirds of a million a year, and nearly one third of them illiterates and practically paupers! The American social, industrial and political system may be able to digest such a mass and to assimilate it. But it can do so only under a greater strain than it should be subjected to. It can scarcely do so without more than one attack of indigestion with all its attendant evils.

CANADA.

Independence. — The spirit of independence which exists in Canada shows itself in its attitude toward both England and the United States. The Canadian Parliament has given as pointed a refusal to Mr. Chamberlain's Imperial Defense scheme as it did last year to his plan to modify the judicial committee of the British Privy Council. The outcome of the Colonial Conference recently held in London appears to sustain the position of the Canadian government that the only question of practical interest to the Dominion in such a conference is that of trade relations. On two points the Canadian people seem pretty well agreed: (1) Canada ought to be able to attend to its own defense and pay the cost thereof; (2) Canada should, through its own Parliament, control expenditure. The popular feeling seems expressed by a member speaking in the last Parliament: "I am quite in accord with the Prime Minister in the declaration that John Bull will respect us all the more, the more we take care of our own interests." And the position of the United States with respect to Canadian trade (p. 307) has quickened in the Dominion the feeling that it need ask no favors of this country. It strongly desires closer trade relations with England and other parts of the empire, and it gives evidence of a readiness to raise a tariff wall against the products of the United States, as well as of other countries, in order to bring about a closer relationship with Great Britain. The Toronto *Globe* has plainly said that Canada will contribute to the maintenance of the empire by taking care of British interests on this continent. "In other words, our chief part in the imperial plan is to attend to the relations of Great Britain with her most powerful rival, whether those relations be peaceful or warlike. The keynote of our policy in regard to the United States is comprised in two words — strength and friendship."

Commerce. — *The Record.* — Revised returns available at the Customs department in Ottawa furnish interesting revelations respecting Canada's foreign commerce. The following figures from the Montreal *Daily Witness* present a comparison of 1902 with 1896:

IMPORTS.

	1896.	1902.
Total imports	$118,011,508	$212,270,158
Dutiable	74,259,940	127,955,281
Free	43,751,568	84,314,877
For consumption	110,587,480	202,791,595
For consumption dutiable	67,239,759	118,657,496
For consumption free	43,347,721	84,134,099
Duty collected	20,219,037	32,425,532
British imports	.....	49,427,688
Dutiable	.....	35,329,873
Free	.....	14,097,803
For consumption	32,979,942	48,206,063
Dutiable	24,366,179	35,062,564
Free	8,613,563	14,143,498
United States Imports	.....	129,801,847
Dutiable	.....	68,922,500
Free	.....	60,879,347
For consumption	58,571,424	120,814,756
Dutiable	29,101,646	60,181,808
Free	29,472,378	60,632,942
French imports	.....	6,915,383
Dutiable	.....	5,791,812
Free	.....	1,123,571
For consumption	2,810,942	6,672,194
Dutiable	2,487,133	5,546,876
Free	323,809	1,125,318
German imports	.....	10,919,994
Dutiable	.....	9,175,383
Free	.....	1,744,611
For consumption	5,931,459	10,823,169
Dutiable	5,118,245	9,078,402
Free	813,214	1,744,767
Duty on		
British imports	7,358,514	8,424,693
United States imports	7,767,992	15,155,136
French imports	1,020,804	2,163,016
German imports	1,329,186	2,741,263

EXPORTS.

	1896.	1902.
Total exports	121,013,852	211,640,286
Canadian produce	109,707,805	196,019,763
Foreign produce	6,666,738	13,951,101
Coin and bullion	4,699,309	1,669,422
Exports to Britain—		
Canadian produce	62,717,941	109,347,345
Foreign produce	3,971,312	7,970,876

Exports to U. S.—		
Canadian produce	34,460,428	66,567,784
Foreign produce	1,960,740	2,994,448
Exports to France—		
Canadian produce	573,835	1,300,798
Foreign produce	7,705	88,650
Exports to Germany—		
Canadian produce	606,919	1,298,654
Foreign produce	150,612	1,393,924

Aggregate trade, viz., Canadian produce exported, imports for consumption, with coin and bullion: 1896—$231,601,332; 1902 $398,811,358.

Total exports Canadian merchandise: —1896—$109,-707,305; 1902—$196,019,763.

South African Trade.—Mr. Jardine, Canadian Commissioner in South Africa, in a recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, said that there is an entire absence of advertising on the part of Canadian firms in South Africa, while the United States firms are sending their catalogues everywhere. He complained of what he called the South African shipping ring, which is sending business to the United States and Germany. He also said that the establishment of a Canadian direct line would largely increase Canadian exports. On August 27 a special from Montreal to the Boston *Transcript* stated that the terms of the contract between English capitalists and the Dominion government for a Canadian line to South Africa had been made known. It is provided that the freight rates shall be fair and moderate and subject to the approval of the Dominion government. The total subsidy to the line is $150,000 a year and not $225,000 as previously announced. The vessels to be employed in the service must fly the British flag, must have cold storage accommodation and be provided with electric light. The contract is for five years and provides for monthly sailings, but the companies may add more if they find it desirable.

A Good Opening.—The fiscal year in Canada has opened remarkably well, the customs revenue for July amounting to $2,603,231, an increase of $329,163.

Extradition Cases.—*Gaynor and Greene.*—These fugitives from the justice of the United States (p. 546) were set free in Quebec on August 13. The court decided that the warrant for their arrest was illegal. Judge Caron spoke two hours, in French, and concluded as follows:

Considering that the warrant in virtue of which the petitioners are detained contains no date of the commission of the offence whereof the petitioners are accused; considering that in virtue of the treaties of extradition existing between Great Britain and the United States, it is positively provided that these treaties shall have no retroactive effect for offences committed before their passage; considering that the allegation of the date of the commission of the offence is in consequence essential to give jurisdiction of the Commissioner to issue a warrant of arrest; considering, furthermore, that it is not alleged in the warrant that the offence for which said warrant has been issued is one of criminal participation, punishable by the laws of both countries, which is a condition required by the last paragraph of the first article of the treaty of 1890; considering that the information, indictments and true bills and all documents produced for the issue of the warrant show that the offences with which the petitioners are charged, and for which they would have to stand their trials in the United States, should extradition be granted, are not within the terms of the treaties of extradition between Great Britain and the United States, and disclose no offence committed by the prisoners for which they could be extradited under the said treaties; considering, in consequence, that the warrant of arrest issued by the said Ulric Lafontaine in his above stated capacity is null and illegal, and could not warrant the arrest of the petitioner, the court rejects the said motion of the United States intervening party, to quash the said writs of habeas corpus addressed to me on June 21 last to the said C. A. Valee, doth declare the arrest and detention of the said petitioners illegal, and doth annul and set aside the said warrant of arrest.

It is ordered that petitioners be liberated and discharged from the custody of C. A. Valee, jailer of Montreal, and of Charles Langelier, Sheriff of Quebec, who has present custody of them, and this order will be the warrant of the said C. A. Valee and of Charles Langelier, for the complete and immediate release of the prisoners.

The decision was not received in Quebec with unanimity. The *Chronicle* pronounced the ruling "a surprise to all concerned" and severely criticised it. The *Evennement* printed an article, believed to be from the pen of Ex-Attorney-General Belletier, in which the contradictions between the decision rendered by Judge Andrews and that given by Judge Caron in the case were commented upon very harshly. The *Soleil* defended Judge Caron's ruling. In Washington the decision was received without expression

of judgement. Assistant-Attorney-General Beck sent a telegram to the counsel for the Government at Quebec requesting full particulars. In an interview reported on August 25, Attorney-General Knox said that within a short time instructions would be formulated to the Government counsel in Quebec as to the next step to be taken to extradite the men. Every possible means would be exhausted to secure the return of Greene and Gaynor to the United States.

George Clark. — It was reported from Montreal on August 18 that George Clark of Lynn, Mass., had been released from custody on bail of $1,000, being the first person accused as a fugitive from justice who has ever been granted bail by a Canadian court. The charge against Clark in Lynn is issuing checks for various amounts to meet which there were not sufficient funds in bank. Clark's counsel declares there is absolutely no case for extradition, as the offense charged must be a felony in Canada, and points out that issuing a check on the understanding that it is to be held over till there are funds to meet it is not a felony.

Yukon. — Mr. George H. Hees was recently sent to Dawson by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to make a thorough investigation into the business prospects of the Yukon territory. His official report (printed in the August number of *Industrial Canada*) is decidedly pessimistic. The total yield in gold last year in the Klondike was $24,000,000. The production of the coming year, according to the Government estimates, will not exceed $14,000,000. No new discoveries have been made for over a year, although since 1897 thousands of prospectors have been exploring every creek and mountain in the country. At Dawson, Mr. Hees reports ten applicants for every job, yet boatload after boatload of men continue to arrive, the transportation companies keeping up the illusion abroad that Dawson is the needy man's paradise. Mr. Hees's statements have not been allowed to go unchallenged. Judge Macaulay, of Dawson, is one of the men who considers his views in some respects erroneous. Summing up, the Toronto *Monetary Times*, August 22, remarks that Mr. Hees may be said to have started a discussion which may be of great value in estimating the Yukon country at its true value.

Miscellaneous. — *Manufacturers' Association.* — The 31st annual session of this Association occurred in Halifax, beginning August 13. Fully three hundred persons, representing a total membership of more than a thousand leading manufacturers, were present. The body declared in unmistakable terms for an immediate revision of the customs tariff of Canada, coupled with a declaration in favor of reciprocal trade with Great Britain and other parts of the empire. This appears to mean the tariff as an issue at the next federal election with a view to greater protection for Canadian industries.

American Immigration. — In a reported interview near the end of August, Chief-Justice McGuire of the Northwest Territories dilated on the large influx of United States immigrants into Manitoba and the Territories, where good land can be procured at from $3 to $5 an acre, as against $40 and $50 across the border. Thousands of these settlers have taken up land around Edmonton and Prince Albert. The immigration from Utah to the Mormon settlements in Southern Alberta is becoming very large.

Census Bulletin. — Bulletin No. 10 of the Census of Canada was issued August 1. British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are the regions of young men, as shown by the large proportions from the age of 20 years to under 45, British Columbia, however, rates exceptionally high, because her proportion under 20 years of age is low. For the same reason, apparently, the proportion of persons in Ontario from 20 to under 45 years is relatively high. The provinces showing the largest proportion over 70 years are Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario, while those showing the lowest

are Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia. The number of persons whose ages are not given constitutes less than one per cent of the whole population, the great majority of whom are in the unorganized Territories.

The Canadian Pacific Railway. — At a meeting of the directors of the C. P. R. Company on August 11, a dividend of two per cent on the preference stock for the half-year ended June 30 last was declared. A dividend of two and one-half per cent for the same period was also declared on the common stock. The results for the entire fiscal year are regarded as very satisfactory. The gross earnings amount to $37,503,054, as against $30,855,203 for 1901. Working expenses $23,417,141, against $18,745, 828 in 1901. Net earnings $14,085,912, as against $12,109,375 in 1901. The total net income for 1902 is $15,044,739 as against $13,042,800 in 1901. The fixed charges were $7,334,825 as against $7,305,835 in 1901. The net revenue available for dividends is $7,559,914 as against $5,586,905 in 1901.

Decrease of Crime. — The annual report of the criminal statistics in the Dominion for the year ending September 30, 1901, shows that the number of charges for indictable offences was 128 less than in 1900. There is a decreased ratio of crime to population in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Ontario, Yukon and British Columbia. The Territories show considerable increase, and Nova Scotia and Quebec a small increase. The decrease in the Yukon is from 35 to 14 per cent. Crime has increased among the industrial classes, but the professional and laboring classes show decrease. The proportion of females among the criminal classes is steadily decreasing.

Premier Laurier. — Following the coronation and the adjournment of the colonial conference in London, Premier Laurier visited Paris with the object of securing an increase of commerce between France and Canada.

MEXICO.

Business Interests. — Much continues to be written and reported concerning Mexico's vast natural resources, which are only beginning to be utilized — though the advance of business conditions in the Republic during the past fifteen years may fairly be called marvellous.

"English and German investors and merchants," says Richard H. Edmonds in the Mexican *Journal of Commerce*, "have until recently known more of Mexico than the people of the United States, but as railroad construction has opened up Mexico, as the great organizing power of Diaz has given law and order to that entire country, and made the outside man and the outside money seeking a home there as absolutely safe as in the United States, American energy and capital are every day taking a more active part in the broad business opportunities which that country presents. The close union which is thus being developed between the two countries is not only of great value to both, but is of special interest to the South, as it is resulting in the construction of many railroad lines through the South into Mexico." Great confidence exists in the protection afforded to investments made in Mexico. The banking interests have no record of failure to their discredit, and since Mexico under Diaz took its place among the progressive nations of the world there has never been a single repudiation of Federal, State or municipal securities. Financial honor has been guarded with scrupulous care.

Railroads. — It is stated that over 7,000 men are engaged in the work of rebuilding the National Railway of Mexico, and while standard gauge trains were in operation on the Texas and Mexico Railroad during July, it was expected that by September 15 the standard gauge line would be completed as far south as Monterey. The contracts for grading have been placed, all of which are to be finished by June 1, 1903.

The railroad projected by Col. J. H. Hampson, from the City of Mexico to the Pacific, and giving a through route from Mexico city to the Pacific Ocean, is said to be a masterpiece of railroad conception and intelligence.

American Residents. — There are many Americans in the City of Mexico. They profess devotion to the country. They like the climate and the people. They say they are treated fairly and receive justice under the laws.

The Tehuantepec Railway. — This railway (p. 143), which to a considerable extent, is intended to compete for traffic with the coming Isthmian Canal, is being pushed rapidly to completion. It is said that the line, with adequate steamship accommodation at both the port terminals on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, will be in working order by next May.

The "Pious Fund" Claim. — This matter which has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Mexico for many years, seems now in a fair way to be settled (p. 605).

NICARAGUA.

Miscellaneous. — Commerce is said to be at about a standstill in Nicaragua.

Reports have come from Managua respecting the pressing of claims by the London Bank of Central America, through the British chargé d'affairs, against the Nicaraguan government. Also reports of Colombian claims for damages caused by armed expeditions in 1901.

A sensational report concerning the capture and imprisonment of an American citizen (Dr. R. H. Wilson) in connection with the Colombian "invasion" in July (p. 550), seems to have been in important respects untrue.

A dispatch from Washington, dated August 4, reported that negotiations had been opened in that city between Ministers Concha of Colombia and Corea of Nicaragua for the establishment of cordial relations between their Governments in an agreement by which each will rigidly respect the laws of neutrality and the rights of the other.

COSTA RICA.

A New Vice President. — The President of the Republic is Don Ascension Esquivel. With him was associated, as Vice President, Rafael Iglesias, who was Esquivel's predecessor in the first position. Iglesias, however, having been bitterly attacked by the press, has resigned and Ricardo Jiminez has been chosen Vice President.

Volcanic Action. — Eruptions have occurred from the Costa Rican volcanoes, Miravellis and Rincond de la Vieja, eighty and sixty miles southeast of Lake Nicaragua.

Cuba. — *Benefits of American Occupation.*—The War department's Bureau of Insular Affairs published August 10 a statement of the services rendered to Cuba by the military government set up by the United States, from which it appears that more than 300 postoffices were established for postal service proper and for money order business, both domestic and international. In all the larger cities there was free delivery, and by means of railway post lines, and star routes, the benefits of regular mail service were extended to the remotest places. The officers of the eleven "fiscal zones," under the Finance department conducted the assessment and collection of taxes, and administered internal affairs — municipal schools, hospitals, public works, etc. Thousands of brood horses and cattle were purchased and sold to the natives on easy terms at a time when, without such aid, their situation would have been hopeless. The number of schoolhouses provided is nearly as great as in the United States for a corresponding area. The United States Signal Corps constructed and operated a telegraph line connecting the principal cities. Public highways were opened throughout the island, and bridges repaired and new ones built. A concrete turnpike of twenty-four miles was constructed from

Santiago to San Luis, over the mountains; it is one of the finest mountain roads in the world. The streets of many of the cities were paved, and extensive sewerage systems constructed.

HAYTI.

Rival Factions. — After the resignation of President Sam last May (p. 393), anarchy ensued and a Provisional Government was set up at Port au Prince under Ex-President Canal. The rival claims to the Presidency of General Firmin, and his movements against the Government, have been chronicled each successive month. Dispatches early in August announced that the Firminist party had formed a rival Provisional Government at Gonaives (in the North), with M. Firmin as President. At Port au Prince General Nord prepared to attack the Firminists at Gonaives. It transpired on the 9th that he had suffered defeat by General Salnave at Limbe. During these operations, Commander McCrea of the United States gunboat *Machias* was under general instruction to protect all American interests. On the 11th came reports of the blockade (which proved ineffective and brief), of Cape Haytien by the Firminist gunboat, *Crete a Pierrot*. The town of Petit Goave (on the coast west of Port au Prince) was said to have been reduced to a heap of ruins. Fighting on subsequent dates during the month was attended by heavy losses on both sides. Great distress appears to have prevailed among the population in many localities.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Jamaica. — Considerable was reported during August concerning the dissatisfaction of the people of Jamaica with British rule and a growing desire to become allied with the United States (p. 553). It transpired that the Chamber of Commerce at Kingston had condemned the British government for its treatment of the colony and urged an energetic agitation for annexation to the United States. Federation with Canada was suggested in the newspapers.

Trinidad. — Newspaper correspondents during August reported also "a remarkable recrudescence of the American annexation idea" in the island of Trinidad. Planters and business men were pointing to the growing prosperity of Porto Rico and denouncing the system of British colonial government.

St. Vincent. — The Soufriére volcano is still intermittently active — at times violently so.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Martinique. — On August 14 Professors Angelo Heilprin and Alexander Graham Bell left New York for a second trip to the scenes of the recent volcanic devastation. Later in the month Mont Pelée was reported as once more active. Officers of the steamer *Dahome*, arriving at Castries, Island of St. Lucia, on the 22d, said that the eruption was followed by total darkness five mlles away from the volcano. It was twenty minutes before it again became light. The *Dahome* was obliged to change her course to escape the volcanic dust which fell heavily upon her deck. An eruption on the 30th was reported to have destroyed the villages of Morne Rouge and Ajoupa Boniblon and many lives. The village of Carbet (map, page 358) was damaged by a tidal wave, which was also felt at Fort de France.

A SOUTH AMERICAN NEED.

Immigration. — South America is a continent of undeveloped resources and of much social disorder. Her republics need nothing more than they do an immigration of sober, steady peoples whose tastes are peaceful and domestic and who have the mind to work. To this end liberal, simple land laws are

needed, by which immigrants can acquire small farms on easy terms and with secure titles.

Chile has made some effort to provide this. Inducements offered to the Boers have already been noted (p. 46). But it is said that the aristocratic tendencies of the ruling class and the open hostility of the native population toward foreigners operate partly to defeat such measures. In Argentina and Uruguay the land is generally held by large proprietors. So also in Brazil along the coast and near the markets and railways. In the interior enormous tracts are still held by the states, but they are unsurveyed and no effective land law exists for the settlement of small farmers. The desirability of developing a vigorous agricultural population has little or no recognition. In Bolivia, mining is the thing uppermost; most of the country is a *terra incognita*. In Peru, east of the Andes, are lands that one day will be better than gold mines, but west of the mountains the fertile districts were long ago occupied and the immigrant can obtain nothing but wages. The extensive existence of the plantation system in connection with which, as in Brazil, the laws governing the employment of contract labor are very severe and reduce the laborer to a condition little better than slavery, is of itself a bar to all progress toward the development of an industrious agricultural population. Moreover, a heavy and vexatious taxation forbids at present all hope of anything better. Everywhere in South America the levying of imposts upon articles of prime necessity and unavoidable commercial operations, makes the poor man pay more in proportion to his means than the rich man does. The salt tax, for instance, weighs heavily on the poor. At the present time nearly every product passing from one Brazilian state to another is heavily burdened with export taxes, while land remains untouched. It is essentially an oppressive tax on the poor, for it not only restricts production and thus deprives the poor man of a means of gaining a livelihood, but it raises the cost of living, which always bears more heavily on the poor than on the rich. The evil effects of such taxes are simply incalculable; they discourage production, restrict trade, impoverish the people, and drive away immigration.

And yet the regeneration of South America is impossible without a suitable immigration. "It is," says A. J. Lamoureux in the Boston *Transcript*, "the active fertilizing element from which the new states must draw their strength. It is idle to talk of building up a new edifice on the old foundations, for it will never stand. It is as idle to talk of a progressive republican civilization among the Indians and Mestizos of Bolivia, as it is to expect such a creation among the savage races of the Philippines, The cholos of Peru will never make a strong, self-governing people, nor will the mestizos of Argentina, nor the mized races of Colombia and Brazil. The admixture of two strong, progressive races may yield good results, perhaps a superior product, but the union of a higher with a lower race of a wholly dissimilar type cannot produce other than an inferior mixture. The proof of this fact is to be found all over South America. The Mestizos are everywhere much inferior to their European ancestors; they are non-progressive and are incapable of comprehending and assimilating the complex problems of modern civilization. The best Mestizo type is reputed to be the cross between the Spaniards and the Araucanian Indians of Chile, but the product is certainly not equal to the higher type. The Chilean Mestizo is hardy, courageous and persevering, but no one who has seen much of the lower classes of that country will credit him with the intellectual capacity for creating and maintaining a strong, progressive nationality. The creators of Chile were of pure European origin, and the makers of her future will be of the same type. In Brazil the admixture of a superior race with two inferior races has been no less degenerating and prejudicial, and the future of that country, in the hands of a hybrid race, offers but little hope. 'The

whites constitute only from fifteen to twenty per cent of the population in the north of Brazil,' writes Consul General Seeger, and that small percentage, he might have added, is showing itself incapable of self-government."

The future regeneration of South America, then, depends upon the purer types of men now in the republics, reinforced by immigration from stronger and more progressive nations. "Land laws of a more liberal character, greater freedom in commerce, wider toleration in religion, better provisions for the education of children, lighter taxation and a more elevated sense of justice will open the way to an immigration which will in a very few years give to South America a new and better civilization." Respecting the chief source of such immigration the author above quoted thinks that Germany holds the first place.

COLOMBIA.

The Revolution. — August developed no decisive change in the "linked" fighting "long drawn out" on the Isthmus of Panama. The insurgent Liberals under General Herrera seem to have suffered defeat about the beginning of the month at Agua Dulce (p. 554), which is the centre of present operations on the Isthmus and is distant about seventy-five miles from Panama. On August 28, the Government troops under General Berti were reported as in possession of the place. Two Revolutionary Generals (Lacroix and Vidal), were sentenced to death by court martial and shot by Government soldiers at Barrigona Camp on the Magdalena River. A dispatch from Bogota (via Panama) about the middle of the month stated that the Government had sent a strong force to the Atlantic coast under General Valencia, everything being quiet in the interior of the Republic. An intended increase of Government troops on the Isthmus at Agua Dulce was also reported. A Revolutionist triumph was the capture of the Government warship *Boyaca* which had left Panama at the end of July to convey some hundreds of soldiers to Agua Dulce. At the month's end the Liberals were reported to have "probably" retaken Agua Dulce. This brief sketch of affairs suffices, at least, to show that the word "revolution" properly describes the military motions of the war-swept Isthmus.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution. — During August the Revolutionists, under General Matos and his associates, continued their "warlike sounds of trumpets loud and clarions," and the Government forces under President Castro maintained a no less dreadful din.

On August 2, the Revolutionists were said to be (as often heretofore) marching against Caracas, to which President Castro had returned after his first venture in July (p. 554). On the 4th he set forth again toward Valencia (south of the Gulf of Triste). On the 13th the dispatches were weighty with tidings of an expected "decisive battle" not far from Caracas. There had been "fierce fighting" at Barcelona and the "rebels" were in possession. Porto Cabello (near Caracas), was reported taken by the Revolutionists, but the tale was promptly cut short; on the 16th Castro was there. But Cumana fell without a shot; it was abandoned by Castro's troops. (Cumana is the oldest city on the American continent having been founded by Gonzales Ocampo, in 1520, forty-five years before the settlement of St. Augustine, Fla.). The Government forces which had abandoned Cumana reoccupied Carupano. Ciudad Bolivar (on the Orinoco southeast of Caracas) was bombarded by gunboats, but the "rebels" continued to hold the place.

On the whole, at the end of the month Castro's star seemed in a somewhat clearer sky. The Revolution appeared to have lost ground. Castro was at San Casimiro (southwest of Barcelona) awaiting re-enforcements in order to attack the enemy at some point. Much of its recent success is said to be due to the ability of General Velutini, a Corsican of extraordinary intelligence.

Protected Interests. — The American and German governments are keeping a close watch on Venezuelan situations and are prepared to render any needed protection to imperilled interests. No naval forces, however, will be landed on the coast of Venezuela unless occasion should really demand it.

BOLIVIA.

The Acre Controversy. — It was announced from Washington on July 16, that the State department had decided, after careful consideration, to take cognizance of the appeal filed by the Minister of Bolivia in Washington, on July 10, for the intervention of the United States between Brazil and Bolivia in the trouble that had resulted from Bolivia's action in granting a concession to a syndicate of Americans and Englishmen to exploit the territory of Acre (p. 472). The ground on which the minister of Bolivia based his request for intervention was that the interests of the Americans engaged in the Acre enterprise were endangered by Brazil's policy, which was represented to be belligerent. The State department, however, made clear its purpose, while tendering its good offices, not to interfere between Brazil and Bolivia. The most it could do was to ask for all reasonable concessions with regard to the Americans who form a part of the syndicate. This organization which also includes wealthy Germans and Englishmen, finds the use of the navigable rivers of Brazil almost indispensable to the success of its project. This privilege the Brazilian Government is not inclined to grant, holding that the company is working under a charter from the Bolivian government, and possessing what is practically a fleet and an army, its operations in Brazilian territory would be a menace to the sovereignty of that country.

Advices from Bolivia and Brazil in mid-August indicated that the differences between the two countries over the Acre concession were becoming more acute, but near the month's end word came from Rio Janeiro that a basis for the solution of the difficulty had been agreed upon by the Brazilian and Bolivian ministers.

MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE ACRE TERRITORY.

CHILE.

Treaty with Argentina. — The treaty between Chile and the Argentine Republic providing for arbitration and the limitation of armaments (pp. 471, 472), was finally approved in the Chilean Congress on August 11, by a great majority. The Chilean government has made this statement concerning it: "According to the provisions of the arbitration agreement Argentina will not interfere in the Pacific question, and according to the protocol for the limitation of armaments, the navies of both countries will be prominent on practically an equal footing."

The Tacna Dispute. — It was reported from Washington on August 10 that the tension between Chile and Peru over the occupation of the province of Tacna (p. 471), continues to grow more acute.

PARAGUAY.

The Coming Elections.—The Republican party has nominated Colonel Escurra, the Minister of War, for the Presidency, and Don Manuel Dominquez, the Minister of Foreign Relations, for the Vice-Presidency. Dr. Cecilio Baez, a competitor of Colonel Escurra, belongs to the Liberal party. The installation of the successful candidates will take place on November 25.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Royal Family.—The living children of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra (pp. 275, 276) are:

1. George Frederick (born 1865), Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and York. He was married in 1893 to Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck. To them have been born Edward Albert (1894), Albert Frederick (1895), Victoria Alexandra (1897), and Henry William (1900).
2. Princess Louise (born 1867). Married to the Duke of Fife in 1889. Children: Alexandra Victoria (1891), Maud Alexandra (1893).
3. Princess Victoria Alexandra (born 1868).
4. Princess Maud Charlotte (born 1869). Married to Prince Karl of Denmark in 1896.

The living brothers and sisters of the King are:

Princess Helena (born 1846). Married in 1866 to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Three children.

Princess Louise (born 1848). Married in 1871 to John, Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyle.

Prince Arthur (born 1850), Duke of Connaught. Married Princess Louise of Prussia in 1879. Three children.

Princess Beatrice (born 1857). In 1885 married to Prince Henry (d. 1896), of Hesse. Four children.

The following sister and brothers of the King have passed away:

Princess Victoria (Empress Frederick). Died in 1901.

Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. Died in 1900.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. Died in 1884.

The Coronation.—The unhappily deferred coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra (pp. 473, 557) happily took place in historic Westminster Abbey on August 9. The preparations were on a grand scale and the King's health was such as to enable him to sustain with suitable dignity and grace the central part in the splendid scene. Immediately after the ceremony the King returned again to the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* off the coast of the Isle of Wight. Among the occurrences signalizing the coronation is the presentation by the King to the nation of the private royal residence of Osborne on the Isle of Wight, where Queen Victoria spent many happy days and where she died. It will be used as a milltary hospital.

The Government.—The real rulers of England are in the Cabinet, the partial reconstruction of which (Balfour being Premier) was announced on August 8 as follows:

The Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in place of Lord Cadogan.

Charles Thomson Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who resigned.

Aretas Akers-Douglas, Home Secretary, in place of Mr. Ritchie.

J. Austen Chamberlain (Joseph Chamberlain's son), Postmaster General, in place of the Marquis of Londonderry.

Sir William Hood Walrond, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The Marquis of Londonderry, President of the Board of Education.

Lord Windsor, First Commissioner of Works, in place of Mr. Akers-Douglas.

William Hayes Fisher, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in place of J. Austen Chamberlain.

Sir Alexander Fuller Acland Hood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury.

Henry William Foster, Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

Earl Percy, Under Secretary for India.

Thomas Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, Under Secretary to the Home Office.

The Earl of Hardwicke, Under Secretary to the War Office.

William Reynell Anson, Parliamentary Secretary of Education.

Andrew Bonar Law, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Three of these officers will not sit in the Cabinet—viz., the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the First Commissioner of Works. On the other hand, one new office is added to the Cabinet, that of Chief Secretary for Ireland, held by Mr. George Wyndham, the new Cabinet consisting thus of eighteen members instead of twenty.

Parliament.—Both houses of Parlia-

ment adjourned on August 8 till October 16. In the Commons on July 31, Mr. Chamberlain obtained a supplemtary vote of £250,000 for the West Indies.

The Empire. — *Conference of Premiers.* — The Conference of Colonial Premiers (p. 557) concluded with the tenth session on August 11. A resolution was adopted in favor of the establishment of the metric system of weights and measures throughout the Empire. It has been decided that the proceeding of the Conference shall not be published; But the resolutions will be published in a Parliamentary paper to be issued shortly. The questions of Imperial defense and Imperial trade have formed the two chief subjects of deliberation.

Miscellaneous. — The Shah of Persia, Muzaffar-ed-Din, and his suite landed at Dover on August 17, was given a warm welcome by England, and departed for Paris on the 25th. The London *Graphic* says that the visit of a Shah today has "a palpitating political significance."

The visit of Generals Botha, DeWet and Delarey to London is chronicled in "International Affairs."

The famous old Newgate Prison, in London, has come to its end. After the ground is cleared a business building will be erected on the site.

In compliance with the application of a body of scholars last winter, the English government has granted a charter for a new institution entitled "The British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical and Philological Studies."

GERMANY.

Kaiser and Czar. — A meeting of the Emperor William and the Czar of Russia took place at Reval, Russia, August 6–8.

Kaiser and King. — The Emperor received at Potsdam, on the 27th, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The entry of Victor into Berlin the next day was attended by many demonstrations of welcome and good will. The stability of the Triple Alliance is supposed to be indicated.

The Government. — Count von Bülow recently openly rebuked the Agrarians for their extravagant tariff demands and for opposition to pending reciprocity treaties. This is regarded as, to some extent, a change of attitude on the part of both the Emperor and the Chancellor. In view of the German Emperor's recent speech against excessive drinking, made at Bonn, it is interesting to note that the Prussian Landtag recently adopted a measure which is also aimed at wholesale drinking. Incidentally it attempts to limit the sale of liquor during church hours on Sunday.

Trade and Finance. — The total of Germany's exports to the United States for the year ended June 30 is $101,714,064, an increase of $1,827,050 over the amount for the year ended June 30, 1901. In 1898 they amounted to $74,250,000, in 1899 to $84,000,000, in 1900 to $98,800,000 and in 1901 to $99,887,014. The following is from the London *Times:* The value of the imports into Germany for the first half of 1902 was 2,840,000,000 marks (£142,000,000), showing an increase of 88,170,000 marks (£4,408,500) as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The exports were valued at 2,286,700,000 marks (£114,335,000), an increase of 150,700,000 marks (£7,535,000). A dispatch from Berlin, July 1, said that the deficit in the German budget for the year 1901 is officially announced to be 40,000,000 marks ($10,000,000). The railway revenue, in particular, has fallen off.

The Poles. — It was rumored at the end of July that Emperor William would not make a proposed visit to Posen in view of the strong feeling aroused by a recent anti-Polish speech at Marienburg (p. 477); but he expressed his purpose to enter Posen at the head of 90,000 troops that would engage in the autumn manœuvres. The entry took place on September 2. The Emperor received an enthusiastic welcome from the German populace but "the Polish majority of the people was silent, and looked gloomily at the brilliant show from houses without decorations. Not one disorderly cry was heard."

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

JAPAN.

Foreign Trade.— Japanese foreign trade for the half-year ending June 30 amounted to twenty-four and a third million pounds sterling as against twenty-five millions for the same period last year. Exports decreased by £400,000, due entirely to silk, cotton and yarns, the depreciation of silver being responsible for the decrease in yarns. On the other hand, there is an increase in imports of £200,000, the large purchases of raw materials outweighing the decline in articles of consumption and luxury.

Shipbuilding. — There is a remarkable development of the mercantile shipbuilding industry in Japan. The Government is granting subsidies to stimulate the enterprise. There are five important private shipyards in Japan, of which two are at Uraga, the others being at Nagasaki, Kobe and Osaka.

Miscellaneous. — Touching questions between Japan and the United States relating to Marcus and Wake Islands in the Pacific Ocean, (see page 609, 610) Word came from Yokohama in mid-August that the little island of Torishima (one of a chain extending between the Bonin Islands and Hondo, the largest island of Japan), had been overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption and that all the inhabitants, numbering over a hundred persons, were undoubtedly killed.

A movement for a union of the various denominational Christian churches in Japan began some fifteen years ago. The English and American Episcopalians united. Six reformed bodies also made a union. But the Methodist missions failed to unite in consequence of disapproval by the home conferences. Their effort is now renewed and the various Methodist missions together with those of the Evangelical Association and the United Brethern have adopted a basis of union to be submitted to the home authorities in the United States and Canada for approval.

CHINA.

"A Vanishing Industry." — That is what the British Consul at Fu-chau says of the tea trade of China. Some years ago a circular was issued by Sir Robert Hart warning tea growers that, owing to the superior methods prevailing in India, the trade was slipping away from China. Moreover, when Assam and Ceylon entered into the competition with China it was soon apparent that the liking for their products was increasing rapidly, and China tea was in no long time hopelessly distanced. Finally the trade in China is crushed by an excessive export duty.

AUSTRALIA.

Financial. — The Commonwealth revenue for the year ended June 30 amounted to £11,304,800. The expenditure was £3,931,300, leaving for distribution among the states £7,373,500, which is £519,000 more than was anticipated.

Lord Hopetoun. — The Earl of Hopetoun has been recalled from the Governor-Generalship of the Commonwealth and has returned to England. (See page 596.)

The Drought. — The Agent-General for New South Wales has written the London *Times* protesting against the grossly exaggerated statements published in London as to the effects of the drought in Australia. It nevertheless, appears that the prolonged drought has had very serious consequences.

Woman Suffrage. — The outlook for the success of the woman suffrage movement in Australia is said by Premier Barton to be excellent.

Affairs in Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

The possibilities of South African trade (p. 481) loom large before the minds of statesmen and manufacturers in Europe and America. Much of this trade has already been captured by the United States. The South African Trade Council of England, lately appointed, has been organized to proceed to South Africa and investigate and report upon the conditions and facilities for British trade. Mr. James G. Stowe, United States Ex-Consul General to Cape Town, says that "the increase of trade from now on will surprise the most skeptical. All that is required for the American manufacturer and producer is a knowledge of the wants of the South African people and the most economical methods of delivery. Today everything shipped to South Africa from America is transported in foreign bottoms. We have not a single line of our own. Every dollar received from South Africa for goods sold has to be collected through foreign banking institutions, and I notice that Germany proposes to start a German bank in South Africa, for the Germans realize that it is only by keen competition that they will be able to capture some of this trade. The establishment of this bank would make German capital and German manufacturers independent of English banking and English credit facilities, upon which they now rely. German and French capital employed in South Africa, particularly in the Transvaal, exceeds that of Great Britain, and I see it is estimated by a report from the United States Consul at Chemnitz that German capital to the amount of $228,000,000 is now invested in the Transvaal. The success of foreign banking institutions in South Africa, China and elsewhere is an example that should move American capitalists to go and do likewise.

ABYSSINIA.

No Further Concessions.—It was reported from London on August 22 that Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia has decided to grant no further concessions to Europeans. This is subsequent to reports published in the *Giornale d'Italia* that the Italian government had obtained a concession from Menelik which gives to Italian enterprise the rich Abyssinian country south of the Mareb River. It was also stated that Italy also has title to lands on the Eastern Sudan border, formerly granted by the Negus to the Anglo-Egyptian authorities. The London *Times* of August 1 says that according to the *Djibouti*, the gold mines in the Baro valley, which Menelik was believed to have promised to grant to French companies, have been sold to an English syndicate for £2,000,000. The concessions extend to a length of 200 miles on both banks of the Baro.

BRITISH AFRICA.

Cape Colony.—The Cape Parliament assembled on August 20. Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of the Colony, announced that martial law would be removed on the passage of a bill indemnifying the Governor and all persons concerned for acts committed under martial law. A breach between the Premier, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, and the progressive element showed itself the second day when, on a motion for filling Paliamentary vacancies, the Premier and his ministry went over to the benches of the Afrikander Bond, influential members of which are hostile to British domination in South Africa.

Zanzibar.—The Sultan died in July and has been succeeded by Seyyid Ali, Mr. Rogers, the Prime Minister, to act as regent until the Sultan shall have attained his majority.

EXCAVATIONS IN EPHESUS.

REMAINS OF THE THEATRE, THE SCENE OF THE RIOT MENTIONED IN ACTS 19.

Science and Invention.

RADIO ACTIVITY.

The most interesting scientific discovery since the X-rays were given to us, and one which promises most wonderful results, is the disclosing to us of a new element— Radium, and a new property of matter—Becquerel's rays. The experiments of Becquerel, the noted French scientist, with different substances that would produce a picture on a photo graphic plate through an opaque substance and still be different from the X-ray, led to the discovery of radium. Professor Becquerel found that the metal uranium, placed on a photographic plate which was fully protected from the light, gave a picture on that plate. The rays which made this impression came from some property of the uranium. These rays differed from X-rays in that they were much more powerful and were capable of reflection and refraction which the X-rays are not.

Next came the question, was the radio activity due to uranium itself or to some impurity in the metal? This problem was attacked by the wellknown French chemist, M. Pierre Curie, and his wife, Madame Sklowska Curie. They found that pitchblend, the substance from which uranium is obtained, was much more radio-active than uranium itself, and they were able to obtain the substance to which this was due — namely, radium. They also obtained two hitherto unknown elements, polonium and actinum.

Radium was found to have a ray-emitting power 10,000 times greater than uranium. It is proved to be a new element in that it has a spectrum of its own though it has been obtained so far only in combination as radium chloride. There are less than fifteen grains of this substance in existance — the cost of obtaining it being nearly $1,000 a grain.

Therefore, experiments with the Becquerel rays have been carried on with only a very small amount of this substance.

These rays penetrate aluminum as easily as light penetrates window glass. Many substances when exposed to these rays shine in the dark, as, for example, the ruby and the diamond. A room which was absolutely dark has been photographed by the rays although the rays themselves are invisible. Radium will give off rays forever without loss of substance, or without the excitation of any outside force. The development of this great discovery will be awaited with interest, for its possibilities are unlimited.

ELECTRICITY.

Wireless Telegraphy. — In the *Fortnightly Review* for June appeared an interesting article by Signor Marconi on the Practicability of Wireless Telegraphy. He states concisely just what has been done so far with his system, but gives no future hint of its possibilities. On the other hand, the *North American Review* for July publishes an article by P. T. McGrath entiled "The Future of Wireless Telegraphy," in which a rosy future is painted for this invention. Mr. McGrath calls attention to the fact that twenty-two years elapsed between the laying of the first channel cable and the perfecting of the same agency for Transatlantic work, and he draws an analogy between this and the work that Marconi has accomplished. In 1896 Marconi achieved a distance of two miles; in 1900 he was doing sixty miles; a year later he was making intelligible practice for two hundred and twenty-five miles. Then, in December, 1901, at a single bound, he leaped the Atlantic. Mr. McGrath says that no one can doubt that surely, though slowly, the time is coming when we can keep in touch with a Transatlantic liner during the whole course of her voyage. In this connection the following paragraph from the *Medical Record* of New York shows how rapidly we are reaching that desired result:

While the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* was making her way to this port last week, one of the passengers was taken ill with symptoms of appendicitis. An operation was indicated, but as land was so near it was deemed advisable to wait until the ship arrived. Accordingly, a wireless message was sent while the boat was still fifty miles away, and in response to the call an ambulance was in waiting when the pier was reached. The patient, a son of former Prime Minister di Rudini of Italy, was taken to the hospital, operated upon, and is now convalescent.

The Storage Battery and the Motor Car.— Under the above title Thomas A. Edison presents a very clear and concise article on his new storage battery as applied to automobiles, in the July number of the *North American Review*. He believes that the final perfection of the storage battery is now accomplished and that this will bring about many improvements in our business and social economy. Mr. Edison points out the defects in the lead storage batteries now used in motor carriages and shows the ideal environment of his own nickel-iron storage batteries under similar circumstances. Vehicles equipped with his batteries have been run sixty-two miles without recharging on rough country roads at an average speed of 11.2 miles an hour. On a level road the same vehicle ran eighty-four miles on one charge.

The cost of an automobile equipped with the storage battery Mr. Edison places at from $700 upwards. The cost of using is only fifty cents for each charge.

Mr. Edison calls attention to the fact that automobiles of the French type, i. e., with heavy running gear, are the most safe and successful. He says that automobiles of the future will be built and run on such practical lines that accidents will soon become things of the past.

In the official organ of the Press Exhibition of Copenhagen, Denmark, has appeared a letter from Mr. Edison in which he says: "I believe that within thirty years nearly all railways will discard steam locomotives and adopt electric motors, and that the electric automobile will displace the horse almost entirely.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Africa. — *Girga.* — An expedition of the University of California under Dr. Reisner is at work near Girga on the Nile. While excavating in a cemetery during July the workmen are reported to have come across some bodies preserved in a remarkable way. The soil had mummified the bodies so that even the most delicate organs have been preserved in many cases. Other remarkable discoveries are also reported — in one cemetery were found three groups of ten figures, household servants; around the coffin of a man of the fifth dynasty were found nineteen wooden statuettes, said to represent the dead man, his wife and his children; two sixth dynasty ships of the dead were found, each fully manned, having a captain and six rowers, a helmsman, a coffin, a reading priest and a waiting woman. At Girga the excavators have also unearthed over twenty decorated houses of the eighteenth dynasty.

Abydos. — Concerning his work at Abydos, Professor Flinders Petrie, in his annual report, says that the excavations have been continued on the royal tombs, on a cemetery of the prehistoric age, and on the tombs of the eighteenth dynasty. He says: "We have had the satisfaction of completing the most important historical work that has yet come into our hands. The continuous order of seventeen kings has been established, and the very foundations of Egyptian history have been settled in a manner which hitherto seemed entirely beyond hope. There awaits us the great temple site of Abydos, the ground of the earliest temple, that of Osiris. It has been largely dug over for earth, and some monuments have been removed, but the lower levels of it are yet untouched."

Abusir. — An important Greek papyrus has been discovered by the German Oriental Society at Abusir, near Sakkara. It contains the dithyramb on the Persian wars by Timotheos of Miletus, a poet who lived about 400 B. C. The poem is the first specimen of its kind that has come to light. The manuscript is the oldest of all Greek papyri known.

Antinoe. — This city, situated in Egypt on the Nile, was founded by the Emperor Hadrian, A. D. 140, in commemoration of the devotion and death of his favorite Antinons. At the time of the persecution under Diocletian many Christians here suffered martyrdom in this city. Its destruction occurred probably in the fourth century. In 1896 the French excavator, Gayet, began work on the mass of rubbish which marked the site and today (he says in the Paris *Le Monde Moderne*) "the dead city is disclosed as clearly as if it rose before us in a mirage." Its *ensemble* is now known to a wonderful degree — temples, porticoes, baths, its still intact hydraulic machines, its Olympic circus, etc. Houses of the city have been so carefully preserved under the sand that it is possible to visit each story by mounting the stairs erected so long ago.

Asia. — *Ephesus.* — Extensive excavations are now being made at Ephesus by an Austrian expedition. Ephesus became one of the twelve great Ionic cities of Asia, and its prosperity was due to the cult of the famed "Diana of the Ephesians" and to the city having become a great centre of trade. On its site now stands Ayasaluk — "a wretched village."

Palestine. — Less than five per cent of the promising archaeological fields in Palestine have been excavated. Under the leaderships of the presidents of the principal American universities and of many prominent rabbis and Christian clergymen, an effort is made to raise a fund of $200,000 as an endowment for the exploring work of the American School of Oriental Study in Jerusalem.

The *Neues Weiner Tageblatt* of Vienna says (July 25) that Dr. Setten, a professor of the Vienna University, who has been exploring Palestine in behalf of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, has discovered the walls and gateway of a building in the neighborhood of Janohah, in Samaria, which is attributed to Solomon. Dr. Setten has also excavated

(as reported) a Canaanitish castle three or four thousand years old, in the Jezreel valley. Also two Jewish fortresses, and an Arabian castle. He found in old cemeteries a great number of archaeological treasures, including a Jewish altar decorated with six cherubim, four lions, and two mythological paintings.

Sir Charles Wilson, at the meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund in June, spoke of the recent researches on the site of ancient Gath. Upon a point which afforded a striking view of what is regarded as the battlefield upon which David slew Goliath, remnants of pottery have been found, and among the discoveries in this district is a monolith, which evidently formed one of the "high places" often referred to in the Old Testament.

Palmyra. — The ruins of this famous commercial city of the third century are situated about one hundred and twenty miles northeast of Damascus. The Russian government, having obtained Turkish warrant, has removed from Palmyra to St. Petersburg the bi-lingual (Greek and Palmyrene) inscription which was discovered on a large block of stone a few years ago. The inscription is said to contain the tariffs of custom duties and taxes levied during the third century, divided into three tables.

Europe. — *Corinth.* — Six of the leading nations of the world — France, Germany, the United States, Great Britain, Austria, and Russia — now have schools in Athens for the study of the art and civilization of ancient Greece. The corner-stone of the American school building was laid in 1887. The present director of the institution is Professor R. B. Richardson, whose long period of successful service is drawing to a close. In a recent communication (*The Nation*, July 31) respecting the excavations at Corinth which have been in progress since 1896, Professor Richardson says that the diggings in the Agora from March 1 to June 14 showed that the stumps of Doric columns previously discovered belong to the front line of a Greek portico, having important relations. Later Roman buildings are mixed up with the earlier Greek structures. The diggings have yielded a rich reward in single finds — old pottery, terra cotta figurines, inscriptions, etc. The parts of ancient Corinth now laid bare make it a place as much to be visited as is Olympia or Delphi. Says Professor Richardson:

> Six years ago it seemed to many as hopeless to attempt to find Greek Corinth under the modern, the Byzantine, and the Roman Corinth, as it would be now to try to find Greek Byzantium under the modern Stambul. In the first campaign we found the Theatre; in the second, Pirene; in the third we found the Agora and the fountain Glauke, and gave the correct name of Temple of Apollo to the venerable ruin, the only landmark of ancient Corinth up to 1896.

America. — *The Mohawk Valley.* — The famous Mohawk Valley continues to yield many interesting remains of prehistoric Indian life. From a small tract of flats near Hoffman's Ferry have been gathered during the last twenty years enough archæological relics to fairly stock a small museum.

Mound Builders. — Dr. C. W. Mills, curator of the Ohio Historical and Archæological Society, has recently completed the exploration of a large and important village site of the mound-builders near Bourneville, and has made discoveries tending to show that the mound-builders did not live together in one indiscriminate tribal group, but that they lived separately in family groups, each with its own dwelling and private graveyard. The mound-builders also had a more or less perfectly organized system of trade which covered almost the entire continent. The village site which Dr. Mills has just explored has proved to be one of the richest in skeletons, pottery, ornaments and implements.

Ancient Indian City Found. — It was reported from Chicago, August 9, that Mr. Thomas Clithero, of Portage, Wis., has made investigations which fix the location of Mascoutens, the largest and most celebrated city in Indian history, and the site of the mission of St. James, near Governor's Bend, on the Fox River. The city is reported to have had twenty

thousand inhabitants in 1675. It was heard from so early as 1615, was visited by Nicollet in 1634 and by Radisson and Grosellier in 1659. The mission was founded by Allouez in 1669. It was minutely described by Dablon in 1670, and by Marquette on his voyage of discovery with Joliet in 1673.

The Manhattanites.—In the new department of the American Museum of Natural History, designated as "Archæology, American," recently opened in the west wing of the building in New York, are exhibited a large number of ancient implements used by the earliest known inhabitants of Manhattan Island and its immediate vicinity in the preparation and enjoyment of their food.

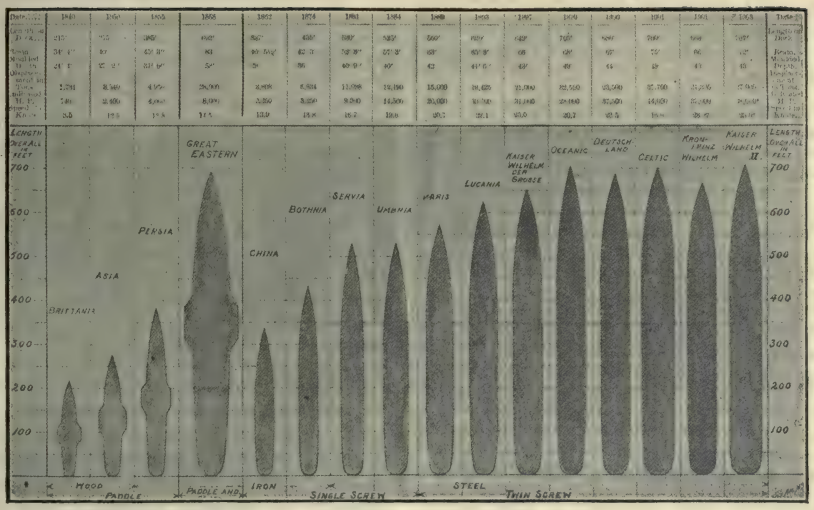
An Aztec Temple.—The *Scientific American* (August 23) gives an illustrated account of the unearthing of the remains of an Aztec temple in the City of Mexico, which promises to shed much additional light upon the ancient capital of the Aztecs.

GROWTH OF ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

From the *Scientific American* is taken an interesting diagram showing the growth in size of the Transatlantic mail steamship, beginning with the *Britannia*, the first Cunarder, which set out from Liverpool July 4, 1840, and reached Boston after a voyage of fourteen days and eight hours. The *Britannia* was a wooden sidewheel steamer, 215 feet long. Her displacement was 1,731 tons; her engines were of 740-horse power; her average speed was 8.5 knots per hour. The Cunarder *Persia*, (launched in 1855), and her sister ship, the *Scotia*, were the last of the big sidewheelers. The *Great Eastern* is introduced into the diagram to emphasize the fact that she was fifty years ahead of her time, and in fact, anticipated in point of size such vessels as the modern *Oceanic* and *Celtic*. Her maiden trip was made in 1860, from Southampton to New York, the highest speed during the trip being 14 1-2 knots an hour. She was used in laying the first Atlantic cable in 1866; also for laying Atlantic cables in 1873 and 1874. She was, however, a commercial failure and was sold and broken up at Liverpool in 1888.

The first screw-propeller built by the Cunard Company was the *Clima*, launched in 1862. At this time the Inman (now the American) Line had been using the screw instead of the paddle-wheel, with very satisfactory results. Then came the compound engine with its higher steam pressure and superior economy. Also the era of long and narrow ships. Between the *Bothnia* and the *Servia* the development of the steamship passed through perhaps its most important stage; for, with the introduction of the Bessemer process of steel manufacture, it became possible to turn out steel which possessed the necessary qualities for shipbuilding, and was at the same time moderate in price. The last and most famous of the single-screw steamships were the *Umbria* and the *Etruria*. The former was the first Transatlantic steamship to make the trip in less than six days.

The credit of producing the first twin-screw Transatlantic steamers belongs to the Inman and International Line. These were the *City of Paris* (1889) and *City of New York*. They now belong to the American Line. These ships are 560 feet in length over all, 63 feet beam, depth 42 feet and the displacement is 15,000 tons. The twin-screw, triple-expansion engines have each indicated as high as 10,000 horse power, making a total of 20,000 and the *City of Paris* has the credit of making the trip across at an average speed of 20.7 knots an hour. In 1893 the Cunard Company again took the leading position with a pair of steamships which were the first to exceed 600 feet in length. The *Lucania* and *Campania* were designed to be considerably the fastest vessels afloat and to this end engines of 30,000 horse power were provided. The *Lucania* was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic at a speed of over 22 knots an hour, her speed for the whole trip being 22.1 knots. In 1897 the North



From the *Scientific American.*

GROWTH OF THE TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP FROM 1840 TO 1903.

German Lloyds Company put in service a type of vessel which has been very closely followed by the German companies in the later ships which they have built. The *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* was the first vessel to exceed 20,000 tons displacement. She has crossed the Atlantic at an average speed of 23 knots an hour. The *Oceanic* has a displacement of 32,500 tons. The *Deutschland* is an enlarged edition of the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.* The *Celtic*, of the White Star Line, is of the combined passenger and freight type. The *Kronprinz Wilhelm* is a fast sailer. The *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* was launched at Stettin on August 12. She is said to be the longest and fastest vessel in the world. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all 707 feet, beam 72 feet, depth 43 feet, tonnage 19,500, horse power 37,000. The purpose of the Cunard Company is announced to place two more liners on the Atlantic which shall exceed in speed all predecessors. They will probably be equipped with turbine engines of from 47,000 to 500,000 horse power, and the contract speed will be 24 knots an hour.

Since 1840 the length of Atlantic steamships has gone up from 215 to 707 feet, the beam from 34 feet 4 inches to 75 feet, the depth from 24 feet 4 inches to 49 feet, and the displacement from 1,731 tons to 37,700 tons; while the horse power has increased from 740 to 37,000, or about fifty times, and the speed has been trebled. As to passenger accommodation, the *Britannic* of 1840 could give indifferent accommodation to only 90 passengers, but the *Celtic* of today can carry 3,194 souls, 2,859 being of the passenger class.

THERAPEUTICS.

Tuberculosis. — The address of Dr. Herman M. Briggs before the Summer School in Philanthropic Work in New York recently, is the most lucid exposition of tuberculosis that the average reader is apt to run across. It states absolute facts regarding a disease of which nearly everybody has a wrong conception, or merely vague ideas, although one-third of all mankind die of the malady and two-thirds of all mankind have the disease — many recovering and not knowing of the affection, or dying of some disease coincident to a small

tubercular focus in the lungs which is brought on by the lowered vitality caused by the tubercular process. Dr. Briggs said in part: —

Tubercle bacilli are inhaled as dust and lodge in different tracts in the system. If conditions are favorable to growth they multiply there. But the tubercular bacilli do not multiply outside the system. They tend to die. Infection is by the original bacillus, if at all. Large numbers are quickly destroyed. Direct sunlight destroys them quickly; daylight in time. The danger is in damp, dark rooms.

The general insusceptibility to tuberculosis is not very great. It is only at certain times and under certain conditions that a large proportion of persons are susceptible. It is quite as true that a vast majority of the human race are susceptible at certain times, when, for instance, resistance is decreased through grip, over-work or run-down conditions. Susceptibility is much greater when the air, as in a large city, contains enormous numbers of other micro-organisms. Tuberculosis is absolutely preventable, and its preventability is simply putting into effect simple rules of conduct. It is a question solely of scrupulous cleanliness in regard to expectoration and disinfection of surroundings which have once housed the disease.

It is not only preventable, but curable. It is simply a question of how early a diagnosis is made. If it can be made at the beginning, eighty per cent at least of the cases are curable. But tuberculosis is the most insidious of all diseases. A specialist may declare no indications of it whatever, and in a few weeks it may be manifest to anyone. When there is any question one examination is not enough. When a cough continues for more than six or eight weeks in a large majority of cases there is back of that cough a tuberculosis focus. When anyone talks to you about chronic bronchitis and continued colds make up your mind that in a majority of cases a tuberculosis focus is back of it. Then is the time to establish this fact, for then it is easily curable; later it may not be. People so dread being told they have tuberculosis and physicians are so fearful of alarming them that tens of thousands die because their physicians have not the moral courage to say to them. "This is tuberculosis, and now is the time to take precautions."

You may think I am a crank on the subject, but I speak from large experience in autopsy work, which tells the story finally and which has told this story. In the case of autopsies in New York hospitals which have come under my knowledge, full sixty per cent had had, some time in their lives, tuberculosis. Of these a little more than half had died of that disease. The remainder had recovered and in many instances had not known of its existence in their systems. A third of those who die in our hospitals die of consumption. In some of the older cities or Europe the proportion is much greater.

In his last paragraph Dr. Briggs states the case mildly. Statistics prove that nearly 70 per cent of autopsies show tuberculous lesions; and the records of one Germen hospital show that 87 per cent of all autopsied cases had tuberculous lesions. Early diagnosis and treatment of consumption means cure. Delay means a hard fight with a deadly disease.

Anti-Toxin vs. State. — The failure of the Massachusetts Legislature to allow the State Board of Health to go on with its work in the manufacture and free distribution of anti-toxin is a good example of modern politics. The bill was killed in committee in the interests of the drug trade — a majority of the members being druggists. The drug trade will profit to the extent of $137,000 — the difference between the druggists' price for anti-toxin, which is $187-000, and what it cost the State to manufacture it, which was only $50,000. Incidently it may be said that before the State furnished anti-toxin, there were thirty deaths out of every hundred cases of diphtheria. Under State supply there have been less than nine deaths out of every hundred cases.

AERONAUTICS.

A New Publication. — The interest that is now rife regarding Aeronautics is evinced by the appearance of the first number of the *Aeronautical World*, published in Glenville, Ohio. This magazine is devoted entirely to aeronautical subjects, and the number contains interesting and instructive articles on the problems of aerial navigation, as well as a digest of recent aeronautical literature and notes and jottings on the world's aerial news. The aim of the magazine will be to give a complete, progressive history of the conquest of the air by man, and hopes to correct the many misstatements which have done so much to retard progress

Education.

CONCERNING UNIVERSITIES.

In a recent paper on University Building, published in *Popular Science*, President Jordan, of Stanford University, describes the efforts of American institutions of learning to combine three different functions, that of the college, that of the professional school, and that of original research, and shows the limitations which these different aims must set to each other's development.

We are proud of our crop of Doctors of Philosophy, dozens or hundreds turned out every year. But most of them are trained only to teach, and we know that half of them are predestined to failure as college teachers. We must broaden our work and widen our sympathies. We must train men in the higher effectiveness in every walk in life, men of business as well as college instructors, statesmen as well as linguists, shipbuilders as well as mathematicians, men of action as well as men of thought. This means a great deal more than annual crops of Doctors of Philosophy to scramble for the few dozen vacant instructorships open year by year.

But with all these discouragements original research is the loftiest function of the university. In its consummate excellence is found the motive for its imitation. There is but one way in which a university can discharge this function. It can not give prizes for research. It can not stimulate it by means of publication, still less by hiring men to come to its walls to pursue it. The whole system of fellowships for advanced students is on trial, with most of the evidence against it. The students paid to study are not the ones who do the work. When they are such they would have done the work unpaid. The fellowship system tends to turn science into almsgiving, to make the promising youth feel that the world owes him a living.

All these plans and others have been fairly tried in America. There is but one that succeeds. Only those who do original work will train others to do it. Where the teachers are themselves original investigators devoted to truth and skilful in the search for it—men who can not be frightened, fatigued or discouraged—they will have students like themselves. To work under such men, students like-minded will come from the ends of the earth. It is the part of the investigators to make the university as the teachers make the college. There never was a genuine university on any other terms. It is not conceivable that there should ever be one.

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

A movement has been started by President Butler of Columbia University aiming to establish several international fellowships between American and French universities. In exchange for two annual fellowships of a value of $1,200 each to be established by Columbia, the French government is to establish two fellowships of equal value, the holders of which are to carry on their studies for a year at Columbia University.

The fellowships are to be open to graduate students only, and the holders of them will be chosen in a manner precisely similar to that in which the university fellowships at Columbia are now awarded. Graduate students of law and medicine will be permitted to compete for these fellowships on equal terms with those who have taken the degree in arts.

FINE ARTS AT COLUMBIA.

The establishment of a separate School of Fine Arts at Columbia University (p. 420) has occasioned more or less discussion as to its proper scope. Russell Sturgis, in an open letter to President Butler, urges that the instruction be "limited to history, theory, critical examination of ancient and modern works of art, and of the schools and large groups into which we divide them for the sake of convenience; and, . . . in connection with this theoretical study, such arts as are not manual arts may be taught more or less well."

The New York *Evening Post*, on the other hand, argues in favor of more practical training:

Today we seem all agreed, on utilitarian grounds, that drawing should be taught in the public schools; why should that teaching cease when university training begins? Drawing is a language and a science, and every human being would be more efficient in any department of life if he had as much of that language and that science as he is capable of mastering. . . . No man without some practical training in art ever at all understood the art he theorized about; and those who have thought that education should deal only with what is expressible in words, have spun words endlessly and darkened counsel. Goethe knew better, and when he wished to saturate himself with the Greek spirit, he drew from the antique. It is not probable that he drew very well, but it *is* probable that he learned more than if he had spent the time reading Winckelmann. The few books on art that are worth reading have been written by practising artists; and more insight into what painting really is and what painters try to do, is to be got from an hour of Fromentin or La Farge than from a year's study of æsthetics.

PLANS OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Preliminary work of a very useful kind has been carried on at the temporary headquarters of the Carnegie Institution at Washington during the summer. A large amount of mail received from applicants for aid, fellowships, scholarships, etc., has been read, annotated, and filed for future reference, or answered where the letter itself required an answer. The applications come from inventors, who seek help under the provision in the original foundation "to promote original research;" scholars, who argue for scholarships under the purpose of the trust "to increase facilities for higher education;" authors claiming assistance "to insure prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific investigation;" and a great variety of claimants under the general purpose, "to discover the specially gifted man, and enable him to pursue as a life-work that for which he seems specially designed."

The proper sifting, investigation and ultimate disposition of these various appeals must involve a great amount of labor and very discriminating judgment on the part of the trustees, at whose November meeting reports are to be presented by different members giving in definite outline their several views as to the scope and methods of the Institution. Before this meeting will also come the proposition of the corporation of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole to transfer its buildings and equipment to the trustees, and a kindred proposition to establish and maintain a geophysical laboratory at Washington on a large and expensive scale. Both these propositions have been objected to on the ground that the proper function of the Institution is to coöperate with existing agencies for research, rather than to establish new ones or assume the burdens of institutions not sufficiently endowed.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Similar complications of detail have been encountered by the executors of the Rhodes will and it is now announced that it will probably be 1904 before any of the students receiving appointments will begin their work. A recent London dispatch states that George Robert Parkin, principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, who has been appointed by the executors to prepare a plan for the allotment of the scholarships provided for in the will, and who left London August 12 on the White Star steamer *Oceanic* for New York, will make a tour of the British colonies to ascertain the views of the local authorities and report thereon. The executors will then draw up regulations governing the eligibility of candidates for scholarships, and with regard to other matters involved in the bequest.

A GRADUATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

A summer school for advanced students of agriculture held a four weeks session during the month of July at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. The idea was originally suggested by Professor Thomas F. Hunt of that University and approved of by President Thompson. Provision was made by

the board of trustees for the financial support of its first session. The coöperation of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations was secured, and under the direction of Dr. A. C. True of the Office of Experiment Stations a very strong faculty was secured; twenty-six of whom were professors in agricultural colleges, seven leading officers of the Department of Agriculture, and two officers of the New York State Experimental Station, seventy-five students were in attendance, of whom twenty-seven were professors or assistant professors in agricultural colleges, thirty-one assistants in the colleges and experimental stations, nine recent college graduates, and eight engaged in farming.

The school was housed in the substantial and well-equipped agricultural building of the university, where were illustrated the most approved apparatus for instruction in soil physics, dairying and other agricultural subjects. Besides the live stock of the university farm, leading breeders of Ohio furnished choice animals for the stock-judging exercises.

General problems of agricultural science and pedagogy were discussed at the inaugural exercises and at Saturday morning conferences. Among the topics thus treated were the history of agricultural education and research in the United States; the organization of agricultural education in colleges, secondary schools, nature study courses, correspondence courses, farmers' institutes and various forms of university extension; what constitutes a science of agriculture; educational values of courses of agriculture; methods and values of coöperative experiments. The whole period of the session was occupied with earnest and profitable work, and it is believed that the influence of the school will be felt throughout the country in many beneficial ways.

NEW YORK TRADES SCHOOL.

New York has made a move in the right direction in opening this fall the first Public Trades and Commercial High School for girls. Two buildings are in use, one at 146 Grand Street and and the other at 36 East Twelfth Street. A dual curriculum is offered — a regular four year high school course, and in addition a two years' course in business education and in industries open to women. The latter course begins in the second year, practical training to be given in the following trades and arts:

1. Applied art — Advanced drawing, color, modelling, carving, design, and application.
2. Printing — Typesetting, machine and case; proofreading.
3. Dressmaking — Sewing machine and its applications.
4. Millinery.
5. Commercial course—stenography and typewriting (advanced), bookkeeping, correspondence, office economy, or store practice and measurements.
6. Library economics.
7. Physics.

General artistic ability may be developed through special training in mechanical and free-hand drawing, wood carving, book-binding and other pursuits in which manual dexterity may be acquired, the chief aim being to prepare students for self-support in industries for which they show especial aptitude.

MODERN SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

The De Witt Clinton High School now being erected in New York City shows distinct advance in American public school architecture. The building has been laid out as a hollow square, with a central court of about 80x130 feet. This gives a better light even for the rooms facing on the square than is obtained by those facing the streets. The available working floor space is 124,272 square feet, being exclusive of corridors, stairways, boiler and coal rooms, a much greater percentage than has heretofore been obtained in any of the new high schools of New York City.

The structure will have five stories and basement. The basement will provide for a gymnasium 75x20 feet with a running track, a bath with swimming pool 18x66 feet, shower baths, locker

rooms, instructors' offices, etc., adjoining. Large spaces have been set aside for lunch rooms, bicycle storage, boiler, engine and coal rooms. In the five floors above this basement will be seventy class rooms, fourteen laboratories, two lecture rooms, three study halls, a library, and a fifth story gymnasium 55x91 feet. An observatory has been provided on the roof of the Sixteenth Street side of the building with a revolving dome to accommodate an 8-inch telescope. On the first floor is an auditorium located in the centre of the building under a light court, which with the gallery, access to which is from the second floor, has a seating capacity of 2,000. The accommodations afforded by this building on the basis of a maximum of thirty-five pupils to a class room will be 3,400 pupils, thus making it the largest high school in the world. Its chief lack is in the matter of commodious grounds, the building being in course of erection on a lot 210x206 feet on East Fiteenth Street between Stuyvesant Park and First Avenue.

INSECTS FOR NATURE STUDY.

There has been an increasing demand for small collections illustrating the different branches of nature study. The State Entomologist of New York has arranged to satisfy this demand so far as it relates to zöology, biology and entomology by providing teachers with such collections at a merely nominal fee. The collections he is prepared to furnish are classified as follows:

1. A systematic collection of about 100 representatives of the principal orders, with series illustrating the transformation of species having both complete and incomplete metamorphoses.
2. A collection of about 100 of the more common interesting species found in the field, together with series illustrating the various stages and habits of some of the more important forms.
3. The same as number 2, but composed largely of insects met with in the Spring.
4. Special collections of about the same size as those described above and representing limited groups, for example: Economic insects, mimicry, bees and their allies, flies, butterflies and moths, etc. These special collections will be prepared only in response to several requests. Other phases of insect life may be illustrated if there be a demand for it.

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Twelve months ago eight hundred American teachers began the work of training native Filipinos in accordance with American ideals. The islands were divided into eighteen departments for the purposes of education. Each department is presided over by a trained educator from the United States.

The central government assumes a large share of the cost of the system and pays the American teachers at the rate of $1,200,000 a year, while it distributes English readers, geographies, copy-books, arithmetics, slates, United States flags and halliards, and many other incidentals of education in wholesale lots. The towns must supply the buildings and furniture and pay the native teachers their modest ten or fifteen dollars a month. They spend four hours a day in teaching the children, give one hour of instruction to the native teachers, and instruct night schools in which governors of provinces, presidents of towns, and all classes are found enrolled. In Manila the five night schools have an attendance of over 2,000 an evening, and the enrolments of all the schools increase steadily, despite the statements in the publications of the friars that the United States is spending its money for nothing.

The results achieved have been very commendable in spite of the fact that instruction has been necessarily carried on in English, an unfamiliar tongue. Dr. Atkinson finds the Filipino children "unquestionably quicker to learn on the average" than American children, a fact due to their maturing earlier; but attendance is quite irregular. Attention has thus far been confined to the primary grades, but one grammar or high school having begun work as yet in Manila. Each school has some manual training; and a more advanced manual training school is being prepared for Manila. Agricultural schools are also planned.

Religion.

CHRISTIANITY AND MOHAMMEDANISM.

More than 125,000,000 Mohammedans are under Christian rulers. Only 41,000,000 are under Moslem rulers. Of these, 18,000,000 are under the Sultan. Arabia, the cradle of Islam, has one-half its sea-board under British protection. The keys to every gateway in the Moslem world are in the political grasp of Christian powers.

Yet Mohammedanism does not appear to be losing ground; on the contrary a marked increase in the number of its adherents during the past twenty years is reported (Vol. XI., p. 445). The figures given above make a total of 184,000,000. The full number of Mohammedans throughout the world, however, has been put by some estimates as high as 260,000,000. Two hundred millions would be about a seventh of the entire estimated population of the globe. By a liberal estimate the adherents of Christianity now number nearly 500,000,000. In connection with this it is interesting to note that Christian nations are said to control about four out of every five miles of inhabited territory on earth. The total wealth of the world is computed to be five hundred billions of dollars. Of this sum three hundred and fifty billions are in possession of the Christian nations, and of this sum again two hundred billions belong to the Protestant nations.

It is in Africa that Mohammedanism is understood to be making its greatest numerical gains. For instance, it is rapidly spreading in Senegal. As the natives begin to understand the intellectual superiority of Islam to their own religion they come to believe that such a religion so elevated, yet easy to understand, demanding sacrifices, yet in return offering so many brilliant promises, and, finally, leaving an immense range to the natural passions of the negro, — that this religion is the only perfect one. It certainly raises the level of a pagan people. By its earnest prohibition of spirituous liquors it renders an immense service to the black populations which are being poisoned with imported alcohol. And when Islam has once thoroughly entered into the life, into the morals, of a people, it becomes a high, insurmountable wall; not an open door, but a door bolted and chained, whose keepers will not even seriously reason with the representatives of other faiths.

SOME RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

According to the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* the following are the figures for the world's religious statistics at the end of last year :—

There are in Europe 384,500,000 Christians, 6,600,000 Mohammedans and 6,500,000 Jews.

In all America there are 126,400,000 Christians; the Jews and heathen are not given.

In Asia there are 12,600,000 Christians, 109,500,000 Mohammedans, 200,000 Jews and 667,800,000 pagans.

In Africa there are 4,400,000 Christians, 36,000,000 Moslems, 400,000 Jews and 91,000,000 heathen.

In Oceanica there are 9,700,000 Christians, 24,700,000 Moslems and 4,400,000 heathen.

Of Catholic, Protestant and Greek Christians we learn the following: There are in Great Britain 5,400,000 Catholics and 37,700,000 Protestants. In France the Catholics are 37,700,000 and Protestants 700,000. In Germany there are 18,600,000 Catholics and 32,700,000 Protestants. In Russia are 8,300,000 Catholics, 3,100,000 Protestants and 73,800,000 Greeks. In Austria are 33,800,000 Catholics, 4,100,000 Protestants and 3,300,000 Greeks. Of 31,160,000 in Italy only 60,000 are Protestants. Of 22,700,000 in Spain and Portugal, only 10,000 are Protestants. In Scandinavia there are 9,290,000 Protestants and only 10,000 Catholics. In Belgium and Holland are 7,990,000 Catholics and 2,710,000 Protestants. In the Balkan States are 1,900,000 Catholics, 4,130,000 Protestants and 12,400,000 Greeks.

Europe, all told, has 167,500,000 Catholics, 91,900,000 Protestants and 89,500,000 Greeks.

In the United States are 62,200,000 Protestants and 9,900,000 Catholics.

The Philippines and adjacent islands have 5,700,000 Catholics and 200,000 Protestants.

In the world there are 240,000,000 Catholics, 163,300,000 Protestants and 98,300,000 Greeks, or a total of 501,900,000 Christians in a population of 1,544,509,000

It is a striking fact that Protestants are increasing in numbers much faster than Catholics.

The following figures for church members in England are given by the *Quarterly Register* as based on the last British Census returns:

	Communicants
Episcopal Church	1,974,629
Baptists	353,083
Congregationalists	403,711
Presbyterians	76,071
Wesleyans	564,324
Primitive Methodists	187,260
Calvinistic Methodists	158,114
Salvation Army	no return
United Methodist Free churches	81,464
Methodist New Connection	37,383
Bible Christians	30,257
Society of Friends	17,346
Six smaller bodies	36,919

From the same source as that of the foregoing paragraph are taken the following figures for Protestant church membership throughout the English-speaking world:

	Communicants
Methodists	7,659,285
Baptists	5,454,699
Presbyterians	3,916,450
Anglican and daughter churches	3,367,052
Congregationalists	1,201,254

According to Dr. H. K. Carroll, the statistician, the figures for twenty of the largest denominations in the United States (see also p. 78), at the end of 1901 were as follows:

	Communicants 1901	Communicants 1890
Roman Catholic	9,158,741	6,231,417
Methodist Episcopal	2,762,291	2,240,354
Baptist, South	1,664,108	1,280,000
Baptist, Colored	1,610,801	1,348,986
Methodist Episcopal, South	1,477,180	1,209,976
Disciples of Christ	1,179,541	641,051
Baptist, North	1,005,613	800,450
Presbyterian, North	999,815	788,224
Protestant Episcopal	750,799	532,054
African Methodist	698,354	452,725
Congregationalist	634,835	512,771
Lutheran Synod, Conference	566,375	357,153
African Methodist Zion	537,337	349,788
Lutheran General Council	346,563	324,847
Latter-Day Saints	300,000	144,532
Reformed German	248,929	204,018
United Brethren	240,007	202,474
Presbyterian, South	227,991	179,721
Colored Methodist	204,972	129,384
Lutheran General Synod	204,098	187,432

Dr. Carroll rates the increase in Roman Catholic membership as too high, and points out that the figures given represent, in a large proportion of the dioceses, the growth for several years, whereas in the case of Protestant bodies the figures given represent those for one year only. Dr. Carroll estimates the total church-communicant membership in the United States at 28,090,637. There are some 300,000 Mormons in or about Utah, and this body claims to have made 65,000 new converts in the East last year. Quakers lost in 1901, according to Dr. Carroll, 923 members.

According to the *Missionary Review*, at the beginning of 1902 the world's Christian Missionary statistics stood as follows: Income, $16,174,966; ordained missionaries, 5,074; laymen, 3,322; wives, 5,742; unmarried women, 3,413; total missionaries, 17,467; ordained natives, 4,169; total native helpers, 78,965; stations and out-stations where regular preaching is maintained, 27,157; communicants, 1,326,522; added last year, 85,155; schools, 23,442; scholars, 1,089,237. Of the missionaries, 4,304 are from America and 13,090 from Europe and the rest of the world, while American societies report 397,340 of the total communicants. There has been a remarkable increase in the proportion of lay missionaries in recent years. Of all the societies the American Baptist Missionary Union still stands at the head in the number of church members, 112,163, the Methodists of the Northern States coming next with 95,260.

Joan of Arc. — It was reported from Paris on August 4, that France was much disturbed by the news from Rome that the Sacred College of Cardinals definitely refuses to canonize Joan of Arc. The decision, coming after several favorable opinions had been issued and committees had been appointed to examine into the heroine's claims to beatification, is construed as retaliation for the expulsion of the religious orders from France. The Sacred College mentions five reasons to justify refusal, one of which is said to be freely denounced as a wicked insinuation.

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

AFTER FOUR MONTHS.

There was something pathetic in the spectacle the other day of a great American commonwealth of free-born citizens waiting with bated breath for the arrival of the steamer that should bring a well-known financier home from across the seas, in almost trembling expectancy that by his Jovian nod he might be pleased to lift this nightmare of industrial paralysis, the coal strike, off the prostrate body politic. The State of Pennsylvania is popularly supposed to have a Governor, a Legislature, and even Courts of Law within its boundaries. Yet the appeal was not to Cæsar, but to Morgan.

"Bosses" are supposed to represent the will of the people, but for four months the people of Pennsylvania, in common with their fellow-citizens in other States, have been subjected to great inconvenience, many of them to serious loss and invasion of their rights, yet the Boss has made no sign.

The Boss of Pennsylvania is known to have unlimited power. At a word from him the nominal Governor of the State would, it is believed, call together its phantom Legislature in special session. That ghostly body would further, at a nod from the Boss, proceed to pass a law fixing schedules of reasonable minimum prices for mining coal and suitable penalties against any operators who might make contracts with miners for less than the prices fixed. It would also pass other laws condemning to State uses all collieries not in operation at a certain fixed date, and assuming, under the power of eminent domain, full ownership and control of such collieries, making suitable provision for the compensation of present owners. With such laws at his command, a Boss who really ruled by the will of the people might easily settle the present strike within forty-eight hours; yet it is feared by some that the real Boss of Pennsylvania is not Matthew Stanley Quay, in whom all these powers are apparently lodged, but President Baer, or some other representative of corporate interests, the tightening or loosening of whose purse strings makes the fiat of law in Pennsylvania and in other boss-ridden States of this "free" republic.

Of the present situation in the coal fields the New York *Evening Post* says:

> When a coal strike has occurred in the past, people have tried to get at the merits of the controversy and favor one side or the other, as circumstances dictated, but they have for the most part treated the dispute like one between an ordinary manufacturer and his employes, as essentially a private matter. But as the present strike has dragged on from one month into another, as industries everywhere have suffered from the shortage of coal, as people have had to pay higher prices for whatever small supplies they can buy for their houses, and as they see the certainty that every week the mines are closed raises the cost of their fuel for the approaching winter, the attitude of the average man has changed. He says to himself: "This is no private dispute in the Pennsylvania mines. The public is interested in getting coal at reasonable prices. Shall a few men deny the people their right to have a product of the earth on fair terms?"

And the New York *Times* remarks:

> A good many millions of people have reached the conclusion that a system under which an indefinite suspension of mining is possible, involving great hardship and applying a brake to the wheels of industrial progress, is wrong in theory and vicious in practice. They do not recognize the propriety of the claim made on behalf of the operators that as the mines are their property it is no concern of the public whether they work them or not, and that until the labor situation has shaped itself exactly to suit them they are under no obligation, moral or legal, to supply coal to consumers. The assertion of these views as explaining

the attitude and defining the policy of the operators is resented by the whole community, and in reflecting the growing popular sentiment in favor of some form of Governmental interference, the Central Federated Union has found an issue which will commend itself to vast numbers of people who do not usually pay much attention to what emanates from that quarter.

When conservative newspapers of such standing recommend Government interference in a strike, it is safe to assume that public interests have suffered great injury. Can it be believed for a moment that any private interest would have suffered a hundredth part as much from the enforcement of compulsory arbitration at the inauguration of the present strike as the innocent public suffers daily from its useless prolongation? Is it not then the right and duty of the State to enforce arbitration of every labor difficulty as a measure of public safety? These are questions that must be brought home to thoughtful minds by the continuance of the present deadlock. The operators have done more to advance the cause of compulsory arbitration and state regulation of monopolies by their attitude during the existing coal strike than might be accomplished by several years of agitation. The advantages of compulsory arbitration are so clearly evidenced in the case of New Zealand that it can no longer be called an experiment, and state regulation of great corporations is so plainly demanded by public sentiment that it needs little more than the present situation to make that question a living issue. The coming winter should see some decided steps taken in both these directions.

SOCIAL REFORM IN SPAIN.

We should not look to a Catholic Congress in Spain for an extensive program in social reform, and yet it is interesting to note that this subject held an important place in the deliberations of the Congress that was held at Santiago de Compostella, Galicia, the first week in August. Some of the conclusions which were arrived at are interesting, though of course much inspired by the tendencies of Spanish Catholics.

Foremost we find that the Congress recommends a stricter observance of the Sabbath, and a plan for establishing arbitration and mixed juries to settle disputes between employers and workmen. It so happens that the present Liberal government has drawn up two bills, approved by the Cortes, for these purposes. The Congress further recommended that the religious feelings of the working classes and their inclination for economical studies be developed; that the teaching of agriculture be intrusted to some religious orders; that all contracts of railways and public services should contain the obligation of furnishing the workmen with enough leisure to accomplish their religious duties; that hygienic measures be taken, especially in poor dwellings; that all societies of popular credit be exempted from taxes; that rural banks and savings banks be promoted; that the small rate-payers should not be too severely dealt with by the fiscal laws; that all Catholics should give their personal and pecuniary assistance to Catholic social organizations under the direction of the diocesan and national councils; that chairs of sociology be created in the seminaries; that associations of workmen and employers be concerted to regulate salaries; and that the liberty of the working classes be protected properly by energetic measures against exactions, whether individual or collective.

WOMAN'S POSITION IN SPAIN.

The position of woman in Spain is the subject of a recent article in the *Fortnightly Review*. The author notes the inferior position of woman in social and family life, her lack of education and especially of physical training; but points out some features of her position and environment that make for the general welfare:

One of the most essential conditions of conjugal happiness is that the views of the contracting parties as to their respective spheres of action should be in perfect harmony. In Spain, there is never any question of what a woman can or can not do or think.

She is a domestic slave, but she is a perfectly contented one; and no more devoted wives and mothers are to be found than in that country.

In this connection two points are worthy of note. The first is the closeness and strength of the family tie throughout the peninsula. No other country in Europe can offer such a striking example of the solidarity of relationship, and in none other is the love of hearth and home so marked. The devotion in all classes between father and son, husband and wife, brother and sister, is one of the finest traits of the popular character, and recalls a time when, prior to the disintegrating process of civilization, blood was, in the best sense of the word, thicker than water. The second condition of Spanish life, which tends to raise the moral standard of the women above that reached by the men is one which can only be lightly touched upon here: I refer to the national religion. It is over the female mind in Spain that the most powerful influences of Roman Catholicism are exerted. In that country the women are far better Catholics than the men, in the sense of following the spirit as well as the letter of their faith. Religious practices are held to be far more important for a woman than for a man, and devotional exercises form a considerable ingredient in female education. Hence the clergy find they can best tighten and retain their influence over the female mind by strict exaction of obedience to the forms and precepts of religion, but are too disposed to keep in touch with the male element by tacit acquiescence in, or at least disregard of, its vices.

GARDEN CITIES.

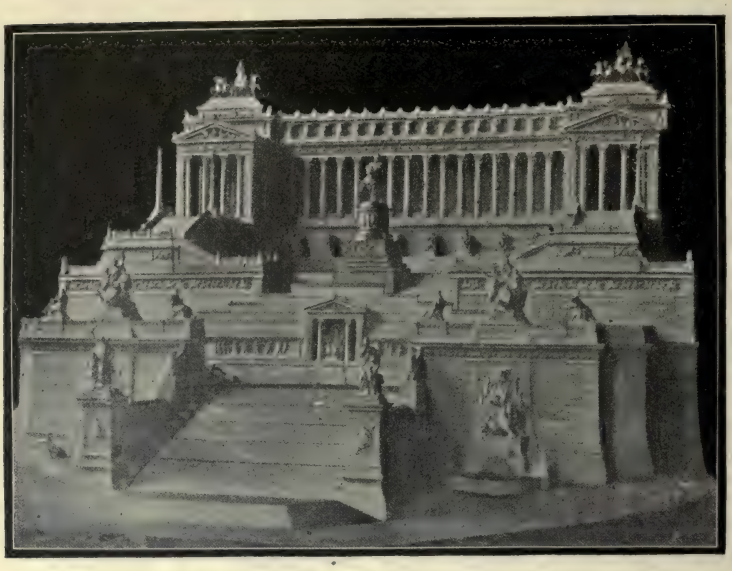
The housing problem in English cities has led to many interesting experiments looking toward better environment for the working classes. Not the least interesting or the least successful of these has been the effort to promote the removal of manufacturing industries from cities to village communities, and the building up of model towns where the poor might enjoy the advantages of living in detached cottages, with gardens surrounding them, and under wholesome sanitary conditions. Port Sunlight is one of the best illustrations of this plan of reform. It is thus described in the *Boston Transcript*: —

The factories and the village occupy an area of 220 acres of land, which fifteen years ago consisted only of fields. The present population of the village is about three thousand persons, who live in picturesque cottages built in early English style, and all varying in design. Each house has its patch of garden or lawn in front. The rentals of the houses are in many instances as low as five shillings per week, including rates. Part of the estate is cut up into garden allotments, which are held by the villagers at a nominal rental of five shillings a year. There are already day schools for over 700 children, and another set of schools for the accommodation of an additional 670 are in course of construction. The Hulme Hall, a building erected for the purposes of a girls' restaurant at an outlay of £18,000, seats 1,500 persons, and is managed by a committee composed of the wives of directors and heads of departments. The other institutions of the village include an open-air swimming bath, which cost £2,700, a gymnasium with three halls for men, boys and girls, an open-air auditorium, available for dancing and other amusements, a men's social club, with bowling green and quoit grounds, a tennis lawn, a girls' institute, an employees' provident society, a photographic club, and a variety of educational classes. There is also a village inn, which at present is conducted on temperance principles, although the villagers have recently voted in favor of licensing the sale of intoxicants.

WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS.

A necessary factor in every effort to improve the condition of the working classes must be the formation of clubs where men can resort free from the temptations and evil associations of the saloon, and yet equally free from the odor of charity and the supervision of fussy benevolence.

Such clubs have been organized under many different auspices. Churches have not been slow to exert their influence by means of them; social settlements have used them as one of their most effective instruments for neighborhood improvement; Cooper Union in New York has a flourishing club, to membership in which both men and women are admitted; and through the interest of a single public spirited citizen the Civic Club has recently been organized on the East side. This last mentioned club building is equipped with the usual café, billiard and smoking-rooms. At present only "soft" drinks are served, but as soon as the club can afford to take out a license the other sort will be added. The new club seems to be popular; the membership is limited to one hundred.



MODEL OF THE MONUMENT TO VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT ROME.

Art, Music and the Drama.

FINE ARTS.

The Collecting Habit. — The spread of that insidious disease, the collecting habit, among Americans of wealth and culture and refinement has not been overlooked by those sponsors of the public health, the newspapers. The disease has broken out with especial virulence among certain of the younger generation of millionaires, and some of its recent manifestations have excited foreign critics almost to violence.

Thus, the art critics of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, referring to the purchase of the Massarenti collection (p. 576), by Henry Walters of Baltimore, says that the collection is hardly worth a thirtieth of the price paid for it, 3,000,000 lire (something less than $150,000), being a notorious aggregation of counterfeit daubs, and goes on: "The millionaire picture-buyer is peculiarly susceptible to the attractions of such bogus collections, for he wants to get his art by the wholesale. He likes to buy masterpieces as he would buy cattle — by the head. Nothing satisfies him but the acquisition of a whole gallery at a single stroke."

The absurdity of such language, as applied to Mr. Walters, is too manifest to demand contradiction; but there is a suspicion in many minds that foreign dealers and collectors are reaping handsome profits from generous American buyers. When it is reported, for instance, that Mr. Morgan has outbid four governments (the Russian, German, English and French) in a contest for the ownership of the panels painted by Fragonard for the Comtesse du Barry's Belvedere Louveciennes — their worth being variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000; when to the same buyer is attributed the purchase for $750,000 of the Gutmann collection of silversmiths' work, exhibited during coronation week in London; and

when we are told that he has recently paid a million and a quarter for a rare collection of books and manuscripts — we are inclined to accept as within the truth the comment of Mr. A. W. Pollard, in the *Literary Collector:* "If Americans now and again pay an Englishman the compliment of taking his judgment on trust and buying a whole collection at double the cost, this seems a handsome testimonial and something of a set-off to the 'American invasion' in matters of trade, to which some of our papers are never too tired of giving large and (I presume) gratuitous advertisement." The growth of the collecting mania is reflected in advanced prices all over Europe for curios and art works of every description. It is responsible also for the appearance of the "gambling collector," that interesting individual who speculates on futures in artistic or literary reputations, makes "plunges" in Whistler or Kipling and sometimes "burns his fingers." It has produced, moreover, a world-wide literature of its own; the library of the philatelist, the numismatist, the collector of prints or of ceramics, is a book-shop by itself.

Among the journals devoted to the art of collecting the English periodical, *The Connoisseur*, has hitherto covered the widest field; but it is soon to be eclipsed by a rival this side of the water, *The American Connoisseur* of New York, from whose prospectus we quote:—

> It will be in the highest sense a publication *de luxe*, profusely illustrated with fine half tones and photogravures and with a new process of reproduction in color plates which combine the truth and accuracy of the photograph with the highest forms of artistic coloring. The magazine will contain a *resume* of the world's art from month to month; special articles by art writers of international reputation; records of notable art sales; correspondence from Paris, London and other art centers, and a popular department that has never yet appeared in an art periodical.

The English Perpendicular. — Two important works have recently been published on the latest phases of the Gothic revival in church architecture in England and America, "*Die Neuere Kirchliche Banknust in England*" by Hermann Muthesius, and "Church Building" by Ralph Adams Cram of Boston. Mr. Cram's principles are of interest:

> These principles are that the growth of Gothic architecture in England is the one important thing for modern church architects to consider, because our churchgoers and our designers are rather English than continental in their spirit; that "until the Reformation the development of architecture in England had been logical, consistent, healthy," while under Henry VIII. it ceased utterly, all continuity was broken"; that it is the business of the modern designer to take up the course of development at the point where the ancients dropped it, namely, under the bullying tyranny of Henry VIII. and under the influence of his ruinous treatment of monasteries and parish churches alike throughout the whole land.

When it is remembered that the Gothic Revivalists held that the Gothic architecture of the earlier half of the thirteenth century was the only style to be carefully studied, it will be seen that the movement which Mr. Cram represents is a distinct departure from received ideas, and that he aims at a restoration of historical continuity in the development of modern Gothic, rather than at a slavish copying of old forms.

The German work is of exceptional interest, devoted as it is with German painstaking labor and cost to a single class of buildings in a foreign country. There is a chapter about the Protestant churches before 1840, another about the revival of 1840, with especial mention of A. W. Pugin, a third about recent church buildings, with mention of the more important workmen, Scott, Butterfield, Street, Burges, Shaw, Pearson, Brooks, Ledding, Bodley and Garnes, and Austin and Paley. The more important works of many of these architects are shown in plates of considerable value to the student, some indeed of other styles than Gothic; but, covering in the main the last quarter century of church building, the two works together give a very comprehensive view of later new Gothic, and especially English Perpendicular churches.

The Borghese Museum. — The Villa Borghese, just outside the Porta del Popolo in Rome will be made the centre of a group of galleries and museums

belonging to the State (p. 173). The Borghese picture gallery and the Boncompagni sculptures will be transferred to the Villa. It is to be joined by a bridge to the Pincian Park, and the whole will take the name of the late King Umberto I. An equestrian statue of that monarch will be placed on the highest point of the Pincian Hill, in view of the Piazza del Popolo below. Thus the present King (Victor Emmanuel III.), will honor his murdered and much beloved father. The splendid park is a gift to the people of Rome. It will be a blessing to all — more useful than the magnificent monument yet unfinished at the other end of the Corso, on the Capitoline Hill, in memory of Victor Emmanuel II.

Miscellaneous. — The deaths of Vibert, Mesdag, and Tissot within a short time of one another are a great loss to European art. Mesdag, "a sort of Norse sailorman," was superior to the others, but Vibert was a very popular painter, and Tissot's really great series of pictures on the Life of Christ brought him into the widest relationship with the great public. The series, now in the possession of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, forms a contribution of historical, ethnographical and artistic worth to the world's knowledge of the subject.

The Louvre has recently received from the Count de Vandeuil, a grandson of Diderot, a valuable gift, consisting of six paintings, five of which are Italian, of which four are of the fifteenth century.

The cleaning of an old canvas at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has revealed a genuine Rembrandt, "The Shower of Gold" from the story of Danaë. The hitherto covered signature, decided by experts to be genuine, is "Rembrandt, 1652."

The fall of the Campanile of St. Mark in Venice caused the destruction of Molinaro's picture, "The Sacrifice of Saul," which was hanging in the royal palace near by. It was broken by the shock of the fall. Sciavano's picture, "The Priesthood," was damaged.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Grand Opera. — The opera season in New York this winter will be noteworthy. Mr. Grau promises a season of four months; besides which Signor Mascagni will appear with his own company and personally conduct productions of his own operas. Mascagni is known here principally for his "Cavalleria Rusticana." This opera will be sung, as well as his less well known works "L'Amico Fritz," "Ratcliff" and "Iris." Signor Mascagni will bring with him an orchestra of seventy-five players and a large company of singers, all Italian. With the exception of Eugenia Mantelli, the singers are unknown here.

Mr. Grau has announced for his coming season the reappearance of Mme. Emma Calvé. Mme. Melba who is now in Australia will return in February. Mme. Sembrich is also engaged. Among the male singers Alays Burgstallar, for four years the Seigfried at Bayreuth has been engaged by Mr. Grau. For leading tenor, Mr. Grau has secured Enrico Caruso, who will receive $1,350 a night. Caruso is an Italian and not yet thirty years old. He holds high rank in Italy and made a noteworthy personal success at the recent coronation season in London.

Jean DeReske is not to appear here this year.

The Concert Season. — The concert season promises nearly as much in the way of novelty for the coming season as does grand opera. Richard Straus is expected to appear here for a spring tour in piano concerts of the songs composed by him. Kocian, the Bohemian violinist, will appear for a season of eighty concerts in the United States, beginning in November. Kocian was born at Wildenschwerb, in Bohemia, on Washington's Birthday, 1884, and therefore is not yet nineteen years old. His father, a schoolmaster by profession, was his first teacher, for Kocian at the age of three and a half years showed marked talent. At the age of twelve the boy entered the Prague Conservatory and studied violin under Professor

Photograph by *Dupont, New York.*

SIGNORA DUSE.

Sevcik in the same class with Kubelik, who performed in New York last winter. He left the conservatory in 1901 and since then has been giving concerts in many Continental cities with notable success. The Russian pianist, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, has been engaged by Mr. Daniel Frohman for an American tour beginning in October. His first appearance will be at the Worcester musical festival. He will appear later in all the larger cities.

Signora Duse. — The celebrated Italian actress, Eleanor Duse, will again visit America this season. Her American tour will open at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, October 21, on which occasion "La Giaconda" will be given.

Signora Eleanor Duse was born near Turin, Italy, in 1860. Her family for at least three generations were connected with the stage. Her grandfather, Louis Duse, was a brilliant actor, being manager of the Garibaldi Theatre in Padua for many years. It is said that her eyes were first opened to the possibilities of the dramatic art from seeing Mme. Bernhardt in the principal theatre of Turin. At any rate, when twelve years old, she was an actress in Cæsar Rossi's company, being given parts suitable for a woman double her age, and acquitting herself splendidly in all. She made a magnificent triumph in Vienna in 1892, her first departure from her, by this time enthusiastic, Italian surroundings; and since then has received great acclaim in Berlin, at The Hague, London, Paris

and in New York, where her first American performance was given in the Fifth Avenue Theatre January 23, 1893. The acting of Duse shows a dramatic power and intensity that is superb, and her face has a fascination that is remarkable. Her make-up is always simple and her costuming is historically accurate as well as magnificent. Off the stage she is charming and unaffected.

The Drama. — Among the productions worthy of note for the coming season will be the appearance of Richard Mansfield in a gorgeous revival of "Julius Cæsar," in which Mr. Mansfield will attempt the dual role of Cæsar and Brutus. The scenery and costumes for this production have been in charge of Sir Alma Tadema which means that we will have another magnificent spectacle, similar to Mansfield's late Henry V. It is to be questioned whether such productions tend to cultivate a love of Shakespeare's matchless dramatic lines or whether the ear loses or suspends action altogether owing to the changing and bewildering stimuli offered to the optic nerve.

Censorship of the Drama. — Just at present the censor of the English drama, namely, the Lord Chamberlain and the subordinate upon whom he relies for the more immediate supervision of the stage, and who bears the title of examiner of plays, are the object of no end of abuse in connection with their extraordinary action in prohibiting the production in England of Maeterlinck's new play, "Monna Vanna." The censorship of the stage in England was designed not so much as a safeguard of public morals as a defense of the Crown and of the Government of the day against the ridicule of playwrights.

On the Continent of Europe the censorship of the drama is quite as unpopular as in England, and the subject of just as much popular resentment and criticism. Thus at Amsterdam a short time ago Emile Augier's exquisite play "Gabrielle," which had obtained at Paris the "Monthyon" prize "for virtue" from the French Academy, was condemned by the Dutch censor as immoral.

In Germany it is the Kaiser who acts as censor of the stage, and not by statutory right as in England, but by means of administrative measures — that is, through the police — he prevents the production of any drama that does not meet with his approval, or which he considers as likely to exercise an injurious influence upon the theatre-going public. Several of Sudermann's plays are still withheld from public representation by orders of the Emperor, much to the resentment of a goodly portion of his subjects, who consider that they are thoroughly qualified to look after their own morals and after those of their families.

That the ordinary laws of the land in conjunction with the taste and disposition of the playgoing public are fully sufficient to safeguard public morality, and to discourage plays that are destined to bring private individuals or public characters into ridicule and contempt, is amply demonstrated here in the United States, where there is no censorship of the drama.

FINE ART NOTES.

It was announced in New York early in August that an art collection, valued at more than $500,000, was presented some time ago to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A condition of the gift was that the name and nature of the collection and the name of the donor should be kept secret until such a time as he should appoint. The collection referred to is not the Garland collection, lent to the museum by J. Pierpont Morgan, which is mounted in the south gallery of the new Fifth Avenue wing of the Museum.

A lost picture (and one of the finest) by Botticelli has been discovered in an old castle near Placenza and placed in the gallery of paintings at that place. It is oval-shaped and is painted on a wooden board. It represents the Madonna adoring on her knees the infant Jesus, who is lying on grass.

M. Andre, the French artist, says the Athens correspondent of the London *Times*, receives 20,000 francs for restoring the Hermes of Cythera.

Important Statistics.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH ITS POSSESSIONS.

The noncontiguous territory of the United States now furnishes a market for fifty million dollars' worth of the products of her people. Definite figures have been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

They show that Porto Rico took from the United States in the fiscal year 1902 merchandise valued at $10,719,444 compared with $1,988,888 in 1897. The shipments to the United States from Porto Rico in the fiscal year 1902 were $8,297,422 compared with $2,181,024 in 1897.

To the Philippines exports were $5,261,867 in 1902 compared with $94,597 in 1897. The imports from the Philippines were $6,612,700 in 1902 compared with $4,383,740 in 1897.

To the Hawaiian Islands the exports were, according to the best estimates of the Collector at Honolulu, $19,000,000 in 1902 compared with $4,690,075 in 1897. The receipts of merchandise into the United States from Hawaii in 1900 were $24,700,429 compared with $13,687,799 in 1897.

Shipments by the Government for its troops or officers are not included in the above figures.

To Porto Rico the principal shipments were cotton goods, iron and steel manufactures, breadstuffs, rice, provisions, wood and manufactures, leather and manufactures, fish, mineral oils and vegetables. To the Philippines the principal exports were manufactures of iron and steel, provisions, breadstuffs, cotton manufactures, mineral oils, paper and manufactures, malt liquors and manufactures of leather. The Hawaiian list is not given.

The Bureau of Statistics has received its first record, under the new law, of shipments to Alaska. Formerly no statistical record was made of the shipments to and from Alaska, which was a customs district of the United States and treated as such in the commercial reports of the custom houses. During the last session of Congress, however, a law was enacted by which the first record of the shipments to Alaska is in the hands of the Bureau of Statistics. The shipments from Seattle alone during the month of June amounted to $774,000. Among the more important articles shipped from the United States to Alaska were cattle, horses, flour, oats, railway cars, coal, eggs, gunpowder, hay, builders' hardware, machinery, fresh beef, milk, refined sugar and vegetables.

EUROPEAN POPULATION.

At the beginning of the last century the population of European countries and of countries of European origin (not including South America and Mexico), was about 210,000,000. At the close of the century it was about 510,000,000.

At the beginning of the last century France "dominated the countries of Europe and countries of European origin with a population of (in round numbers), 25,000,000." At the close of the century France had multiplied only 1.6-fold, its population being 40,000,000. During the same hundred years Russia had increased 3.375-fold from a population of 40,000,000 to one of 135,000,000, partly by conquest and annexation. The European population of the British Empire increased 3.6-fold from 15,000,000 to 55,000,000. Germany increased 2.75-fold from 20,000,000 to 55,000,000. The United States has increased 16-fold from 5,000,000 to nearly 80,000,000. France, which stood practically first in population in 1801 now stands last and the rate of increase of her population "has almost come to an end." "This," says the London *Times*, "is not due solely to a low birth-rate. There is a high death-

rate. The birth-rate in France for 1899 was 21.9 per 1,000, and the death-rate was 21.1. The corresponding figures for England in the same year were, birth-rate 29.3 per 1,000, and death-rate 18.3 —a difference of .11 per 1,000, as compared with a difference in France of only .8 per 1,000." "It is in this conjunction," says Sir Robert Giffen, President of the Economic Section of the British Association, "that the gravity of the stationariness of population in France appears to lie."

According to figures given in *La Science Illustree* of Paris the population of France is somewhat under 38,600,000 — an increase of scarcely 330,000 since 1896. Paris now has 2,714,000 or 200,000 more than in 1896. The population of England, including Wales, is, according to the census of 1901, 32,526,075, which represents an increase of 12 per cent in ten years. Ireland has lost a considerable number at each decennial enumeration; her population of four and one-half millions is not more than half of that of 1841. London has a population of more than 4,500,000, having more people than all Scotland. The census of the German Empire, taken December 1, 1900, shows a total figure of 56,345,014. Prussia alone, in round numbers, has 34,500,000. The population of Germany has increased since 1895 by more than four millions of inhabitants, or 7.78 per cent. The total population of Austria-Hungary is, according to the decennial census of December 31, 1900, about 47,000,000, including Bosnia and Herzegovina. The increase has been four millions in ten years, or nine per cent, while Germany's increase for the same period was seven and three-quarters per cent. The population of Austria alone is 26,000,000; that of Hungary 19,000,000. Bosnia and Herzegovina contained, in 1895, 1,000,059. Vienna has 1,662,300 inhabitants — an increase of nearly 280,000 in ten years. The population of Switzerland had risen on December 1, 1900, to 3,312,551. This is an unprecedented increase of about 400,000 souls since 1888. Italy shows a population of 32,449,754 — an increase of four millions since 1881. Norway has a population of 2,231,395. Denmark has 2,447,000. Belgium has 6,744,532, thrice as many as in 1846. Holland has a total of 5,103,924.

GIFTED MEN AND MARRIAGE.

The belief that avoidance of marriage is peculiar to gifted men seems to be "one of the numerous scientific superstitions," says Professor E. L. Thorndike of Columbia University, in the *Popular Science Monthly*. On the basis of figures which he presents, Professor Thorndike holds that gifted men marry not only almost as commonly, but also as early, as men of mediocre talents —"the rank and file." Without claiming absolute precision the following figures are presented:

Of 286 eminent men, between 60 and 70 years old, 88 per cent are married.

Of 347 eminent men, between 50 and 60 years old, 88 per cent are married.

Of 342 eminent men, between 40 and 50 years old, 88 per cent are married.

Of 243 eminent men, between 30 and 40 years old, 85 per cent are married.

Comparing these percentages with similar ones for the whole male population we have:

Eminent men.	Whole population.
60—70 yrs. 88	93
50—60 yrs. 88	92
40—50 yrs. 88	89
30—40 yrs. 85	79

The 79 in the second column would be about 85 for ages exactly corresponding to those of eminent men.

THE WORLD'S IRON SUPPLY.

The three leading iron producers of the world — the United States, Germany and Great Britain — furnish together about 80 per cent of the total iron supply of the world. The total pig iron made in these three countries for two years past is shown in the table below, the figures being reduced to metric tons:

	1900.	1901.
United States	14,099,870	16,132,408
Great Britain	9,052,107	7,886,019
Germany	8,351,742	7,761,830
Total	31,503,719	31,780,257

The large decrease in British production puts Germany very close to Great Britain. The United States produced more than half the total.

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

LITERARY BOSTON.

A champion has arisen; into the proud lists falls the challenging glove. Three times the herald strikes the resounding shield. There is no danger of any Knight of the Swan — or of the Goose-quill — daring to accept the summons. This, of course, is what Mrs. Partington would have called paregorical. The champion is Miss Helen M. Winslow, and the glove which, in the language of the tournament, she flings down is a book of just 444 pages (including a most useful index); and the herald who strikes three times on the shield is the publisher (L. C. Page & Company,) Boston.

The challenge is this: There is a literary Boston of to-day; Boston is still the Hub of the Universe. What a sonorous catalogue of names are inscribed in the first eighteen chapters! There are portraits of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Edward Everett Hale, Miss Jewett, Mrs. Moulton, Arlo Bates, Senator Lodge, Miss Josephine Preston Peabody (the Sappho of Boston), President Eliot, Henry D. Lloyd, and a generous baker's dozen more. Not without reason, Miss Winslow quotes the merry quip of Mr. Roswell Field (who has returned to the flesh pots of Shee-ca-go) in this passage: "Merely as a matter of general statistics and possibly of general interest, it may be set down that every family in Middlesex County, Massachusets, boasts a rubber tree and an author. In certain instances there are two or three rubber trees and an author, and in others two or three authors and a rubber tree, but the average holds good."

Of course the rubber tree is a reminiscence of the time when every family had two or three bicycles and started out with a sort of vague idea that the fruit of the rubber tree was ready-fledged bicycle tires. The rubber tree is not so common as it was; most families have sent theirs to the florist. The bicycle is growing as prehistoric as the dinosaurus. But the distribution of authors at least, judging by Miss Winslow's book — is still portentously ubiquitous. It will be many a long day before New York or Shee-ca-go (that is the French pronunciation of it — I heard a Frenchman say "*Je deteste Chicago: on crache partout*") or Philadelphia even with its Pegasus Club, can hold a candle to the supremacy of Boston. Boston has not only the prestige of the great names which Miss Winslow cites regretfully: it has the atmosphere of CULTURE; it has its own little Valhalla. Chicago may boast of publishing "Who is Who in America"; Miss Winslow tells the world "Who is What in Boston."

One might not agree with all Miss Winslow's friendly estimates. One might even dispute the proportionate space devoted to one author over another. But that is largely a matter of taste. The work shows a good deal of investigation; there is much that is interesting and fresh in her brief biographical sketches. It is a work that will have future value; it is one to make a Bostonian proud of his native or adopted city; and it is impossible to believe that so frank and generous a presentation of local people with national or international reputations will arouse a twinge of envy even among the resident members of the New York Authors' Club. In future editions certain minor inaccuracies may be corrected, and it would not be strange to see the name of Boston's famous exploiter of pinks, the yachtsman, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, also appearing among the literary lights of the American Athens.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

Miss Winslow makes no mention of the eccentric Ivan Panin who published some years ago a most amusing translation of Pushkin, nor was her manuscript left open late enough to include Mr. Leo Wiener, Assistant Professor of Slavic Languages at Harvard University. He well deserves admittance into the second edition, for his "Anthology of Russian Literature, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time," judging from the first volume just issued from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, bids fair to be the most important contribution to this interesting but much neglected subject.

This makes an octavo volume of more than four hundred and fifty pages, admirably printed, a comfortable book to read. It begins with a thirty-five page sketch of Russian literature covering "The Oldest Period," "The Folklore," and "The Eighteenth Century." A little less than half of the volume is devoted to extracts illustrating the first two of these divisions. Some of it is religious, some of it quaintly historical. We find Vladimir Monomakh's "Instruction to his Children," passages from Nestor's Chronicle (which seems to have embalmed in it fragments of the national epic), some of the sinister correspondence between Ivan the Terrible and his renegade subject, Prince Kurbsky, curious passages from the Domostroï on the training of children and wives. There are a number of characteristic folk-songs, and the last pages contain some excellent Russian proverbs selected from the immense number with which Russian literature abounds. The second and larger half is devoted to a presentation of the work of some three and thirty of the eighteenth century writers, among whom we find Empress Catherine the Great, the Princess Dashkof, Derzhavin (an admirable translation of his "Ode to God") and others less familiar to the general reader.

Foot-notes and brief introductions furnish a satisfactory apparatus for study and appreciation. The work is thoroughly done, displaying a most serious and praiseworthy grasp of the subject. One might, indeed, take exception to Mr. Wiener's transliteration of certain Russian letters. He has chosen a comparatively simple method, but it would have been better if he had followed the system suggested by the American Library Association. It must be confessed that the subject is one that offers almost insuperable difficulties, and the question of individual taste, of course, enters lightly in. Thus, Count Tolstoï spells his own name Tolstoy; nevertheless, the transliteration with the dieresis more nearly reproduces the original than it does when it represents our pronunciation *toy*. The volume has, as a frontispiece, a portrait of the great poet Lomonosof, founder of the Russian Academy, and it is provided with an index.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

The Moulton Publishing Company of Buffalo, New York, has just issued the fourth volume of "The Library of Literary Criticism of English and American Authors," covering the years from 1785 to 1824. It is a quarto of 768 pages, with thirty-two engravings, all portraits. The table of contents is arranged alphabetically, which corrects the apparent confusion of the chronological sequence. One hundred and forty-one authors are represented. Each has a brief biography followed by extracts from contemporary or later criticism. Such a volume will be invaluable to the student of literature who has no time to make independent research; indeed, it contains much that independent research would probably not discover. References to the sources of the excerpts are invariably given. It is a book for reference.

THE SEA-BEACH AND ITS DENIZENS.

In Dickens's day children used to ask aimlessly: "What are the wild waves saying?" and get no very coherent answer. The boys and girls of our day

are nothing if not scientific, and though they probably get more enjoyment of the beach than Paul Dombey and his sister did, they also get more instruction. All these curious seekers after wisdom, these young collectors, will hail with perfect delight Mrs. Augusta Foote Arnold's "Guide to the Study of the Seaweeds and the Lower Animal Life Found Between the Tidemarks" (The Century Company). It bears for its chief title a more seductive and poetic appellation: "The Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide."

The introduction points out the signs on the beach, and calls attention to the story hidden from ignorant eyes. After reading it, the beach would become luminous with life, like those magic writings which the ancients loved, when a parchment held up to the candle or the heat suddenly burst forth into a poem or a love missive. Here is the dry sand, every atom of which tells its life-story, the hard and indestructible coming into contact and conflict with the ever fluctuating. The wind and the water disintegrate the flint and the quartz. Not only is the beach a vast sarcophagus, as Mrs. Arnold says, but also in her language, "the place is teeming with living things. As each wave retreats, little bubbles of air are plentiful in its wake. Underneath the sand, where each bubble rose, lives some creature, usually a mollusk, perhaps the razor-shell (*Solen ensis*). By the jet of water which spurts out of the sand, the common clam (*Mya arenaria*) reveals the secret of its abiding-place. A curious groove or furrow here and there leads to a spot where *Polynices heros* has gone below, and the many shells scattered about, pierced with circular holes, tells how *Polynices* and *Nassa* made their breakfast and their dinner. Only the lifting of a shovelful of sand at the water's edge is needed to disclose the populous community of mollusks, worms and crustaceans living at our feet just out of sight."

The apparently meaningless tracks which lead across the sands are really hieroglyphics, and Mrs. Arnold intelligently interprets them and makes a consecutive history — a volume of full five hundred pages, with such a wealth of illustrations that there are more than one to every page, and so delicately reproduced from photographs that they will submit themselves to the microscope as well as do the infinitesimal objects of which they are composed. Sponges and crabs, shells and seaweeds, all the wonderful little creatures that attract or elude our notice are depicted and described. This book should be in every summer cottage from Palm Beach to Campobello. It is a treasure-house of fascination.

A FADING PEOPLE.

If one went to a Kathlamet cobbler and wanted footgear, it would be necessary to write or to say: "Amt Enlöloxoa tqéLpa ita LelXam. Amt Enloxoa tqiLat; awulXtiX. ItaLelXam têlXam tgaXeLat; awulXtîX." This means, "Make me ten pairs of shoes; make me ten pairs of leggings." The specimens of the language, as printed in the Twenty-sixth Bulletin of the Smithsonian Institution ("Kathlemet Texts told by Charles Cultee and recorded and translated by Franz Boas") looks as if some ignorant child had got hold of a fractious typewriter. But the language is still spoken, or at least understood, by no less than three persons, unless the salmon in the Columbia River, where it used to be a considerable dialect, may have it by inheritance. Otherwise it is destined to vanish from the earth.

Their myths are extremely weird and curious and not a little bloodthirsty. Who would ever have dreamed that the Evening Star fed on men's eyes? Or that the baleful-looking Sun-dog was a Kathlamet "Siamese Twins," cut apart and killed by the Blue Jay? Here is a naive explanation of the colors of birds, taken from the concise abstract: "A bright piece of copper is seen at sea. All the people try to spear it, but are unsuccessful. Finally two girls, who disguise themselves as youths, hit it. They instruct their father to invite the people and produce the copper. They cut it into pieces and give it to the people. It has many different colors, and they

put it onto their garments. These people are the birds, and this accounts for their different colors. The blue-jay was given the best part of the copper. He showed it to the clam, who took it away from him, and since that time has the mother-of-pearl color, while the blue-jay was given what little remained of the copper." The blue-jay seems to be their "Br'er Fox." The Smithsonian Institute is doing a great work in rescuing from oblivion these relics of primitive America.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

A study of existing institutions in connection with a survey of recent history by a competent student describes "The German Empire of Today" by "Veritas" (Longmans, Green & Co.), who adopts as a motto for his title page Le Sage's "Facts are stubborn things." Reading this, and noting the author's pseudonym, those who, like the Scottish youth, love to "contradick a bit" might incline to sit down to this attractive volume in something of a controversial mood. But there is no need of doing anything of the kind. "Veritas" aims only to record well-known facts and authentic events, "leaving to others all enigmatical inferences as to their significance." For any mistakes that may inadvertently have crept into his work, he asks "a benevolent indulgence" on the ground that "the best may slip." Having found that our teacher is really "an excellent fellow" (even though he withholds his name) we may proceed to enjoy, and to be instructed by one of the most useful books on Germany that has come from the press. If the Saxon and the Teuton are to pull together for the salvation of this old world it is of prime importance that they know as much as possible about each other of what is really worth knowing. To enlighten the "Saxon" (of whatever nationality) the present volume has been written. Following his "Introduction" the author gives us ably prepared and lucidly expressed expositions of "German History up to 1871," "National Progress since 1871," "The Army and Navy," "Commercial Policy," "Traffic Policy," "Colonial Policy," "Colonial Possessions," "National Education," and "German Finances." In an appendix is presented an outline of "Imperial Legislation for Improving the Condition of the Working Classes." A clear map of the German colonial possessions serves as a frontispiece.

TEXT BOOKS.

Geography. — The American Book Company has issued a "Geographical Reader" by Frank G. Carpenter, who, as he says in his preface, "aims to give the children a plain and simple description of the countries of Europe as they are today. The method is by taking the little ones on a personally-conducted tour over the continent. It is the children themselves who cross the Atlantic Ocean, steam over the Baltic and the Mediterranean Seas and down the historic Rhine and the Danube. It is they who climb the Alps and stand on the North Cape watching the sun shine at midnight. It is they who go from city to city, from farm to farm, and factory to factory, seeing how the various peoples live and what they are doing in the work of the world. It is they who are admitted to the palaces, parliaments, and public offices where they learn how each nation is governed and something as to its civilization, commerce, and trade." The information embodied in the volume seems to be trustworthy and gathered at first hand; the illustrations which average nearly one to a page are well reproduced; unfortunately the style is rather crude and monotonous, like that of a guide-book rather than a book to be read for literary pleasure. But its usefulness can hardly be gainsaid and this is undoubtedly the pioneer method of teaching a subject which in view of its importance is perhaps the worst taught of all common subjects.

Physiology and Hygiene. — D. C. Heath & Company have brought out an "Elementary Physiology and Hygiene" by Professor Buel P. Colton of the Illinois State Normal University. If in nothing else, the book would be notable

for its carefully prepared illustrations which, through the aid of the microscope, are in many cases a revelation. The effects of alcohol on all the tissues and functions of the body is emphasized again and again, and the whole aim of the author is to make children realize that their bodies are wonderful machines meant to run at least seven hundred thousand hours without breaking down, and that each proprietor ought to carry a certificate as passed engineer of this machine.

English History. — An excellent text-book is Mr. Arthur May Mowry's "First Steps in the History of England" (Silver, Burdett & Company), in which rather more stress than usual is laid on the leaders of particular epochs; kings certainly in the early days, but in later times such men as Peel, Wilberforce, Gladstone and even Cecil Rhodes. Its combination of biography and history is a method that is destined to revolutionize the teaching of a subject which presents many problems.

English Literature. — Professor William Vaughn Moody and Robert Morss Lovett, both professors in Chicago University, have prepared an elementary "History of English Literature" (Charles Scribner's Sons). Their aim has been to stimulate as well as to instruct. In their preface they formulate their creed: "More than any other branch of study," they say, "literature demands on the part of the teacher an attitude of respect toward the intelligence of the student; and if at any point the authors of this book may seem to have taken too much alertness of mind for granted, their defense must be that only by challenge and invitation can any permanent result in the way of intellectual growth be accomplished. The historian of English Literature deals with the most fascinating of stories of the imaginative career of a gifted race; he is in duty bound not to cheapen or dull his theme, but, so far as in him lies, to give those whom he addresses a realizing sense of the magnitude of our common heritage in letters. To do this he must work in the literary spirit, and with freedom of appeal to all the latent capabilities of his reader's mind."

The usual fault of manuals of literature — that of devoting too much space to the earlier periods — has been wisely foreseen and decidedly a wise course has been adopted of paying more attention to the Nineteenth century than to the Eighteenth. The authors claim to have added "a full working bibliography, including texts and criticism," but curiously they have systematically neglected what is perhaps the best series of reprints of the English poets that can be found; nor is it by any means full, (for instance, nothing is said in it of Sir Walter Scott as a poet). It is notable that though they treat of Swinburne, Hardy and Meredith, they omit all reference to Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Kipling.

The general tone of the criticisms seems to be sympathetic and judicious and the volume deserves cordial recommendation.

DE QUINCEY.

In line with the preceding may be mentioned "Selections from De Quincey: Edited with an Introduction and Notes," by Milton Haight Turk, Ph. D., of Hobart College (Ginn & Company). The introduction, with the bibliography, occupies about sixty pages; the notes fill a round hundred. The volume contains all that anyone would reasonably wish to read of a writer whose reputation stands above his deserts.

BALZAC.

L. C. Page & Company have initiated a series of small volumes to contain "The Best" of various authors. The first is entitled "The Best of Balzac." It is said that anyone standing in the Cave of the Winds and offering his finger to the touch of the vitreous sheet that walls him in, is likely to be drawn irremediably into the boiling caldron at his feet. So this touch of the perfect cataract of Balzac will undoubtedly have the effect of drawing a reader into its

wonderful embrace. And the editor of the volume, Mr. Alexander Jessup, has provided for that contingency by furnishing a capital introduction, giving an estimate and analysis of all the notable works of the great French author.

"THE SPENDERS."

It has been said that if the second generation of the *nouveaux riches* escape the dangers that beset them, the eye of the needle opens considerably to admit the grandchildren who are quite likely to be at least respectable. "The Spenders," by Harry Leon Wilson, is "A Tale of the Third Generation," and it fairly illustrates this dictum. Peter Bines, after a checkered career in the Far West at last makes his pile, but after undertaking one brief experiment ot idle life, returns to the "strenuous" existence which he finds necessary for his happiness. His son, a multi-millionaire, burns his candle at both ends and dies prematurely, leaving an innocent widow whose kindness of heart and accompanying misuse of literary English are manifestly copied from one whose name will instantly recur to any reader. He leaves also a son and daughter and a sort of Morganatic parasite, all of whom, especially after they are transferred to New York, furnish the dialogue and the comedy of the drama. The author is equally at home in Montana and in Manhattan. There is an exuberant vitality about his book, and its concomitant slang never flags. He puts before the amazed reader several very characteristic types, not certainly as objects of reverence or to be copied but as real and genuine photographs: the old grandfather, known as Uncle Peter, most original of figures, with his thoroughly occidental breadth of judgment of men and their acts; Psyche Bines, known to her family as Pisky or Sicky; Mrs. Bines who, when faced with the necessity of hiring a butler, tells her adviser "We've always done our own buttlin'"; Rulon Shepler, the money-god with few illusions; Horace Milbray, aristocrat and connoisseur of wines, always swimming in a sea of debts and hoping to use his pretty daughter, the heroine, as a life-preserver; Mrs. Drelmer, who uses her position in society to secure a bride for an impecunious Englishman who is ultimately saved by his freckles, or what they stand for; Mrs. Akemit, a blonde and fluffy divorcée with a pretty baby; and Mrs. Colonel Brench-Wybert, who uses the million which she obtains through blackmail to float herself in exclusive circles. The brief characterizations give the impression of a melodrama; that is what the novel is. The wit is keen and incisive, and some of the whimsicalities are quite amusing. The descriptions of gilded life in New York and on the luxurious yacht one would think exaggerated if one did not know that there can be no exaggeration. The sordidness and selfishness of the various sets of the Spenders, whether intrinsic or parvenus, are painted with something of Thackeray's cynicism. The hero, however implicated in the fast life, still manages to preserve the reader's respect and his final escape from ruin. His Younglochinvarlike abduction of his lady-love is cleverly managed, though one may have some doubts as to the vrai resemblance of the interference of Uncle Peter in the *grand coup*. The book is certainly amusing and it augurs a future for its author. It is illustrated with half a dozen full-page pictures by O'Neill Latham.

"IN THE COUNTRY GOD FORGOT."

Miss Frances Charles, in her story bearing this odd title (Little, Brown & Company), points out her own worst faults. On page 205 she says: "*Little* —I should not use the word"; but she does with truly feminine insistency, till it becomes tiresome; and farther on (p. 262) she exclaims: "What a fool of a historian I am after all; for unless I get right down to business, why, it's hard to come around to the point." This is an admirable criticism on the construction of the story. It is full of episodes strung together on the thread of narrative told in cow-puncher dialect and

exasperatingly interrupted with emotional and spasmodic interjections. In reading it one has to read and reread to catch the connection, which is intuitive rather than plainly logical. But having said this one must confess that the story as a whole is extraordinarily dramatic and full of keen wit, whether this quality be displayed by the narrator or by the *dramatis personae*. In "The Spenders" the hero, having made his fortune, goes to New York to spend and be spent. In Mrs. Charles's book the hero, having already made his pile, goes out to Arizona to manage his brother's mine and there finds his affinity in a keen-witted girl, Robbie, who is visiting her sister-in-law and brother-in-law on a great hacienda which controls all the water of the region. The tragedy of the brother-in-law and his relations with his reputed father, and the mystery that hangs over "Mee's Bax," form the somber background of the story which is redolent of the atmosphere of the rainless mountains.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago
CATH. UNIV. BUL.	Catholic University Bulletin Washington, D. C.
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.
CENT.	Century, New York
CHAUT.	Chautauqua, New York
COSMOP.	Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York
CRIT.	The Critic, New York
DELIN.	Delineator, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia
FORUM	Forum, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston
MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
OUT.	Outlook, New York
POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

International Affairs.

England and Germany after the War. J. L. Bashford. Contemporary Review. Aug.

The Alaska-Canada Boundary Dispute. Thomas Hodgins. Contemporary Review. Aug.

The Anti-British Movement in Germany. O. Eltzbacher. Nineteenth Century. Aug.

The Extension of American Influence in the West Indies. L. S. Rowe. N. A. R. Aug.

Cuba's Claim Upon the United States. O. H. Platt. N. A. R. Aug.

Affairs in America.

Labor Activity in Massachusetts. R. L. Bridgman. Out. Aug. 16.

The City Government Question in Ohio. Geo. C. Sikes. Out. Aug. 23.

A Year of Weather and Trade in the United States. Professor R. DeC. Ward. Pop. Sci. Sept.

Irrigation and the American Frontier. Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D. Chaut. Sept.

Our Equatorial Islands, with Personal Experiences. Jas. D. Hague. Cent. Sept.

Affairs in Europe.

The Coronation Conference: The Defense Question. C. de Tierry. Liv. Age. Aug. 9.

Belgian Socialism. I. K. Friedman. Out Aug. 16.

The Liberal Party — Past and Future. J. A. Spender. Contemporary Review. Aug.

Alsace-Lorraine and William II. Dr. Karl Blind. Fortnightly Review. Aug.

The New Flying Squadrons of France. Archibald S. Hurd. Fortnightly Review. Aug.

The Future of Russia. A.-R. B.-de Bilinski. Nineteenth Century. Aug.

Italy and the Triplice. Lloyd Saunders. Nineteenth Century. Aug.

The Kaiser's Fleet. Archibald S. Hurd. Nineteenth Century and After. Aug.

British Preferential Trade and Imperial Defense. John Charlton, M. P. N. A. R. Aug.

The Public Debt of Turkey. Chas. Morawitz. N. A. R. Aug.

Why Brigands Thrive in Turkey. Emma Paddock Telford. Chaut. Sept.

Affairs in Asia.

Turkish Rule East of the Jordan. Gertrude Lorothian Bell. Nineteenth Century and After. Aug.

The Golden Opportunity in Korea. Horace G. Underwood. Miss. Rev. Aug.

Affairs in Africa.

The Cape and Its Parliament. Edward Dicey, C. B. Fortnightly Review. Aug.

Negrophilism in South Africa. M. J. Farrelly. Fortnightly Review. Aug.

The Outlook in South Africa. The Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, M. P., and the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, M. P. N. A. R. Aug.

Science and Invention.

How I Became an Aëronaut and My Experience with Airships. Alberto Santos-Dumont. McClure's. Aug.

Mont Pelée in Its Might. Prof. Angelo Heilprin. McClure's. Aug.

The Medicolegal Value of the Röntgen Rays. Carl Beck, M. D. Med. Record. Aug 9.

Causes of Cancer. Robert Reyburn, A. M., M. D. Med. Rec. Aug. 2.

Diet, Drugs and Diagnosis in Typhoid Feyer. Chas. H. Lewis. Med. Rec. Aug. 2

Bird Life. T. Digby Pigott. Contemporary Review. Aug.

Concerning Celestial Photography. Liv. Age. Aug. 23.

Areography. Percival Lowell. Pop. Sci. Sept.

The Story of a Word — Mammal. Dr. Theo. Gill. Pop. Sci. Sept.

The Future of Wireless Telegraphy. P. T. McGrath. N. A. R. Aug.

A Forgotten Exploration of the Dead Sea. John R. Speares. Chaut. Sept.

Education.

What Have We Gained by Education? Frederick Greenwood. Nineteenth Century.

Should Southern Whites Aid Negro Schools? A Southerner's View. Clarence H. Poe. Out. Aug. 23.

University Control. Professor J. J. Stevenson. Pop. Sci. Sept.

Glimpses of School Life in Italy. Mary Sifton Pepper. Chaut. Sept.

Taking a Degree in a German University. Wm. Wallace Whitelock, Ph. D. Chaut. Sept.

Religion.

Religion in the Philippine Islands. Rev. Curtain G. Roop. Miss. Rev. Aug.

The Religious Situation in Japan. Miss. Rev. Aug.

Literature.

Some Phases in Fiction. Walter Sichel. Fortnightly Review. Aug.

Relics of Dickens's London. Chas. W. Dickens. Munsey. Sept.

Art, Music and the Drama.

Fifty years of Uncle Tom. Frank S. Arnett. Munsey. Sept.

The Giant Artists of France. H. Stanley Todd. Munsey. Sept.

Biography.

A Labor Leader of Today. (John Mitchell). Lincoln Steffens. McClure's. Aug.

George Eliot. Herbert Paul. Liv. Age. Aug 9.

Arthur James Balfour. Justin McCarthy. Out. Aug. 16.

Julia Ward Howe. Ellen M. Winslow. Delin. Sept.

Queen Alexandra. Mlle. Heléne Vacaresco. Contemporary Review. Aug.

Dmitri Merejkovski. Katherine Wylde. Contemporary Review. Aug.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Captain Waban and John D. Long. Fortnightly Review. Aug.

Charles Dickens. Algernon Charles Swinburne. Liv. Age. Aug. 23.

The True Story of Marcus Whitman. Belle M. Brain. Miss. Review. Aug.

The Marquis of Salisbury. Sidney Brooks. N. A. R. Aug.

Henryk Sienkiewicz and his Writings. Conte S. C. de Soissons. N. A. R. Aug.

Boyhood of Mark Twain. Henry M. Wharton. Cent. Sept.

Personal Recollections of E. L. Godkin. Joseph B. Bishop. Cent. Sept.

Miscellaneous.

Born Among Brigands. Katerina Stefanovan Tsilka. McClure's. Aug.

The Charles River Valley. Augusta W. Kellogg. N. E. M. Aug.

Old York, a Forgotten Seaport. Pauline Carrington Bouvé. N. E. M. Aug.

Cape Cod Folks. Clifton Johnson. N. E. M. Aug.

The Secret Service. W. Herman Moran, N. E. M. Aug.

Finding the White Lama. Lieut.-Col. A. F. Mocklern Ferryman. Liv. Age. Aug. 9.

Reminiscences of a Chartist Tailor. Robt. Crowe. Out. Aug. 9.

Athletics for Women (Golf). Frances C. Griscom, Jr. Delin. Sept.

The Economic Taproot of Imperialism. J. A. Hobson. Contemporary Review. Aug.

Inmortality. From the Scientific Standpoint. Emma Marie Caillard. Contemporary Review. Aug.

Athletics for Women (Rowing). Lucille Eaton Hill. Delin. Aug.

Roman Reminiscences of Nearly Half a Century Ago. Liv. Age. July 19.

Sports and Games of Ancient France. Mrs. W. E. H. Lecky. Liv. Age. July 26.

Necrology.

American.

COOKE, EX-GOVERNOR LORIN A., born in New Marlboro, Mass., April 6, 1831; died at Winsted, Conn., August 12. In early life he taught school, but a little later settled down to the life of a farmer, with his father, on the farm owned by Jonathan Edwards, at Colebrook, Conn. He became a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives at the age of twenty-five, and in 1864 was elected first selectman of Colebrook and was re-elected until he left the place. In 1881 he was elected to the Senate, where he served two terms. In 1886 he was made Lieutenant-Governor and in 1897 Governor of the State of Connecticut.

FRENCH, MRS. BRIDGET, inventor; born in Ireland in 1830; died at Rochester, N. Y., August 6. She was the inventor of thirty-six devices, holding patent papers for them, the most important of which was the French burglar proof lock, which is said to be the first contrivance of the kind to be produced in this country, and which laid the foundation for the modern complicated safety locks now in general use. She had a genius for mechanical devices and the skill of a trained artisan in developing ideas. Her first successful invention was a steam sterelizer, another was a stovepipe damper with a vent in it which allowed gasses to pass upward instead of backing into the stove and spreading through the room. Next she contrived a patent car coupler and a funnel with a sieve attachment, and her latest work was a fibre chimney.

GALLAUDET, REV. THOMAS, famous for his services in the cause of deaf mutes; born at Hartford, Conn., in 1822; died at his home in New York City, August 27.

HOADLY, EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE, of Ohio; born in New Haven, Conn., in 1826; died in a sanatorium at Watkins, N. Y., August 26. He studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1849 he became a partner of the firm of Chase and Ball, the head of which was the famous Salmon P. Chase. For two years Mr. Hoadly held the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Later he became distinguished in politics as a Democrat and in October, 1883, was elected Governor of Ohio. He was a professor in the Cincinnati Law School from 1864 to 1887, and for many years a trustee of the university. Since 1887 he had been practising law in Elmira, N. Y.

MARSH, LUTHER R., a former law partner of Daniel Webster, died at Middletown, N. Y., August 15. He was born at Pompey, N. Y., April 4, 1813. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar and after practicing in New York for a year went to Utica, where he stayed five years, after which he again located in New York, and it was shortly after this that Webster associated himself with the firm of Sturtevant and Marsh. Mr. Marsh was extremely popular in his profession and was the founder of the Union League Club. He was decidedly literary in his tastes and undertook to investigate the phenomena of modern spiritualism. He became enthusiastic over the work of Mme. Dis DeBar and even after her methods were exposed was loyal to her.

McMILLAN, SENATOR JAMES M., of Michigan; born in Hamilton, Ont., May 12, 1838; died at Manchester-by-the-Sea, August 10. When seventeen years of age he went to Detroit, where he soon became purchasing agent for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company and later he was active in the construction of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, uniting the two Michigan peninsulars. He was also connected with steamboat companies, dry dock enterprises, elevator companies, telephone companies and banks. He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1889, reelected in 1895 and 1901. The city of Detroit has received much at his hands in the way of benefactions. It has an endowed hospital possessing all the best medical and surgical appliances, which is his gift. He gave to the University of Michigan one of the finest Shakespeare libraries in the country; to the Agricultural College of the State the Tupper Collection of Insects; a building for a seminary for colored girls at Crockett, Texas; a building for the Presbyterian Club of Ann Arbor and McMillan Hall for Michigan University.

ROYAL, HON. JOSEPH, who has played an important part in Canadian journalism and politics; born in Repentigny, Quebec, May 7, 1837; died in Montreal, August 23. He was at one time Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories. During his long career as a journalist and politician, Mr. Royal wrote several pamphlets of considerable public interest.

SIGEL, GENERAL FRANZ, a veteran soldier of the German Revolution of 1848-1849 and also of the American Civil War; born at Sinsheim, in Baden, November 18, 1824; died at his home in New York City August 21. He was graduated from the military school at Carlsruhe; served as Lieutenant in the army of Baden from 1843 to

1847; in the latter year resigned from the army in consequence of a duel in which he killed his man; became chief in command of the insurrectionists in 1849; went to England in 1851; and came to America the ensuing year. From that time until the Civil War he was chiefly engaged in teaching, publishing military journals, and writing for the press. When the Rebellion broke out he organized a regiment of infantry and a battery, and "Fight mit Sigel" became a rallying call. He compelled the retreat of General Price into Arkansas and was made a Brigadier-General. After his victory at Pea Ridge he was made a Major-General and was sent East. Among succeeding engagements he fought with distinguished valor at Bull Run, in the Shenandoah Valley, and at Maryland Heights. On account of ill health he resigned his commision in 1865. Since the Rebellion he has been one of the most prominent German residents of New York, holding at times important positions and also at times engaged in publishing and literary work.

MONTGOMERY, COMMODORE JOSEPH E., Confederate naval officer; born at Carrollton, Ky. When war was declared he offered his services to Jefferson Davis, and was placed on the staff of Gen. Leonidas Polk and given charge of a company of scouts. At the Battle of Belmont he succeeded in capturing Gen. Grant's horse, but he afterwards returned it to its rightful owner. He transformed some merchant vessels into warships and took charge of a fleet on the Mississippi River, when the Federal vessels were menacing the river towns. At this time he had the rank of commodore. His first engagement was at Fort Pillow, where his reputation was made, as he brought off his fleet with credit. Following the battle at New Orleans, where he was defeated, he superintended the construction of the gunboat *Nashville* and took it to Mobile. He was in command of the battle there. In attempting to cross overland to Texas he was captured by Federal troops but was afterwards pardoned by President Johnson.

PEARSON, REV. SAMUEL FREEMAN, born in Roxbury, Mass., July 16, 1841; died at Portland Me., August 6. He began active life in the business house of Pearson, Howe & Stockman, where he remained until 1862, when he enlisted for three years in the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment, and served with distinction until the close of the war, twice refusing a commission. After the war he engaged in the chandlery and ship store business in which he remained until 1872, when he went to Portland and enlisted in the temperance reform work. In 1878 he established his famous mission work, in which he was active till the time of his death. In 1900 he was elected sheriff of Cumberland County and since that time has been vigorously fighting for the enforcement of the Prohibition principles. He was in Europe in the eighties doing reform work for about a year, and during that time received about a hundred thousand signatures to the pledge.

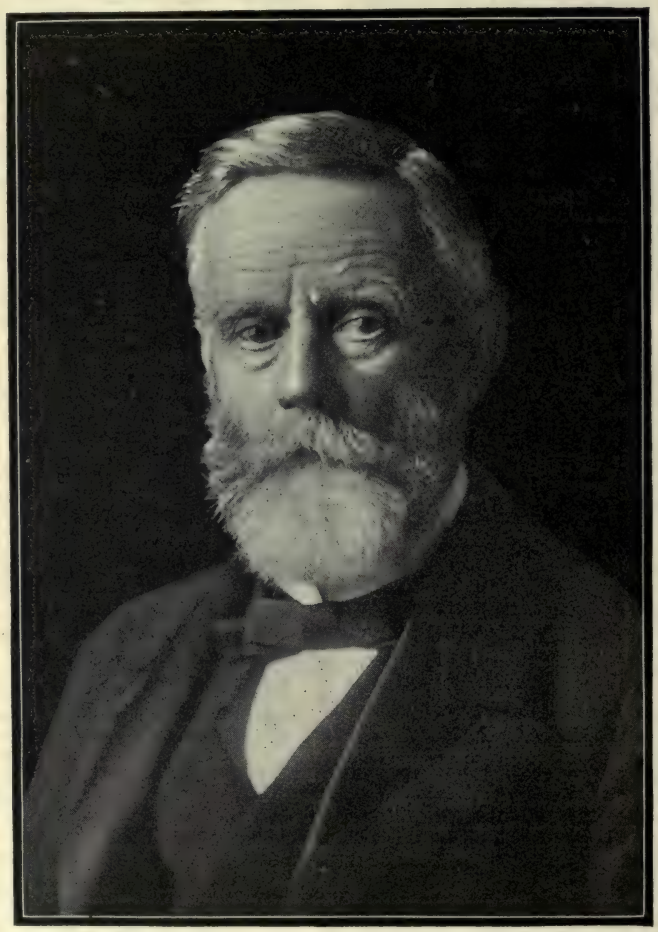
SPRAGUE, AMASA, senior partner of the once famous firm of A. & W. Sprague, known throughout the country. The output of the Sprague Mills was greater than that of all the other mills of the United States put together, but the business went down in the great depression that followed the Civil War. Mr. Sprague was born in Cranston, R. I., and early in life had the responsibilities of this enormous business to undertake. He answered the call of the Government for horses for the Rhode Island Battery in 1861, furnishing 150, and had them on their way to Washington within three days after President Lincoln's permission had been granted to let the troops go forward.

Foreign.

DALZIEL, GEORGE, English engraver; recently died in his native country at the age of eighty-seven. To him must be given the credit for having raised the artistic qualities of wood-engraving to its present degree of excellence. Millais, Rossetti, Holman Hunt and Burne-Jones are said to have been popularized by the exquisite engravings after their original drawings by Mr. Dalziel.

MESDAG, HERR HENRY WILLEM, the great painter of the Dutch School is dead at Amsterdam. He had the largest and most magnificent studio of all the artists in Holland, his home, too, being a perfect palace. He was a marine painter and ranked with Israels.

TISSOT, JAMES JOSEPH JACQUES, the French painter, whose greatest work was his illustration of the life of Christ, is dead. He was educated at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, and sent his first work to the Salon in 1859. Of his exhibitions may be mentioned "The Return of Faust and Marguerite," "The Return of the Prodigal," "The Two Sisters," "A Girl at Church," "A Girl in a Boat" and "On the Thames." He obtained a medal at the Salon in 1866 and another at the Exposition of 1889. He issued a series of fifteen original etchings on "Women in Paris" and illustrated De Goncourt's novel "Renëe Mau périn." Apart from all these lay his greatest fame which was gained in his illustrations of the life of Christ. He spent three years in the Holy Land in order that his work might be accurate in every detail, many of the pictures being painted in the very spots where the episodes depicted occurred. These illustrations were exhibited in New York and were ultimately sold to the Brooklyn Institute for $60,000.



SIR JOHN GORDON SPRIGG,

PREMIER OF CAPE COLONY.

CURRENT HISTORY

AND

MODERN CULTURE

VOL. 12. RECORD OF SEPTEMBER, 1902. No. 9.

A FEW OF THE WORLD'S LEADERS.

SIR JOHN GORDON SPRIGG.

Upon the resignation of the Premiership of Cape Colony by Cecil Rhodes, in January, 1896, as a consequence of the famous Jameson Raid, a new ministry was formed (January 10) under Sir John Gordon Sprigg. Now, after the eventful years of the Boer war, the re-assembling of Parliament (pp. 639, 722) brings him again prominently before the world, holding, as Premier, a position scarcely inferior in importance to the headships of the great federations of Canada and Australia.

Mr. Sprigg is the son of a Baptist preacher, and was born at Ipswich, England, in 1830. Going to Cape Hope in 1858, the ensuing year he became a member of the Colonial parliament. From 1878 to 1881 he was Colonial Secretary and Prime Minister; from 1884 to 1890 he held the position of Treasurer, being also again Premier from 1886 to 1890; from 1893 to 1896 he was Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture. He is a man of remarkable individuality and energy, as is shown by the courage and success with which he has opposed the formal suspension of the Cape constitution after it has been practically in a state of suspension for more than a year.

The plan to postpone the restoration of Parliamentary government "till things had time to settle down into a normal condition in South Africa," found no favor with the Colonial Premiers recently assembled in London; least of all with Sir Gordon Sprigg. His defeat of Lord Milner and others who proposed further prolongation of the "unconstitutional interregnum" is said to have "astonished his friends and confounded his foes." "I have saved the free constitution of South Africa," is his description of his achievement. It is said that he impressed his colleagues at the conference with the sincerity of his belief that he would be able to carry the indemnity and the financial bills necessary to put the Colony straight. If no indemnity bill were passed, every person in the country who has been guilty of administering martial law would be liable to prosecution in the civil courts.

A statement of considerations which led the Progressive party in the Cape to oppose the immediate restoration of Parliamentary government, was published in the *Fortnightly Review* for August. In that paper the author remarks that "the loyal colonists hold that the lease of life, secured to the Afrikander Bond by the arrangements to which Sir Gordon Sprigg has become a party, will lead to a recrudescence of the Boer desire for independence." How much significance is to be attached to the Boer manifestations of goodwill toward Great Britain remains uncertain until the Bond has made some sign. Will the Bond be "a nucleus round which all the malcontents in the Transvaal, of whom there must necessarily be a large remnant, and the Free State will gather together?"

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J. A. A. J. JUSSERAND.

Monsieur Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand, the successor of Monsieur Jules Cambon as Ambassador from France to the United States, has the reputation of being a man of remarkable attainments. He was born at Lyons and is in his forty-eighth year. At the age of twenty-three he entered the public service of France as an attaché to the London Consulate. Later he became Consul. He served also in other capacities, being at one time at Tunis, and from 1887 to 1890 was Counsellor of the London Embassy. His prolonged residence in London made him not only very prominent in social life; but he became noted for his attainments in English literature. He wrote several books on matters connected with English history and literature, one of which, "La Vie Nomade et les Routes d'Angleterre au XIV. siècle" ("English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages") was "crowned" by the French Academy.

In 1890 he was appointed Minister to Denmark, and has since remained in Copenhagen performing the various duties of his high office and pursuing his studies with the same ardor which characterized him in England. In 1894 he published the first volume of what will be a great "History of English Literature," receiving therefor the famous Prix Bordin of the French Academy. Two years before this, appeared his "French Ambassador at the Court of Charles II" (Cominges), an exceedingly entertaining production. His "Piers Plowman," a contribution to the history of English Mysticism; his "Shakespeare in France under the Ancien Régime"; and his "Sports in Ancient France," are works full of erudition presented in a very engaging manner.

M. Jusserand comes to Washington from Copenhagen, with a brilliant international reputation. His wife (formerly Miss Richards) is an American who has resided for a long time in Paris.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

It has been known for some time at Washington that Mr. Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, desired to retire from political life on reaching his seventieth birthday, November 7. In accordance with this wish, Mr. White bids farewell to Berlin, and President Roosevelt has appointed to succeed him in Germany Mr. Charlemagne Tower, our Ambassador to Russia.

Mr. Tower belongs to a well-known Philadelphia family and was born in that city on April 17, 1848. He is descended from John Tower, a native of Norfolk, England, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1637. Having been graduated from Harvard University in 1872, Mr. Tower went abroad for study, and spent 1873 at the University of Madrid, 1874 at Paris and Tours, and 1875 at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Subsequently he traveled through Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia. He visited Constantinople and Jerusalem, and spent some time in Greece and Egypt. After an absence of four years he returned to Philadelphia and studied law, a part of the time at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in 1878. Four years later, he removed to Duluth, Minn., where he became President of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, and Managing Director of the Minnesota Iron Company. He came East again in 1887.

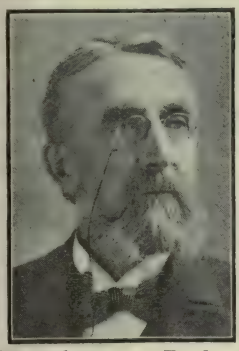
Mr. Tower is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, vice-president of

the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and of various other bodies. He received the degree of LL. D. from Lafayette College. He is the author of a work on "The Marquis de Lafayette in the American Revolution," and has always taken a lively interest in American historical study.

On March 29, 1897, President McKinley nominated Mr. Tower for Minister to Austria-Hungary, and on January 10, 1899, he was appointed Ambassador to Russia, to succeed Ethan A. Hitchcock, who resigned the post at St. Petersburg to become Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW D. WHITE.

As stated above, Ambassador White retires voluntarily from official position, having served his country longer as Ambassador to Germany than any predecessor. He was born at Homer, N. Y., November 7, 1832, and was graduated at Yale in 1853. As an attaché of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg; as Professor of History and English Literature at Ann Arbor; as a member of the New York Senate; as President of Cornell University (interrupted by a two years' absence as Minister to Germany); as Minister at St. Petersburg (1892–1894); and as Ambassador at Berlin (1897–1902), he has had a career of great distinction and high honors. He has enjoyed the marked esteem of the German people, and has been able to render important service in maintaining the relationship of profound cordiality between two great commercial nations. In 1899 he was one of the delegates representing his country in the International Disarmament Conference at The Hague. One of his present-day honors is the Doctorate of Civil Law conferred upon him by the University of Oxford at the tercentenary of the Bodleian Library.



SIR ROBERT BOND.

The Right Honorable Sir Robert Bond, Premier and Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, is descended from an old Devonshire family. His father, the late John Bond, for many years conducted a large mercantile business in Newfoundland. His son was educated for the bar. He entered political life and attained the Speakership of the House of Assembly in 1884. He is a member of the Privy Council of Great Britain. His part in the Bond-Blaine Convention of 1890 has made his name well-known in the United States. See page 708.

DAVID B. HENDERSON.

A strong political sensation was produced in September by the withdrawal of Speaker David B. Henderson, of the National House of Representatives, from the Congressional campaign in the third Iowa district. Mr. Henderson has represented his district in Congress for twenty years (see biographical sketch, Vol. IX., p. 416) and succeeded Hon. Thomas B. Reed in the Speakership at the beginning of the 56th Congress in 1899. His withdrawal from candidacy for Congress will deprive Iowa of the honor of the Speakership and also of the services in Congress of a man who is very highly respected for his ability and integrity. As

to the reason for his withdrawal see page 701. He has resisted very strong pressure to continue his candidacy.

MGR. JOHN M. FARLEY.

The Right Rev. Dr. John M. Farley, the Catholic Auxiliary Bishop of New York, who was recently unanimously chosen by the Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome to become Archbishop of New York, in succession to the late Archbishop Corrigan, has been little known to the country at large. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on April 20, 1842, and came to America in his youth. For twelve years (1872-1884) he was private secretary to Archbishop McCloskey. It has now been eighteen years since Mgr. Farley went to St. Gabriel's Church on the East side of New York, his parish embracing the district from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street. The efficiency of his work as a parish priest is the explanation of the various honors that have come to him.

EUGENE N. FOSS.

The development of reciprocity sentiments in the Republican party, which has apparently gone far since President McKinley's famous speech at Buffalo (Vol. XI., p. 546), finds a notable sign in New England in the candidacy for Congress of Mr. Eugene N. Foss in the new Eleventh Massachusetts District. Mr. Foss is a native of Vermont (born in 1858) and to-day represents large business interests in Boston and elsewhere. He has always been a Republican and was an ardent admirer of James G. Blaine. In one of the most exciting State campaigns which Massachusetts has known for years Mr. Foss is a candidate for Congress on a platform of Canadian reciprocity and tariff revision.

PICKING OVER COFFEE IN COATEPEC, MEXICO.

COFFEE DRYING NEAR JALAPA, MEXICO.

THE COFFEE PLANT IN MEXICO.

BY CLARA SPALDING BROWN.

The coffee plant, though indigenous to Asia and Africa, is now cultivated to a greater extent on the American continent than in all the rest of the world. Mexico is the most northern, and Paraguay the most southern, of the countries in America that profitably pursue this industry, and Brazil is the greatest coffee-producing country on the globe. The plant thrives only between the parallels 15 degrees north and 15 south of the equator. Generally speaking, it must have a moist atmosphere, a rainfall averaging 100 inches annually, a loamy soil so situated as to be well drained, shelter from strong winds, and partial shade from the sun, excessive heat being almost as inimical to its welfare as a cold temperature.

The cultivation of coffee is the most pleasant and profitable agricultural occupation known to man. It was first carried on in Java, by the Dutch, between the years of 1680 and 1690. The French introduced the industry to America, in 1817 at Martinique, and the Dutch engaged in it, at Surinam, a year later. The South American countries took up the business, and Brazil came to the front as a heavy exporter of the cheaper grades of coffee. Not until 1818 was the plant cultivated in Mexico.

The first attempt was made by Don Juan A. Gomes, at Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz, and large *cafetals* or coffee plantations may still be seen in that region, though tobacco is the leading product. Unquestionably, certain parts of Mexico are eminently adapted for coffee culture, and yield a quality which is equal to the best varieties of Arabia. There is no better field for investment by Americans in the foreign land so close to their doors than the acquirement of virgin soil suited to this purpose, and the intelligent pursuit of an industry which has much about it of charm, with as few drawbacks as attend the harvesting of any crop.

The undertaking necessitates a capital of not less than $5,000 gold, to guarantee a provision for all emergencies until the plantation becomes profitable; and it is better for two or three men, or a stock company, to unite their means and energies than for one man to strive to cope with the difficulties in a strange land. One hundred acres, at least, should be set to coffee plants, and that forms but a small *cafetal.* A fair-sized plantation contains 200 or 300 acres, and the holdings of syndicates range upward to several thousand acres. Intending buyers do best to deal with companies that have secured large tracts and subdivided them for the market, or with agents in the city of Mexico who understand the peculiar conditions to be met in such a transaction, and the dilatory, ceremonious ways of doing business in Mexico.

The plant may be grown at any altitude between sea level and 5,000 feet, its success at the various heights being governed by local climatic conditions. On the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where the elevation of some of the plantations is not more than 500 feet, a favoring temperature is produced by the air currents which sweep across the neck of land from ocean to ocean, reducing what would otherwise be too tropical heat. Equally good results are obtained among the mountains and foothills of the states of Oaxaca, Michoacan, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Chiapas. It is a mistake to suppose that coffee will grow anywhere in Mexico. All the northern portion of the republic has too sterile a soil, and too temperate a climate, for such vegetation; and, as much of the southern part is a table land over 5,000 feet above the sea, and other portions are deficient in rainfall, the industry must be confined to certain belts. The states named are the principal producers of coffee. After soil, climate, and rain fall, come the considerations of labor and transporting the product to market.

Experiments have taught coffee-growers in Mexico that the best results are obtained with the labor of the Indians, who are thoroughly at home in the vicinity and familiar with its natural requirements. They are efficient and faithful, giving no trouble when they are well treated. It has always been the custom to work from daylight to sunset, and they are satisfied with a wage of fifty cents a day.

Having secured a suitable spot, where the temperature is never below 55 degrees Fahrenheit, the first step is to clear the land, for it will be found covered with a virgin forest or jungle. This work is done in the winter months — the dry season — and then the land is lined out and sown in corn to be harvested by June or July. A nursery plot is made at the time of clearing the ground, a provision for the future, as trees required for the first planting are usually purchased from older plantations. The seed-bed is prepared by breaking the earth with hoes to a depth of from ten to fourteen inches. Ridges forty feet in length and four to six feet wide are formed, separated by walks several feet broad, from which the workmen can weed among the plants later on. Only such seeds as are perfectly formed and have reached a proper degree of maturity are used for germination. The pulp is removed from the beans, and they are allowed to ferment long enough to admit of the saccharine matter being washed off. In this operation the inferior beans float on the top of the water. Those which sink to the

bottom are dried in the sun for a day, and in the shade two more days, then are sown in the seed-beds, flat side down, and about two inches deep. Thenceforth, the ground must be kept clear of weeds and watered whenever it looks dry.

The coffee tree has a long tap root, which must be handled carefully in transplanting. Pits are dug in the designated places with spade bars, and, early in the rainy season (June or July), on a dull day, the plants are set, and are immediately watered unless a shower falls opportunely. They are kept moist by irrigation, if rain is not abundant, until they become well rooted and send out several pairs of branches. While the trees are young they require shade, and the farmers derive an income from crops of such annuals as corn, beans or tobacco, planted between the rows, which materially help in establishing the *cafetal.* The tall banana plants are often seen alternating with coffee shrubs. After the second year all the sustenance within the ground should be devoted to the trees. Frequent weeding is necessary and is done with the machete, a hoe, or a scraper pulled by a mule; but hand weeding is preferable. Care has to be taken to avoid injuring the surface roots. The weeds are buried in holes among the trees, where they rot and fertilize the ground. Thrifty trees attain a height of twenty feet when they are allowed to grow unrestrained, but this seldom happens, as they are topped during the third year at about five feet from the ground. Where all the conditions are favorable, the first flowering takes place in eighteen months from the time of transplanting. In districts of medium fertility, the blossoming is delayed until the second year and, in the poorest ones, until the third year. Trees in a low altitude flower from January to March. The season in moderately high regions is a little later, and at 4,000 feet the blooms last until June or July. The harvest is in September and October on low ground and lasts until March, in the various localities, according to their situation. When ripe, the fruit becomes red and then a dark purple. It resembles a cherry or a cranberry in color and size. Each berry contains two seeds which are called beans. They are surrounded by a sweet and palatable pulp, and are separated by a tough membrane which closely envelopes them. As the fruit dries, the pulp forms a sort of shell or pod, which is removed in the preparation of the beans for market.

The berries are picked separately as they ripen, and dropped into a bag suspended from the neck of the picker, the bags being emptied into baskets placed at convenient distances. A quicker way is to spread cloths under the trees and shake the berries into them. Women and children are usually employed to do the picking, and earn from twenty-five to fifty cents a day. The natives and small planters prepare the crop for sale in a primitive way. The fruit gathered during the day is spread on a matting, and the next day it is emptied in a drying yard made of stone covered with mortar. After the berries have been turned over several times and are perfectly dry, they are flailed and trodden out from the dry pulp or husk with the feet. The next step is to place them in a large mortar hollowed from a log, or made of earth, and thoroughly beat them with a heavy pestle. The beans and chaff are then poured from a basket, held on the shoulder, to a matting on the ground, while the wind and a large palm-leaf fan that is actively operated in the other hand, blow the chaff away. Machinery for pulping, hulling and separating, is taking the place of hand labor, and is more economical on large plantations. The coffee is sorted into different grades and packed in bags of 150 and 200 pounds, the best quality being called "Caracolillo." The variety chiefly cultivated is *coffea arabica*, allied to the Mocha. The myrtle species, similar to the Java, is second in quality. It is thought that on the low lands near the coast Liberian coffee would do well, as it is grown near sea level in its native habitat. Far over toward the Pacific shore, in the state of Michoacan, roundabout the delightful semi-tropical town

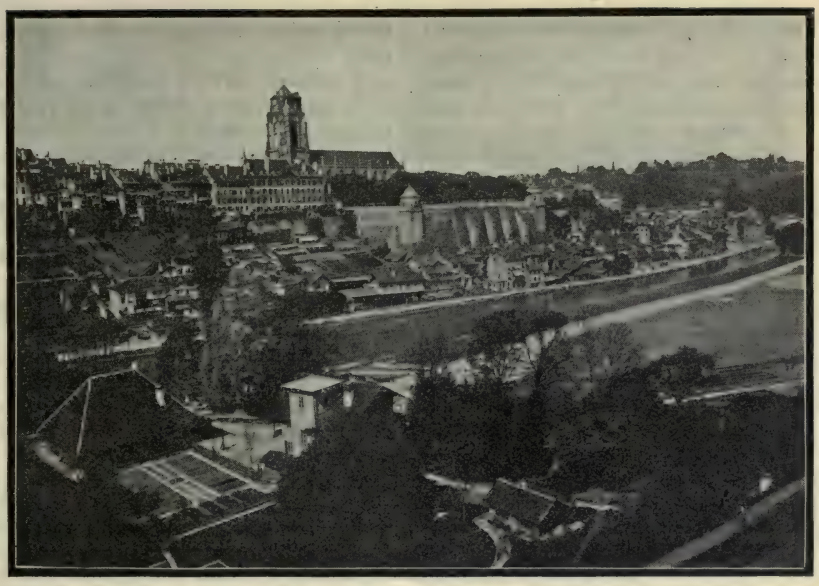
of Uruapan, the best coffee in Mexico is raised. The berry is small and dwarfed, and contains but one seed. This is of so delicious a flavor that it is supposed to have its own portion and that of the missing seed. The writer has enjoyed Uruapan coffee on the spot where it was grown, and can testify that its excellence has not been over-rated. Most of the coffee districts, however, are in South-eastern Mexico, and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The coffee bush or tree is beautiful, with its dark green, glossy leaves, much like those of the holly, and its clusters of fragrant white flowers. Some one has pointed out a peculiar significance in the presence of the ripe, red fruit and white flowers among the green foliage at the same time, as is often seen; for red, white and green are the national colors of Mexico. A small crop will be obtained in the third year, averaging from two to four ounces of merchantable coffee to each tree. This production will be doubled the following year, and in the fifth season from transplanting the tree attains its full fruitage, which is not less than one pound of cured coffee, and, in exceptional cases, it amounts to twenty or twenty-five pounds.

Like all plant growths, the coffee tree has enemies, both insect and fungus, but there is no special difficulty in dealing with them, and they need not trouble the mind of the prospective planter.

One of the largest plantations in Mexico is owned by Chicago parties. It is hidden among the Sierra Madre mountains, in the state of Oaxaca, a day's journey on horseback from the Mexican Southern railway, over seven ranges of mountains. The zig-zag trails afford views as grand as those amid the Rocky mountains with the added beauty of luxuriant vegetation, orchid-covered trees, bright-plumaged birds, and fields of corn and grain clinging to the sides of steep slopes. The *Cafetal Carlotta* (named after the unfortunate Empress) comprises 6,000 acres and is a model farm, fitted up with the best American machinery, together with supplies of all kinds. The plantation was formerly the property of General Agustin Pradillo, a distinguished officer under Maximilian, now governor of the national palace in in the city of Mexico: for the President of the republic has placed many quandom Imperialists in positions of trust and honor. The adjoining estate, the *Alfaro Hacienda*, is owned by General Diaz.

In the department of Palenque, state of Chiapas, famous for its prehistoric ruins, a number of Americans are successfully engaged in raising coffee, and several companies have secured land that they are selling in small tracts and colonizing. The lovely valley of the Rio Michol is so rich that three crops of corn can be grown on the same land in one year, and tropical fruits, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, the rubber tree, and many others, grow wild. The Gulf port of Fronteras is reached by a navigable river. Three years ago an Ohio company bought 900 acres on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the foot-hills of a mountain range, and on a navigable river. Adjoining this property is an estate owned by a Kansas City company, on which one of the most complete coffee cleaning machinery plants ever exported from New York is in operation. Many other planters in the vicinity have reached the period when returns on their outlay are being realized. Another exceptionally favorable location for coffee-growing is on the Tehuantepec railway, eighty-five miles south of the Gulf port of Coatzacoalcos, and bordered by rivers on each side. It is known as "*La Puerta*" estate, and the 40,000 acres are for sale in subdivisions by a real estate company in the city of Mexico. Some New Hampshire men have a plantation of several hundred acres in the state of Vera Cruz, and report that there are about thirty Americans settled in their neighborhood. These are but a few illustrations of what is being done in Mexico by enterprising men of our own country, who foresee that the consumption of coffee in the United States is bound to increase, and believe that a much larger proportion of the supply can be furnished by our neighbor on the south than is now the case.



VIEW OF BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

International Affairs.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

The Hague Tribunal. — *The Pious Fund Case.* — On September 15 began the hearing before the International Court of Arbitration of the claim of the United States against Mexico growing out of what has been called "the Pious Fund" of California.

The origin of this fund was in gifts made in 1697 by charitable persons in trust to religious orders, especially the Jesuits, for the establishing and support of Roman Catholic missions in the Californias, when California and Mexico were Spanish possessions. In 1767 the Spanish government expelled the Jesuits, seizing all their property, which thereafter was administered by the Franciscans. When Mexico gained her independence the Mexican government succeeding to the trust took charge of the fund, selling the property of it in 1842 and guaranteeing six per cent annually on it to the church authorities in Mexico and in California in perpetuity; this interest Mexico stopped paying to the church in California at the time when that region was ceded to the United States. Controversy arose on this default, and in 1869 Mexico paid as arrears $904,700 to various Roman Catholic organizations on an award in favor of the church authorities which was the result of a hearing before a mixed commission with Sir Edward Thornton, as umpire. Since that date nothing has been paid, and in 1897, on complaint by the Roman Catholic Bishop of California, the United States government pressed for payment. Mexico repudiated the indebtedness on technical grounds, and the claim of the church for arrears, now by agreement submitted to the Hague tribunal, is said to amount to about $1,800,000.

The question entirely of technical interest and utterly free from controversial bitterness, supplies the new Tribunal of the World with a most pleasing start in its work of universal peace-keeping. Its machinery, unprecedented in history, can be tested, and its proper modes of working made matters of record as precedents for future trials.

At the opening of the Court, September 15, the four arbitrators (pp. 605-610) selected from the total of eighty judges Dr. H. Matzen, president of the Danish Landthing, to be the fifth arbitrator or umpire. He accepted, and the Court proceeded to its work.

Protest Concerning Rumanian Jews.—The United States Secretary of State, John Hay, in a vigorous state paper, has addressed to the great Powers signatory to the Berlin treaty a most earnest protest in identical form against the inhuman conditions to which the Hebrews are subjected in Rumania—well-known as practically amounting to a form of persecution prohibited by Article XLIV. of the Berlin treaty, and definitely forbidden by the laws of Rumania. The protest is in the form of a state paper despatched to the United States ambassadors or ministers in Great Britain, France, Germany Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey.

In view of a considerable immigration of persecuted Jews out of Russia into Rumania, the Rumanian authorities took occasion years ago to enact laws against foreigners and then to construe those laws as applicable to all Jews at all times. Thus the Jews were excluded first from the franchise, then from the professions, then from certain trades and occupations, next from agricultural work and from the right to own land, and at length the schools were closed against their children. The supposably 400,000 Jews in Rumania were thus deprived gradually of all means of earning a livelihood, and compelled to immigrate, pouring as has been said "in a flood of poverty and wretchedness across Europe, having ever in view America as the goal of their long pilgrimage." This immigration is stated to have reached 50,000 a year.

The cause of this inhuman treatment by Rumania is the same as the cause of similar persecution in Russia as appears in certain edicts issued by Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod. The Russian found the Jew too thrifty, too sober, and thence too keen-witted—therefore a rival to be excluded as guilty of "parasitism," "vampirism," also as threatening to become too numerous and powerful for Government control.

Secretary Hay cites Rumanian history as bearing on the present case and as plainly justifying the President's appeal to the Powers which framed the treaty of Berlin:

> Long ago, while the Danubian principalities labored under oppressive conditions which only war and a general action of the European powers sufficed to end, the persecution of the indigenous Jews under Turkish rule called forth in 1872 the strong remonstrances of the United States. The Treaty of Berlin was hailed as a cure for the wrong, in view of the express provisions of its forty-fourth article, prescribing that "in Rumania the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever.

He proceeds to show that because Rumania denies these guaranteed rights, throngs of helpless victims of oppression are cast upon the shores of this country, objects of charity from the outset. The protest proceeds:

> The United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands. But its sympathy with them in no wise impairs its just liberty and right to weigh the acts of the oppressor in the light of their effects upon this country and to judge accordingly.

He declares for the United States the right of remonstrance:

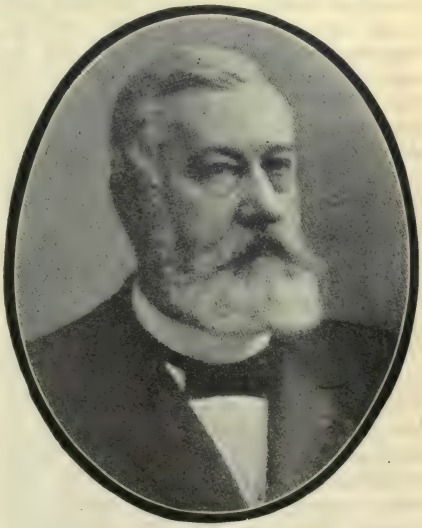
> This Government cannot be a tacit party to such an international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Rumania are subjected, not alone because it has unimpeachable ground to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself, but in the name of humanity.

THE NEW PALACE OF THE SWISS PARLIAMENT AT BERNE.

This note the Secretary addresses to the signatory Powers responsible for the existence of Rumania, in the hope that they will induce the Rumanian government to awake to its duties toward the Jews, and toward civilization at large.

Statements as to the general spirit in which this State paper has been received and as to its probable effect, must here be limited to general lines. Opinion in England strongly upholds the position taken by this country, while in some other countries either indifference or decisive opposition is shown. There seems some probability that a joint note of the signatory powers will be sent to Rumania, and that this note will draw the reply that Rumania has not violated the letter of the Berlin treaty, inasmuch as the Rumanian laws make no discriminations against Jews as such or against the Jewish religion. Dr. Edward Blaustein, well informed on Rumanian affairs, states that all the laws objected to are against "aliens;" and the Jews always are aliens in Rumania where naturalization can be only by a special bill passed by both houses of the legislature. Almost anyone except a Jew can obtain naturalization.

The *Vossische Zeitung* which has the repute of frequently representing official views at Berlin, characterizes the circular note from Washington as "one of the most remarkable political acts of the present day." The press of England and continental Europe generally commends its spirit without expressing high expectations of its result, remembering perhaps, that European diplomacy does not habitually concern itself with human sympathies. Secretary Hay's circular may well have interested Europe as a specimen of "American freshness," being aside from the ordinary track of international communications. In effect he charges Rumania with breaking faith by failing to fulfil her contract as written



DR. ZEMP,

THE PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.

in the treaty of Berlin not to discriminate against any person on grounds of religion; and he appeals to the signatory powers to use their efforts to hold Rumania to her promise. Then to preclude the answer that the United States not being a signatory to that treaty has no standing in a plea against either Rumania or any of the signatory powers — he, as now appears, had procured from the British foreign office an actual support in some form not made public but sufficient to give his plea an entrance. Thus through the United States and Great Britain, in joint action, the appeal of this country is in a position to command consideration and formal answer even though it meet refusal.

Some of the Governments addressed might be expected to show their distaste for any interference of the United States with European affairs; yet this may perhaps not be allowed to prevent the orderly process of a formal note from all the powers to Rumania demanding better treatment of the Jews. As to any direct joint answer to Secretary Hay's note, there is doubt; Germany, Austria and Russia may be deemed to incline toward a reply courteously refusing any action in the case; yet for various reasons Germany is not expected to take position as an open antagonist of this country's aims in its own and the Jewish behalf. It appears to be understood that actual coercion of Rumania is out of the question. Force was not brought to bear on Turkey even to stop the dreadful Armenian massacres.

Trade with Germany. — The trade of this country with Germany has reached vast proportions. American imports from Germany have increased in thirty years nearly 300 per cent, and the exports to Germany nearly 400 per cent. The total has grown from $29,878,845 in 1865 to $292,226,329 in 1901. This enormous reciprocal trade, greater than with any other country in the world except the United Kingdom, has been developed, notwithstanding the general similarity of products — the two industries foremost in both countries being agriculture and mining and metallurgy — agriculture standing at the head in this country, and second in Germany.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Principal Alliances. — *Attitude of Italy.* — The equipose of national powers as maintained by the Dreibund and the Dual Alliance and long deemed essential as both a proclamation and a guaranty of European peace, is judged by acute observers to be losing somewhat of its stability. The two great alliances, as their terms expire, are renewed with every sign of cordiality, yet their hold on their respective members has evidently become less rigid. Of this a recent illustration is seen in the independent course of Italy, on whom has rested the heaviest weight of her alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

This alliance (the Dreibund, announced in 1883, renewed in 1897 and 1902), due more to Bismarck's diplomacy than to the efforts of any other one man, was primarily defensive, protecting Germany from attack by France or Russia, Austria from attack by Russia, Italy from attack by France. As its counterbalance, the Dual Alliance (France and Russia) was made public in 1892. The Dreibund must be judged a somewhat forced and unnatural pact, inasmuch as racially and by various interests Italy is more in harmony with France than with Germany, and has always been more at one with England. Meanwhile, Italy has been compelled to concede to the heavy requirements of the Triple Alliance a maintenance of great military and naval establishments burdening her people with over-taxation. It is not easy to see where aught except negative profits from the alliance have come to the Italian kingdom except for its gaining a recognition of the reigning house of Savoy, which may have seemed menaced by the Vatican.

Italy has indeed in recent months consented to renewal of the Dreibund for another term of years, with all the cus-

tomary formal assurances; nevertheless, eyes watchful of the European equipoise note that Italy is outside the Triple Alliance walls seeking accord with France in trade connections and with Russia in certain lines of dynastic relation. The Brussels correspondent of the London *Times* refers to the view of the Belgian press that a Franco-Italian rapprochement is the only logical outcome of the recent situation, a development which German diplomacy may indeed retard, but cannot stifle. Italy's young King, Victor Emanuel, has shown an astuteness and independence which will not allow Italy to be played as a mere pawn on the European chess board. At present, indeed, she seems to be doing some service as a balance wheel. There are credible reports of important modifications in the new compact, so that Italy is no longer required either to send troops to the Tyrol for aid of Germany against France, or to co-operate with Austria in a war against Russia.

Relations of Switzerland and Italy.— Last April a complete rupture of diplomatic relations between Switzerland and Italy surprised Europe. It appears that an anarchist paper, *Le Reveil*, published in Switzerland, insulted the memory of King Humbert and defended his assassin. The Italian minister at Berne in indignant terms demanded the severe punishment of the owners of the journal. The minister's language was objected to by the Swiss government, which requested Italy to recall him. On the Italian government's refusal the Swiss federal council broke off all relations with him, in response to which action the Italian goverment broke off all its relations with the Swiss minister at Rome.

About the end of July the settlement of this dispute was announced — the two countries agreeing to recall their respective ministers.

WESTERN ASIATIC SITUATION.

Eastern Asia Minor.— *German Enterprise.*— United States consular agent Harris at Eibenstock reports in Palestine signs of decided progress from the situation of a decade ago, which he attributes mostly to German enterprise breaking the lethargy of a thousand years. A German bank, established three years ago in Jerusalem, with a branch on the coast at Jaffa, exchanged funds in 1901 amounting to $15,000,000. On the Dead Sea, undistubed through centuries, German motor boats are now plying,

opening a direct line from Jerusalem to Kerak, the ancient Moabite capital, whence still start the caravans that cross the desert of Arabia.

German commercial development of all this region was planned years ago, and may be deemed to have been fostered in considerable degree in rivalry to France. In such a stagnant and undeveloped region commercial progress is at least one long step toward ultimate possession. The German consul at Damascus in a report to his government last year advised the purchase by his countrymen of the short railway from Beirut to Damascus reported as in financial trouble. Acquisition of this and of the short unfinished Haifa-Damascus railway, with the construction of a line from Damascus to some point on the projected Bagdad route, would open to Germany a monopoly of trade in Asia Minor.

The Bagdad Railway.—Most important among physical factors of civilization in all the nearer East will be the Bagdad railway—a German line about 2,000 miles long, to lead from Constantinople through Anatolia and Mesopotamia, intersecting the middle Euphrates region and twice crossing the Tigris, to Bassorah near the head of the Persian Gulf. About one-fifth of its length (to Konieh) is finished, as is also a short French line from the coast at Smyrna, which connects with it at Afium-Karahissar. The opposition of the French company owning the portion last mentioned was removed by a grant of forty per cent of the shares in the proposed extension; while any objection by the Turkish government was obviated by giving it the right to purchase the line at any time. United States Consul Jewett at Sivas, Turkey, in his official report to the Government at Washington, notes that Germany, with preferential rates for goods on German lines, will be in position to control the chief markets of Asia Minor and to invade the Farther East. He shows how the Germans have checkmated French and English railway projects in Anatolia and have gained control of the two great distributing points for traffic, Constantinople and Smyrna. German goods will be able to pass eastward over the Bosporus in German freight cars, and thence over German-controlled roads, with through rates on through cars to the confines of India and Persia; while goods from the United States and other countries will have to be transferred at Constantinople or at Smyrna.

Completing Railway Proposals.—Nevertheless Consul Jewett, remembering that water transport is always cheaper mile for mile than railway transport, suggests a remaining scheme of competition for the United States, through Asia Minor to the East—a railway to be built from a port on the Black Sea (Samsun, or possibly Sinope) to Sivas, Diarbekir and Bagdad. This line from the Black Sea, involving no more construction work than the German line from the Mediterranean, would open a vastly superior agricultural region offering much more of local traffic than the Konieh-Bagdad line which traverses a largely barren and depopulated land.

Besides Germany's Mediterranean project and this possible Black Sea line, a line by way of the Caspian Sea was investigated and reported favorably by a Russian government commission two years ago. This plan includes deepening the Volga channel to admit Russian steamers proceeding directly from or to Astrakhan. The German Bagdad railway scheme was reported as late as the middle of September to be "haunting the Russian press like a spectre."

Meanwhile Great Britain, always watchful to keep open her communication with her East India possessions, has in view a railway from Egypt across Arabia and Southern Persia to India. It is to be noted that Britain views with favor Germany's Bagdad railway project, inasmuch as Germany is not, like Russia, suspected of designs to subvert Britain's sway in India.

Persia.—*The Shah's European Visit.*—Muzaffar-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, after a visit to Paris, became the guest of King Edward at Marlborough House,

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

August 18. Everywhere during his week's stay he was received with high honors and military and naval display — England seeking to avail herself of the chance to increase her lessening influence in Persia. At present, while Russia leads in Persian exports and imports with fifty-six per cent of the total, England has only 24 per cent. In the middle of September the Shah was the highly honored guest of the Czar of Russia.

Persia's Bearing on Europe. — The bearing of Persia on European politics is due entirely to its position as a "buffer state" between Russia and British Asia. Thus, the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* in mid-September urged immediate action by Russia to offset British and German activity in Persia, saying: "It is through Persia only that Russia can outflank the Germans in Mesopotamia and the British in Baluchistan and India." Because of Russia's historic aggressions Persia has long shown favor to Britain's side; but of late Russia's soft promises and menacing force along Persia's border have evidently effected some change. Moreover, Russian trade has taken possession of Persian markets. Russia has asked and received concessions for railroads on Persian territory; also Russia has loaned to Persia money, an aid which had been refused in London, and Russia has exacted Persia's pledge never to borrow from any other country. Most disconcerting to Great Britain has been Persia's recent negotiating with Russia for lease of a port on the Persian Gulf or on the Gulf of Oman, possession of which by Russia would be a direct menace to British rule in India. The real situation cannot yet be defined.

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

China. — *Trade Negotiations.* — A principal feature in reports from China through many weeks has been the general re-arrangement of regulations concerning China's trade, both foreign and domestic. This has included minute examination by experts of a multiplicity of details, with a view to securing improved administrative results. A chief duty of these agents of the Powers has been the conversion of ad valorem into specific rates. A scheme to this effect, drawn up by the United States Commissioner, General T. S. Sharretts, was reported at Washington, August 25, as having been signed by the Chinese commissioners. Reports of the progress made on trade provisions in general have not always been consistent; but toward the end of August the despatches asserted that the revision at large had been unreservedly approved by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Japan; and with some reservation by those of Austria, Belgium and Holland, while Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal, which had no part in the work, were not expected to offer serious objection, except that Portugal might press certain minor claims. Concerning China's final action there was less certainty, as its acceptance would naturally await full knowledge of the scope and the probable effect of the new agreement. While there was some appearance of its purpose to delay as long as possible the establishment of the new schedules, its reference of the new scheme to the Yangtse viceroys was taken

as indicative that obstructive tactics would not be resorted to, inasmuch as these great viceroys constitute the most progressive official element in the empire.

The Chinese government urged that the new duties be payable in gold, but this point was suspended for the moment by the decision of the Powers which signed these treaty arrangements that the duties should be payable in the same currency medium as the indemnity to be paid by China, and that question was not settled.

British Treaty. — At the end of July China had taken one highly important preliminary step in accepting conditionally the draft of the commercial treaty with Great Britain, drawn up by Sir James T. Mackay; but clause 8, dealing with the abolition of the likin, awaits the approval of the British government. This clause provides that in return for a sur-tax equivalent to one and one-half times the duty leviable under the protocol of 1901, China shall abolish all likin dues, stations and barriers and every form of internal taxation on British goods, guaranteeing them against exactions and delays. Other articles deal with the registration of trademarks, the navigation of the Yangtse and Canton rivers, bonded warehouses, the equalization of dues on junks and steamers, facilities for drawbacks, the establishment of a national currency, the revision of the mining regulations, new regulations for the navigation of inland waters, the opening of Kongmun as a treaty port on the West River, and the appointment of a joint commission to settle disputes.

In article 12 Great Britain agrees to relinquish her extra territorial rights when the reform of the Chinese judicial system and the establishment of an effective administration shall warrant so doing.

By article 13 Great Britain agrees hereafter to participate in a joint commission, if such be formed, representing China and the treaty Powers, with the object of investigating the missionary question and devising means to secure peaceful relations between Christians and non-converts.

Article 8 is to become effective in January, 1904, subject to the other Powers entering similar engagements; and China agrees on the same date to open four new treatyports — Chang-Sha, Nanking, Wansien and Waichou. China retains unimpaired the right to tax salt, native opium, and native produce for internal consumption.

At the end of August it had become evident that the text of the article in the treaty abolishing the likin lacked the decisiveness and finality which had been attributed to it. The treaty was understood to have provided also for opening to trade the Yangtse and Canton Valleys. But it is not easy to know when anything put forth by Chinese officials has reached its finally decisive interpretation.

The Likin. — This is a tax of one-tenth of one per cent ad valorem on goods passing from one province, district, or county to another, and often assessed by Chinese officials on goods passing from one town into another. In its very nature it is an obstruction to trade; and in its practical administration it is an abominable injustice, an organized extortion and a great barrier to foreign trade. Only a small proportion of the amount collected under it ever reaches the Government coffers. Importers could escape paying the likin by adding fifty per cent to their customs duties, but as this extra payment is in many cases not allowed to be made at the port of entry but at the place of consignment, the consignor is often at the mercy of rapacious official plunderers in an interior town.

Another View of the Likin. — Reports at the middle of August indicated that Special Commissioner Sharretts was decisively opposed to discarding the likin in an American treaty if a sur-tax was to take its place as was contemplated in the British commercial treaty. His view was that the consequent imposition of largely increased duties at the ports of entry would put American exporters at great disadvantage, inasmuch as almost 90 per cent of all American cot-

ton goods sent to China finds a market in certain northern provinces where the likin has comparatively little application. The importance of the trade to American manufacturers is seen in the fact that as a result of the "Boxer war" our exports of cotton goods fell off about 100,000,000 yards. Since its close, with China again an active buyer, these exports show an increase for the past fiscal year of 250,000,000 yards.

The Imperial government needs the revenue from foreign imports, and must collect it at some point else it will default in its payments of the large indemnity, thus exposing itself to demands from the powers which some of them would proceed to enforce by seizing and annexing large portions of the empire — a procedure tending to international confusion and world-wide war. One suggestion is that "in the light of our attitude toward China, both as regards our exclusion policy and our practically prohibitive tariff on various Chinese manufactures, we are asking a great deal of that government in demanding a revision of her tariff to accommodate our exporters at the risk of antagonizing those of other countries; and we may find that in insisting upon it we are carrying friendship to the straining point."

A Boxer Outbreak in Szechuen. — It appears that after the flight of the court from Peking in 1900, hordes of Boxers made their way southward to Szechuen one of the central provinces. As they no longer could be countenanced by the Empress-Dowager, and those at court who sympathized with them dreaded the vengeance of foreigners, those ruffians kept the peace till the beginning of this year. The viceroy of the province seems to have taken no steps to check their movements which naturally were first against the native Christians; and the Peking officials were strangely apathetic. The Boxers, emboldened, attacked a Methodist chapel, brutally murdering the native preacher there and ten other native converts, and burning the houses near. Hundreds of Roman Catholic converts also were killed, and dangerous disorder was reported in neighboring districts. There were official reports of conflicts with imperial troops, and of the city being besieged by 50,000 Boxers. On September 15 the Boxer attack was finally repelled, a thousand rebels being killed and their commander captured and executed. On the attention of the Government being called by both United States and British officials to these outrages, the Viceroy was removed. This step, however, had a sinister sequence in a decree immediately issued by the Empress Dowager appointing the deposed Viceroy to act as Tartar General of the province.

In this case, and in many other cases of outrage, the operative cause is not hatred of Christianity, inasmuch as the Chinese mind is singularly tolerant of all doctrines, but it is anger at the merciless taxation in response to foreign pressure for indemnities and at extortion by corrupt officials. This anger grows more fierce as the common people see their ancient national institutions subverted and their idolized celestial government humiliated. Some most experienced observers in China do not consider the recent outrages as a recrudescent boxerism, so much as an uprising of the poverty-stricken masses of the people against the heavy taxes to meet the huge foreign indemnity, and against the thieving officials.

Outrage in Hu-Nan. — At Chang-tu (or Chen-Chou), on August 15, a furious mob wrecked the new postoffice and murdered two missionaries, Mr. Lewis, an Englishman, and Mr. Bruce, an Australian. The victims were beaten to death. The prefect of the district had asked them to come to his yamen for protection, but they had refused to leave their missions.

The Prospect. — While acknowledging the impressiveness of the present peril to individuals, Bishop David H. Moore, in supervision of Methodist Episcopal missions in China, Japan and Korea, declares his belief that no general uprising in China is to be expected. China can never again be what it was; the Empire

has been penetrated with Western ideas; the sacred wall around Peking has been torn open to admit the locomotive; transformation of the whole educational system has been begun; and though the final form which Christianity will take in China is as yet uncertain, the Christian spirit will surely mould and dominate the China that is to be.

The bishop has an optimistic view of American trade propects in China, but urges that this country follow the example of other great powers in specially training young men for the consular and diplomatic service.

Manchuria. — A noticeable move of Russia, September 10, was that in accordance with which her minister in China, Paul Lessar, advised the Russian commander in Manchuria that the presence of foreigners during Russia's military occupation is objectionable, and directed him to expel British employees in the Chinese imperial customs department who might be sent to resume charge of the postal service. In view of the treaty signed in April by which Russia agreed to evacuate Manchuria wholly within eighteen months, withdrawing one third of her force within six months, this move was deemed mysterious; yet probably it is no more of a mystery than is the whole Russian policy in the Far East. Though there might be little difficulty in showing a violation of the spirit of the treaty, Russia's violation of the letter of it is in this case not instantly evident. She merely serves notice that she stands to her bond even to the last iota. Russia may see a chance to induce negotiations which might result in abrogating her evacuation treaty.

Railway Restoration. — Russia's delay in restoring to the Chinese Southern Manchuria and the Chili section of the Peking - Newchwang - Shanhaikwan railway, according to a promise made months ago, occasioned grave doubts of Russia's intentions regarding Manchuria, which were allayed to some extent by the Russian minister Lessar's announcement, September 19, that the railway with the portion of Manchuria in question was to be restored to China, October 8 or 10, the delay in withdrawing the troops being declared to be due to the destruction of a bridge. An authoritative statement from Peking was reported, September 26, that one section of the Newchwang - Shanhaikwan railway had been restored by the Russians to the Chinese secretly on September 23. This is contrary to the understanding with the British, who expected the simultaneous restoration on October 6 of their line as well as that of the Chinese. It is said that, in general, since Earl Li's death signs have not been lacking of great diminution of Russia's influence in China.

Miscellaneous. — The Japanese government has appointed Major-General Yamani, recently commanding Japan's troops in China, to be military attache to the Japanese legation in Peking. It is believed that he will direct the reorganization of the Chinese army.

At the end of August American engineers were in Shanghai, preparing to start construction on the Canton-Hankow railway, for which an American syndicate has a concession.

Missionary and Educational. — The American Board of Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass., received about the middle of September the first instalment of the money due it from the Chinese government on account of the Boxer outrages in 1900. This instalment, $57,933, about one-fourth of the whole amount due, will be immediately applied to rebuilding and re-establishment of the missions in China.

Yuan Shih Kai, practically head of affairs in the Chinese government, has invited Rev. Charles M. Tenney, formerly a missionary of the American Board, to take the office of superintendent of education in the great province of Chili, in which are the cities of Peking and Paoting-fu.

RELATIONS IN AFRICA.

Abyssinia.—Though Emperor Menelek may scarcely be ranked among enlightened rulers, he has long had repute for

sagacity in the foreign relations of his country. This quality has been evinced recently in his reported refusal of further concessions in Abyssinia to foreigners. Indeed he is reported on good authority to be entering on the annulment of all such concessions previously made, having ordered his chief foreign counsellor, the Swiss engineer Ilg, to proceed in this direction as rapidly as practicable without exciting dangerous hostility.

Adopting this course, this ruler of a semi civilized land furnishes a somewhat belated and rough illustration of the avoidance of a peril to which all Powers below the few nations of the first rank are exposed. The peril is the risk of an actual sacrifice of national independence — sometimes on temptation by an offer of sundry profits or advantages to the country as pay for the concession; but frequently induced by bribes offered to the officials through whose agency or advocacy the concessions are granted.

An African Lesson to Minor Powers. — Even when all the proceedings and motives in such grants are honorable a nation must actually rank as a Power of the first class in order to ensure to its people any fulfilment of the enticing pledges on which its concession was obtained. A simple application of the Golden Rule in international relations would probably be deemed by the public merely an unusually well-disguised piece of overreaching. An experienced observer has recently pointed out the danger to national independence which lurks in concessions by a minor Power to foreigners, which Menelek has seen illustrated in Abyssinia's near neighbor, Egypt, which in recent years has become practically a colony of Great Britain, similarly as Bosnia and Herzegovina, still technically Turkish, are practically under Austrian control. Concessions by Egypt were made freely to subjects of the European Powers for all sorts of purposes, for army supplies, for irrigation works, for floating of loans, to the utter confusion of Egyptian finance. When Egypt was found unable to pay the interest on the national debt thus incurred, six great Powers, acting in behalf of their people who were Egypt's creditors, combined to assume the administration of Egyptian finances through a commission delegated by the foreign bondholders. The Government gradually came fully under this foreign control, and in maintaining this new authority against the Khedive the foreign Powers at last deposed and exiled him. Arabi Pasha's insurrection, which three years later started with the purpose of ending the foreign bondholders' control and repudiating the foreign debt (exceeding $500,000,000), resulted in the decision of the great Powers concerned to take Egypt into joint military occupation. When the bombardment of Alexandria was found to be the first military step requisite, Great Britain alone was ready to open fire and the contest which ensued ended in bringing the whole land of the Nile under the British flag. Thus, Egypt stands in history as a great object-lesson on concessions by the weaker nations.

An Instructive Comparison. — The experienced observer above referred to illustrates the working of concessions in international relations by comparing the history of concessions by Russia, a great power, and by Portugal, one of the minor powers. Immense grants of the kind now under consideration have been made by Russia to Frenchmen, Germans, Belgians, Italians, Englishmen, with some of less size to Americans; yet the Czar's government is never troubled by any of these Powers with demands for fulfilment of its neglected engagements with their complaining subjects or citizens; indeed Russia might repudiate its whole foreign debt, to the ruin of thousands of French bondholders, without likelihood of being called to account by the government of France. But when little Portugal, in grievous financial straits, decreased temporarily its interest payment on its bonds held in small amounts in foreign countries, France instantly threatened not only to break off diplomatic relations but to order the French fleet to Lisbon. Indeed, it is deemed probable that only the alliance then existing between Portu-

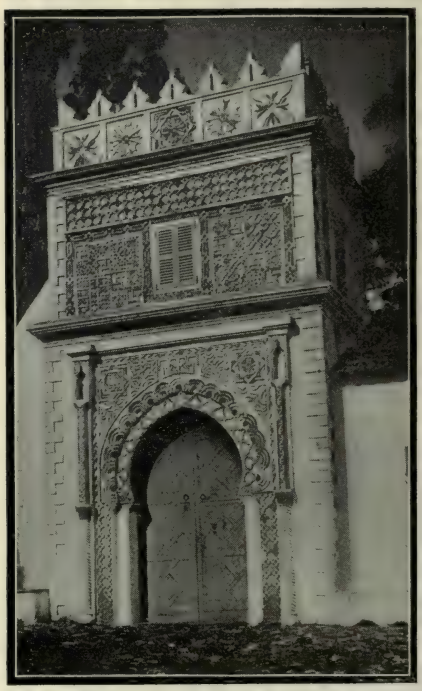
gal and Great Britain prevented the appearance of the French fleet off Portugal's capital and perhaps the change of the little kingdom to a province of France. Meanwhile, Portugal, through the extensive mortgage of her industries to Great Britain, is understood to be practically under English control.

Tripoli. — Half a year ago the Porte showed uneasiness at Italy's attitude regarding Tripoli, and was reported to be about to place garrisons on the coast, and to have ordered a military commission to draw up a general plan for the defense. Hints in the European press of Italy's intention to seize this great North African province gained force at the end of July by the arrival of an Italian squadron at Tripoli.

At this juncture appeared, in the semi-official Austrian journal, *Fremdenblaett*, an article declared by capable judges to be inspired from high quarters, dealing with the relations between Italy and the Mediterranean powers. This article declares that Italy shows no indication of any desire for foreign undertakings; that she has no design for conquest of Tripoli, but wishes only to establish the general fact that she will not tolerate the intervention of other powers in that country which, though now poor, may in the future become economically important; meanwhile Turkey need have no apprehension about Tripoli or Albania.

Kongo Free State. — The frightful inhumanities systematically practised by the Kongo Free State and its agents in Central Africa have aroused strong protest in England. At a great meeting in London, the cruelties practised without rebuke from the government, and seemingly by its authorization, were denounced as surpassing even those of the old African slave trade; and Sir Charles W. Dilke moved a resolution to the effect that the European powers, which in conference at Berlin had organized the Kongo Free State, should proceed to interfere with all needful force to end the inhuman abuses which that state was tolerating. While Belgium may be held primarily responsible for dealing with the Kongo Free State, it is increasingly felt in England that both Germany and Great Britain should take action there in reference to such outrages.

French Kongo Possessions. — In August, the Paris *Temps* reported Britain's proposal to France to arbitrate all their disputes relative to alleged discrimination against British firms on the French Kongo. The British asserted that the treaty of Berlin providing for free and open trade had been violated by the French grant of various concessions which were practically monopolies. Great Britain refused to accede to the French proposal that the parties interested should contest the matter between themselves in the law courts. The British viewed the question as of international importance, and proposed arbitration.



A MOORISH GATE AT TANGIERS, MOROCCO.

GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS,

IN COMMAND OF THE DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES (p. 542).

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Secretary Hay's Note on the Rumanian Jews.—A note from the Secretary of State to the official representatives of the United States in Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Turkey, dated August 11, was made public at Washington, September 17. (See pp. 684–686.)

The President's Tour.—The Monroe Doctrine was the subject of Mr. Roosevelt's address to the people of Proctor, Vt., September 1. We believe in that doctrine, he said, not as a means of aggression at all, but as the expression of the principle that this continent must not be treated as a subject for political colonization by any European Power. It is a doctrine of peace, of defense. But if our formulation of the doctrine consists simply of statements on the stump or on paper, they are not worth the breath that utters them or the paper on which they are written. Remember, he said, that the Monroe Doctrine will be respected as long as we have a first-

class, efficient navy, and not very much longer. The last thing we can afford to do is to take a position which we do not intend to try to make good. When we take a position let us remember that our holding it depends upon ourselves; depends upon our showing that we have the ability to hold it.

At Fitchburg, Mass., the next day, the President spoke of the good and the evil aspects of great combinations of capital — the trusts, so called. It will do nobody any good, he said, and it will do most of us a great deal of harm, to take steps which will check any proper growth in a corporation. A big corporation may be doing excellent work for the whole country. We must not, in the effort to curb wrong doing by other corporations, pass laws that will interfere with a corporation that is handling itself honestly and squarely. The President believes that something can be done by National legislation for the control of mischievous trusts — legislation that will measurably increase the power of the general Government over corporations. But in the end there will have to be an amendment to the Constitution conferring additional power on the Federal government to deal with corporations. And that will be a matter of difficulty and a matter of time.

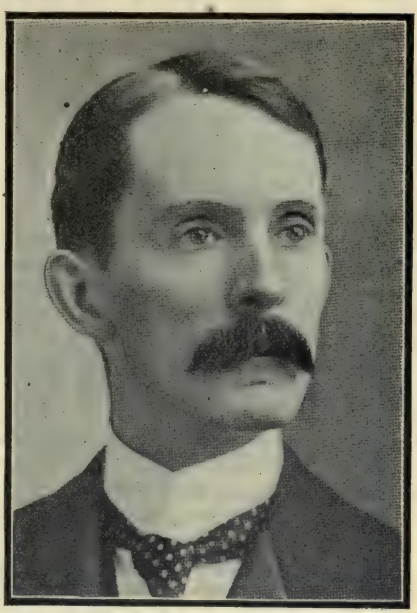
On September 3, at 9 o'clock in the morning, while the President, accompanied by Governor Crane of Massachusetts, and his own private secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, was riding in a carriage from Dalton, Mass., to Stockbridge, a motor car of the Pittsfield and Lenox Street Railway, running at a high rate of speed, collided with the President's carriage, wrecking it and hurling the occupants to the ground. On the box of the carriage with the driver was William Craig of the President's secret-service bodyguard; he was instantly killed, the wheels of the motor car mangling his head and body. The President was thrown high in air and fell to the ground on his face. He bravely dissembled his hurts, and interested himself in the welfare of his fellow-sufferers. Secretary Cortelyou was bleeding from slight wounds on nose and forehead and the back of the head. Governor Crane was but slightly hurt. The President's lip was cut and the right cheek under the eye was bruised. Not till three weeks later did the public learn of further injury done to the Chief Magistrate. The President returned to his summer home at Oyster Bay, N. Y., but within two days was *en route* for Chattanooga, Tenn. As usual, he made brief addresses at various momentary stopping places, and at Wheeling, W. Va., September 6, he spoke at considerable length on "trusts." The problem of checking the trusts is like that of damming the Mississippi river. You cannot dam that river. You can build levees and keep the current within bounds and shape its direction. We cannot dam the trusts. We cannot reverse the industrial tendencies of the age. Should you succeed in doing that, then cities like Wheeling must go out of business. I firmly believe, he said, that in the end power must be given, probably through a constitutional amendment, to the National government to exercise in full supervision and regulation of those great enterprises.

On September 7, the President arrived at Chattanooga in the early forenoon and visited the Chickamauga National Park, viewing the scenes made memorable in the Civil War — Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, Point Lookout, etc. The purpose of his visit to Chattanooga was to attend a national assembly of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. On Monday, the next day, Mr. Roosevelt addressed the convention as "My Brothers." He made no allusion to the dominant political and economic topics. Of the life and work of railway employes he said: "There is in modern life, with the growth of civilization, with the growth of luxury, a certain tendency to softening of the national fibre — to forget the rugged virtues which inspire life at the back of manhood. Professions like yours have a tonic effect upon the whole body politic. I hope to see all our people develop the softer, gentler virtues to an ever increasing degree, but I hope never to see them lose the sterner virtues that make men men."

At Asheville, N. C., September 9, a body of Confederate veterans carrying battle flags formed part of the numerous assembly which greeted the President. He spoke of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the War of the Revolution, the War of Secession, and the now complete restoration of brotherhood between North and South. He had been visiting the battlefields of Chicamauga and Chattanooga, and he felt that the man would be but a poor American who did not come from such scenes a better American than when he started.

Returned from his visit to the South, the President spent two or three days at his summer home in Oyster Bay and then set out on his tour of the West. He attended the Fall Festival at Cincinnati, O., September 20, and delivered a speech in advocacy of Government supervision of corporations. Of the proposal to withhold from "the trusts" the benefits of the protective tariff, Mr. Roosevelt said that the trusts can be damaged in that way only on condition of damaging all their small competitors and all the wage workers employed in the industry. No tariff change would help one of our smaller corporations or one of our private individuals in business, still less one of our wage workers, as against a large corporation in the same business; on the contrary, if it bore heavily on the large corporation it would inevitably be felt still more by that corporation's weaker rivals, while any injurious result would of necessity be shared by both employer and employed.

At a banquet given by representatives of the Spanish War Veterans in Detroit, September 23, Mr. Roosevelt spoke of the conduct of the war with Spain and its results. In particular, he spoke of the relations of the United States to Cuba. Neither our duty to Cuba nor our interest in Cuba has ended with the establishment of Cuban independence. Cuba's future welfare is a matter of grave concern to us. Cuba is in a certain sense, because of the Platt amendment, a part of our international political system; but we cannot expect that it will be such part unless it has some share in the benefits of our economic system. I do not believe, he said, that a particle of harm will come to any American interest from the adoption of a reasonable measure of reciprocity with Cuba.



FREDERICK I. ALLEN.

Mr. Allen is United States Commissioner of Patents. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1859. He is a graduate from the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and has long practised patent law in Auburn.

The President's tour of the West came abruptly to an end at Indianapolis, September 23, when it was found that a surgical operation was necessary to prevent very serious results from an injury to the shin of the left leg. After the operation the President was conveyed by special train to Washington. It was believed that he would be incapacitated for movement or physical exercise for two or three weeks.

The Army and Navy.—*The Mimic War.*—The attack of the fleet under Admiral Higginson upon the defenses of the New England coasts commenced at midnight of August 31 and continued through the week. General MacArthur was in chief

command of the defense, with headquarters at New London.

The reports of the actions of ships and forts all came from army sources, and were strongly suspected of minimizing any advantages won by the navy. From the navy itself, being "the enemy," no reports of course could be received. It was conceded that the enemy on the first day captured Wood's Hole and Block Island; but neither place was fortified; and the men of the signal corps escaped. Navy officers put forth the claim that on this first day all the forts at the entrance of Long Island Sound were silenced by the guns of the battleships *Kearsarge*, *Massachusetts*, *Indiana* and *Alabama*, the armored cruiser *Olympia* and the monitor *Puritan*. Such advantages were, according to this account, won by the enemy that the fleet could have captured New London and have steamed up the Sound and in a few hours have bombarded New York.

In short, the history of that war cannot be written till the reports of both sides and of impartial witnesses have been judged by competent umpires. But the question, which of the two forces was victorious, is of less consequence than the fact that an actual test was had of the strength of our coast defenses.

Trade and Industries. — *Iron and Steel Exports and Imports.* — The exports of iron and steel, in the seven months ended July 31, had a value of $57,263,304, against $61,160,730, and $76,286,148 in the same period of the years 1901 and 1900, respectively. The decrease from 1901 was $3,897,426, or 6.4 per cent, and from 1900 it was $19,022,844, or 24.9 per cent. There was, on the other hand, a considerable increase of imports, those of the present year, to July 31, being valued at $19,334,418 against $10,344,610 for 1901. Increase $8,989,808, or 86.9 per cent. The principal items were:

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Pig Iron	23,980	177,763	153,783
Billets and blooms	4,489	122,196	117,707
Rails	853	21,475	20,622
Wire rods	9,858	11,108	1,250
Tin plates	33,691	39,669	5,978

Lake Commerce — Statistics collected by the Treasury Bureau show that, in the seven months ended July 31, the arrivals of vessels at American ports of the Great Lakes from other American Lake ports numbered 37,413 vessels with 35,037,876 tons register; the clearances of vessels between the same ports were, vessels 37,798, registered tonnage 35,785,701.

This is more than twice the registered tonnage of both foreign and American vessels engaged in the foreign trade of this country for the same period. The combined registered tonnage on the foreign trade at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Puget Sound for the entire year 1901 was 18,868,808 tons entered, and 18,487,246 tons cleared, or somewhat more than one half the total tonnage reported for the Great Lakes during the seven months of 1902.

Consumption of Sugar. — The people of the United States now consume, per capita, eight times as much sugar as they did in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. In the years immediately preceding 1825, the average annual consumption was about 8 pounds per capita; from 1840 to 1850 about 16 pounds; in the years prior to 1870, about 32 pounds; from 1870 to 1880 about 40 pounds; from 1880 to 1890, 50 pounds; in 1901, 66 pounds per capita. A like increase is seen in other countries. In 1900 the sugar production of the world was eight times as great as in 1840 — 8,800,000 against 1,150,000.

This increase in production and consequently in consumption is largely due to the growth of the beet sugar industry, which produced in 1840 50,000 tons; in 1850, 200,000 tons; in 1870, 831,000 tons; in 1880, 1,402,000 tons; in 1890, 3,363,000 tons; and in 1900, 5,950,000 tons. The increase in cane sugar production, meanwhile, was from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900. The quantity of sugar per capita consumed in the United States, 60 to 68 pounds, is exceeded only by the United Kingdom where it ranges from 85 to 91 pounds per capita. The sugar consump-

tion for the principal countries of the world is as follows:

SUGAR CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA.

Countries.	Pounds
United Kingdom	91.6
United States	65.2
Switzerland	60.3
Denmark	54.8
Sweden and Norway	38.2
France	37.0
Germany	33.9
Netherlands	32.5
Belgium	23.3
Austria-Hungary	17.6
Portugal and Madeira	14.7
Russia	14.0
Spain	10.6
Turkey	8.0
Rumania	7.8
Greece	7.2
Italy	6.1

Admission of Travelers' Foreign Purchases.— By a ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury dated September 22, foreign goods purchased abroad by returning residents of the United States, if valued in the aggregate at $100 or less, and if intended for the traveler's own use, and if the character and quantity of the articles are such as not to raise the presumption that they are intended for sale, are to be admitted duty free. Articles within the same limitations, brought by the head of a family as presents for his wife and children, will also be admitted free.

Labor Interests.— *The Coal Miners' Strike.*— On September 3, the report of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, to the President upon the controversy between the coal miners and the mining and railway companies of Pennsylvania, was made public. Mr. Wright states the demands made by the miners before the strike commenced, and the modification of these demands which was later offered to the operators, and rejected. The original demand was for a twenty per cent increase of pay to miners doing contract work, and a shortening of the labor day to eight hours from ten. Further, that 2,240 pounds should constitute the ton. In the modified demand an increase of ten cents a ton and a work day of nine hours were asked. If this were denied, then the miners would leave the matter to arbitration. The operators again refused.

Mr. Wright offers some suggestions for a settlement of the differences

DR. DAVID J. HILL,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE AT WASHINGTON.

between the miners and the companies. 1. He would have the Anthracite Miners' Union made independent of the United Mine Workers' Union. 2. The operators should concede the nine-hour day. 3. A conciliation committee of miners and operators should be appointed for adjustment of differences. 4. Coal produced from the mines should be weighed by two inspectors, named and paid by the miners and operators respectively. 5. No interference with non-union men. 6. Wherever practicable, collective bargains to be made relative to wages, time and other conditions under rule, are to be established by the committee of conciliation.

Substitutes for Coal.— On September 29 was organized in Passaic, N. J., the National Peat Company. The company will cut peat in the Hackensack meadows and elsewhere in New Jersey. The peat, which is said to be of excellent quality, will be dug and dried in kilns. and sold at $2.50 a ton.

On the same day announcement was made of a company formed in New York to introduce the general employments of mineral oil. For a trifling cost an ordinary kitchen range can be adapted to the use of oil. Furnaces for heating houses can also be adapted; and in New York City the Standard Oil

Company is prepared to supply the lighter fuel oil for ranges at four cents a gallon delivered, and the coarser oil for furnaces at three cents a gallon. It is estimated that 120 gallons of oil is equal to a ton of anthracite.

Ratio of Lives Lost to Coal Produced.— In a Government report on coal production in 1901, the number of lives lost in coal mining is given as 1,467, and the total of men injured as 3,643. In Maryland mines the product was for each life lost 426,094 tons; in the Indian territory, 3,643 tons; the average for all the States and Territories was 188,668 tons. In the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania the product of coal for each life lost in mining was a little more than double the amount in the anthracite mines. The total number of men employed in the coal mines of the country in 1901 was 485,544, working on the average 216 days. In the anthracite mines was employed 145,309 men during 196 days; in the bituminous mines 340,-235 men, working 235 days.

Political Action.—The Chicago *Post* of September 15 notes the rise of a movement for bringing into the political field the interests of the labor unions. It is proposed to urge the amendment of the legal practise laws of every State and of the Federal government, under which litigants may bring up in any suit in which a corporation is plaintiff or defendent, the question of its right to its franchises, whether it has usurped power not given it by statute, and whether it has forfeited its powers. Limitation of the injunction powers of judges is asked and popular election of Federal judges and senators in Congress.

Steps were taken at Springfield, Mass., at the close of the month to organize a People's Coal League. The League will demand that the National Government own the coal mines and administer them in the interest of the whole people. A branch of the League will be formed in every Congressional district, with committees in every township. The promoter of the League, Herbert Myrick, says that he will have more than 3,000,-000 voters enrolled in less than a fortnight.

On the last day of September the retail prices of coal in New York were: Anthracite, $25 a ton; bituminous, $12. The price of firewood was $16 a cord.

Acts of Violence During the Strike.— The acts of violence of a serious character perpetrated in the anthracite mining region from the beginning of the strike till September 29, are thus enumerated in a telegram of that date from Wilkesbarre: Killed, 14; severely injured, 42; shot from ambush, 16; aggravated assaults, 67; attempts to lynch 1; houses dynamited, 12; houses burned, 3; buildings burned, 10; washeries burned, 3; stockades burned, 2; riots, 69; works dynamited, 6; trains dynamited, 1; railroad bridges dynamited, 4; railroads seized, 5; trains wrecked, 6; attempted wrecks, 9; trains attacked, 7; strikes in schools, 14,

Finance.—*New National Banks.*— According to a report published by the Comptroller of the Currency, September 5, there were organized between March 14, 1900, and August 31, 1902, 1,141 national banks with an aggregate capital stock of $65,534,500. Of these institutions 146, with an aggregate capital of $10,585,000, were originally State banks; 351, with an aggregate capital of $20,335,000, were reorganizations of State and private banks; and 644, with an aggregate capital of $34,614,500, were primary organizations. In the same period the number of active banks grew from 3,617 to 4,616, and the authorized capital stock rose from $616,308,095 to $707,774,696; bonds on deposit as security for circulation, from $244,611,570 to $322,941,680; and bond-secured circulation, from $216,-374,795 to $319,407,586.

Bank Deposits, $8,500,000,000.— That is the sum of deposits in banks of all kinds in the United States. It amounts to $108 per capita. Ten years ago the deposits were a little more than one-half as great, or $4,232,000,000; twenty years ago they were $2,600,000. The aggregate, according to a report of

the Comptroller of the Currency, is distributed as follows:

Deposited in	Total Deposits in 1901.
National banks	$2,937,753,233
Savings banks	2,597,094,580
State banks	1,010,502,245
Loan and Trust Companies	1,271,081,174
Private banks	118,621,903
	$8,535,053,136

Alabama. — *Fatal Panic in a Convention.* — While a national convention of Negro Baptists was in session in the Shiloh Colored Baptist Church in Birmingham, on the night of September 19, a cry of "Fire" caused instant panic among the closely packed audience of fully 2,000 persons. It began at 9 o'clock, and in the stampede which ensued one hundred and fifteen persons were killed, while a larger number suffered serious injuries. In the effort to escape out of the building, the people were precipitated down the steps to the street level, a distance of fifteen feet, till the mass of dead and the frantic multitude on top reached a height of ten feet. Not until 1 o'clock, four hours after the beginning of the panic, was the ambulance service of the city able to extricate the living or to remove the bodies of the dead.

Iowa. — *Retirement of Speaker Henderson.* — General David B. Henderson, M. C., Speaker of the National House of Representatives, in a letter dated September 16, declines to stand for re-election to Congress in the November elections, though unanimously nominated as candidate by the convention of the Republicans of his district.

There is, he believes, "no little sentiment, and a growing sentiment among Republicans, that he does not truly represent their views on the tariff question." Further, he writes that he does not agree with influential men in his party that the evils of trusts can be cured or the people benefited by free trade, in whole or in part. You cannot kill the trusts by applying free trade without killing our own industries.

Though President Roosevelt joined with leading Republican senators of the East and West in requesting General Henderson to withdraw or to reconsider his declination, the Speaker replied that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for re-election.

Maine. — *Sheriff Pearson's Successor.* — There were three candidates for the shrievalty (p. 622) in the election held September 9, one named by the Republican party, one by the Prohibitionists and the third by the Democratic party. William M. Pennell, the Democratic candidate, was elected by about 2,000 plurality. This is the first time in twenty years that a Democrat was chosen sheriff of Cumberland county.

Missouri. — *Corruption in the Municipal Assembly.* — J. K. Murrell, member of the house of delegates of the municipal assembly of the city of St. Louis, was, last December, indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of receiving a bribe to grant certain franchises to the Suburban Railway Company. Murrell absconded, seeking refuge in Mexico City, where he expected to receive support from his partners in guilt, his fellow-members of the municipal assembly. But his eighteen associates would do nothing for the exile, and Murrell, persuaded by the arguments of a reporter of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, who visited him in Mexico, returned to St. Louis and made full confession of the misdeeds of himself and his partners. Benc warrants were then issued for the apprehension of eighteen members of the municipal assembly, and most of them were arrested and held in heavy bail. Some were in hiding. Murrell made affidavit that the bribe to the delegates amounted to $75,000. The same group of members sold their votes upon bills for municipal lighting service for $47,500. The circuit attorney possesses evidence of several other transactions of a like kind.

New York. — *Ship Canal From Lakes to Ocean.* — A committee of citizens of Rochester, headed by J. Y. McClintock, Commissioner of Public Works, attended the Republican party convention at Saratoga, September 23, to urge the completion by the National government, of the surveys for a ship canal from the

lakes to the ocean. It is maintained that a ship canal, in effect a great river, can be constructed from Lake Erie to the Hudson, with a capacity for commerce equal to that of the Hudson or the St. Lawrence, and incidentally providing 300,000 horsepower of water power at many points between Lockport and Cohoes, valued at $300,000,000. The ship canal for more than a hundred miles will be only a few miles distant from Lake Ontario and more than two hundred feet higher, making power development possible anywhere, while the discharge will be into the head of the Mohawk, whence it has a fall of more than four hundred feet before reaching the Hudson.

Porto Rico. — *Proposed New Naval Station.*— It is proposed to establish at Culebra Island, which lies about twenty miles east of Porto Rico, a permanent naval base. Already a detachment of marines has been posted there and guns have been mounted. But the present defenses are merely nominal compared with what is contemplated. Naval strategists predict that the Caribbean will be the theatre of naval operations in any war in which the United States may be engaged with a European Power.

The Philippines. — *Bandits Attack a Town.* —A band of thirty men armed with rifles, and 150 bolomen, led by the fanatic Rios, attacked the town of Laguimanoc, in Tayabas province, Luzon, September 3, killing two women and a girl and wounding many other persons. A force of native constabulary soon arrived and routed the bandits, killing several of them and putting under arrest 700 more suspected of complicity with the marauders. One of Rios's followers said his chief is " a direct descendant of God," and that no man can do him injury. Four detatchments of constabulary were following the main band of the outlaws. A telegram from Manila, September 14, announced the killing of eighteen of the bandits and the capture of twenty-five.

In Bulacan province, Luzon, " Captain Bilo," leader of ladrones, who was accused of thirty murders and who had for years been an outlaw, was killed by the constabulary September 12. Being surrounded and ordered to surrender he refused and was shot to death.

Mindanao's Natural Resources. — James Wilson, assistant engineer of the transport *Lawton*, sees in the island of Mindanao a rich field for the gold perspector, the coal miner and the producer of india rubber and gutta percha. The Mindanao coal he reports to be far superior to the coal of Japan which is widely used in the East. Already there are in the interior of Mindanao many Americans prospecting and preparing to develop the boundless resources of the island.

A Move Against the Sultan of Butig. — On September 17, Captain John J. Pershing, Fifteenth Infantry, with a battalion of infantry, two troops of cavalry, and two guns, left Camp Vicars on Lake Lanao, to operate (as was said) against the Sultan of Butig, whose fort is seven miles southeast of Camp Vicars. A telegram from Manila, dated Monday, September 22, reports the unqualified success of the expedition. Captain Pershing met with no serious resistance in the Maciu country, and captured seven forts, killed twenty-five Moros and wounded twenty. There were no casualties to the American troops. At Goanan were captured three forts, at Sanir two, and at Baynbao two. On September 25, Captain Eli A. Hemnick of the Tenth Infantry, with three infantry companies, left Camp Vicars to reconnoitre the Moro forts. He met with only feeble opposition and captured and destroyed the Butig forts. A few Moros were killed, but there were no losses on the American side. On September 28, Captain Pershing set out on another expedition with an infantry battalion, a troop of cavalry, three sections of artillery and a detachment of engineers. The engineers were to construct a pontoon bridge and a corduroy road across the swamp on the land side of the Maciu forts. An attack on the forts would be made on the lake front from rafts.

Cholera in Samar. — Advices from Manila, September 29, reported terrible ravages of cholera in the island of Samar. Many of the towns were suffering loss of population through death and the flight of the panic-stricken inhabitants. In many cases the dead lie unburied. Similar reports come from Iloilo. The total of cases for the two islands, as officially reported, was 70,222, deaths 48,402; but the actual number of cases was believed to be not less than 100,000, with deaths in proportion.

Personal and Miscellaneous. — *Changes in the Diplomatic Service.* — Six important appointments in the foreign diplomatic service were announced September 26, viz: To be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Germany, Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania, who is now ambassador to Russia; to succeed Mr. Tower in Russia, Robert S. McCormick of Illinois, now ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary; to succeed Mr. McCormick in Austria, Bellamy Storer of Ohio, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain; to succeed Mr. Storer in Spain, Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland; to succeed Mr. Hardy in Switzerland, Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil; to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, David E. Thompson of Nebraska. Some of these announcements need confirmatton.

Illiteracy Declining. — A Census Office report compares statistics of illiteracy in children from ten to fourteen years old for the years 1890 and 1900. In 1900 two States, Iowa and Massachusetts, had 99.23 and 99.17 per cent respectively of their children of that age able to read and write. In no other State did the proportion reach as high as 99 per cent. But in 1900 eighteen States reached or exceeded 99 per cent, viz. Nebraska 99.66, Iowa 99.63, Oregon 99.58, Ohio 99.51, Kansas 99.48, Indiana 99.45, Connecticut 99.43, Utah 99.34, Massachusetts 96.33, Michigan 99.30, Washington 99.30, Minnesota 99.29, Wisconsin 99.27, New York 99.26, Illinois 99.18, Wyoming 99.08, Vermont 99.05, South Dakota 99.00. The States having in 1900 a percentage of 98 and over were California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Idaho, Colorado, New Hampshire, District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Montana. Other States had these proportions: Over 97 per cent, Maine, North Dakota, Oklahoma; Missouri 96.64; Delaware and Maryland over 95; West Virginia 94.74; Nevada and Kentucky over 91; Texas 90.74; Florida 86.24; Tennessee 85.08; Virginia 84.33; Arkansas 83.80; New Mexico 80.07; North Carolina 78.25; Arizona, Mississippi, Georgia over 77; Indian Territory 75.61; Alabama 71.11; South Carolina 70.44; Louisiana 67.12. In every one of the States and Territories the proportion of literates has increased in the ten years, except the two States of Arizona (79.62 in 1890, 77.79 in 1900) and Nevada (92.83 in 1890, 91.88 in 1900).

CANADA.

Canadian Solidarity. — The Quebec Act of 1774 gave to the French population freedom of worship, confirmed their own system of jurisprudence, and legalized the French language in a British dominion. This made the French loyal to England during the American Revolution, though it caused much subsequent trouble. The lingual fusion of the French and English has not yet been accomplished. It is, however, expected. "The pressure of a larger industrial life will inevitably accomplish it," says Gilbert Parker. "Commerce and industry now vigorously invading Quebec, hitherto given over to agriculture, will accomplish what neither law, preaching, nor agitation could ever do." The same writer says: "If, in 1775, French Canada recognized the quality of British rule, and turned a deaf ear to the seductive speeches of the Provincials who had resolved to break with England; again, in 1812, renewed faith; in 1885 helped to put down a rebellion fomented by a French Canadian

half-breed; and from 1900 to 1902 contributed young men and many gallant officers to the Canadian contingent for the South African war, it is little probable that the future will bring disintegration. Precedents have been set which must continue to govern the policy and patriotism of French Canada." A Canadian writer in the *Contemporary Review* remarks that French chivalry, skill and enterprise, mingled with British energy and foresight have gradually evolved in Canada a nation of five and a half millions, and as Norman and Saxon gradually blended in England to form one of the sturdiest and solidest of races, so it seems to be expected that the French and the English in Canada will yet produce a population second to none other in vigorous enterprise and successful achievement. The religious question, however, is one which presents some difficulty. There are also other "supreme difficulties of detail," concerning which yet another Canadian writer says that "a chaos of lame 'solutions' is belching forth from the press and the private person who 'knows'; but like the English Constitution, the Constitution of the new Empire will be a growth — a life; the seed lies in the rich soil of the popular heart; it will grow to no one knows what proportions; the indisputable fact is that it is there."

Dominion Defense.—The Halifax *Chronicle* (Liberal) in September produced a sensation by an outspoken declaration in favor of the independence of Canada, taking for its text the message sent to the Dominion Government, under date of September 11, by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in which he expressed "appreciation of valuable assistance" rendered by Canada in maintaining the Special Service Battalion which has been doing garrison duty at Halifax for the last two years. The message stated that it was expected that the Canadian Battalion would be disbanded in view of the fact that the Home government was sending over a regiment of Imperial troops for garrison purposes. The *Chronicle* says:—

The colonial status of Canada which this message emphasizes is not, we hope, much longer to be tolerated. Canada is surely old enough and big enough and strong enough to assume a position of independent nationhood. Instead of having Old Country troops coming here to 'defend Canada,' fetching condescending thanks for what Canada has done, preceded by duns for contributions from us to the Government of the United Kingdom and taunts for our refusal to make such contributions, we should take immediate and entire charge of our own defenses, and the complete management of our own affairs, subject only to the king, and if necessary a genuine imperial council. We owe this to ourselves, and we owe it to the Empire. We are now, however we may try to blind ourselves to the fact, subjects of our fellow subjects in the Old Country. We occupy, therefore, a degraded and most degrading position. We must proceed to get out of it in some way at the earliest possible moment. Six millions of Canadians in contented dependency is a pitiful sight. The longer it continues the more pitiful it will become. If we cannot secure some free, dignified and certain position within the Empire, in the name of British manhood, let us get out of it, and take our stand among the independent and self-respecting nations of the world.

A dispatch to the Boston *Evening Transcript*, dated at Ottawa, September 27, stated that Canada "is prepared to take upon herself the defense of the Dominion. . . . What Canada intends doing is to strengthen the present permanent corps and make the Canadian militia more efficient. In addition to this it is intended to train seamen, so that the nucleus of a navy may be established. . . . But Canada has decided that not one dollar will be spent for any Imperial purpose without its being under the control of the Canadian parliament." This is in accord with the position of Premier Laurier at the recent Colonial Conference in London. A similar position was held by Premier Barton of Australia.

Prosperity and Reciprocity.—A "record year for Canada in many directions," is the characterization of 1902 by the Toronto *Monetary Times*. "Her harvests are splendid, her manufactures unprecedentedly large, her railways and waterways are crowded with commerce, and as a consequence her banks are doing a fine business. Everybody is busy and everybody seems hopeful.

LONG SAULT RAPIDS, ON THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Immigrants are coming to us by sea and land." Some of the figures justifying this statement have been hitherto given in these columns. Whether they go to justify such declarations as that made not long since by Lord Strathcona, the head of the Hudson's Bay Company, that within a decade Canada will be able to supply all the foodstuffs of the United Kingdom, they certainly foretell a great future of productiveness in British North America. The great Saskatchewan Valley, with its millions of acres of hard-wheat soil, has barely been "prospected," in an agricultural sense, and it has been demonstrated that wheat can be matured at Fort MacMurray, only a little south of the latitude of York Factory, the port of Hudson's Bay. The possibilities for grazing are unlimited and the development of the country must inevitably be large. Little wonder that in the United States the question of a closer commercial union with Canada is "at the fore." A distinguished Canadian, Mr. John Charlton, M. P., is just now very actively at work to secure reciprocity in natural products between the two countries, his efforts finding an effective channel through a reciprocity club in Chicago. In Massachusetts, Mr. E. N. Foss, a manufacturer, is candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District on the basis of revision of the tariff and reciprocity with Canada.

Mr. Tarte and the Tariff. — The prospect of a split in the Canadian Cabinet on the tarriff issue has been made yet more positive by "a crusader in favor of high protection," Hon J. Israel Tarte, the Minister of Public Works. Mr. Tarte claims to have the majority of Canadians with him and to be in accord with Premier Laurier, but his campaign is repudiated by the Toronto *Globe*, the chief organ of the Liberal party. The next elections are not due till 1904-1905, but the division in the party, and even in the Ministry, on the tariff issue is becoming so acute that there is no certainty that the Government will wait so long before appealing to the people. The professed policy of the Liberal party is to reduce the tariff gradually in the

direction of free trade, but the action of that party since it assumed power in 1896 has not been very strong in that direction. Mr. Tarte's demand is "Why should we buy from the United States and Germany, which close their markets against us, things which we can manufacture and sell as cheaply as they can, if we have a proper tariff to protect our industry?" He challenges the Free Trade wing to call a convention of Liberals, and affirms that they will find themselves in a hopeless minority. Mr. Tarte is described as Premier Laurier's "right-hand man and an unmeasured power in Quebec."

Finances. — The Finance department of the Government presents the following as the final tabulation of the financial returns of the Dominion for the fiscal year up to June 30, 1902, and for the first quarter of the new year:

Returns for the fiscal year up to June 30:

Revenue—	1901.	1902.
Customs	$28,425,284	$32,191 978
Excise	10,318,266	11,205,288
Postoffice	3,441,504	3,881,266
Public Works and Railways	5,770,070	6,468,311
Miscellaneous	4,559,574	4,277,384
Total	$52,514,701	$58,024,229
Expenditure	$46,866,367	$50,739,953
Capital expenditure—		
Public Works and Railways	$7,290,542	$ 9,449,174
Dominion lands	269,060	370,358
Militia	135,885	299,697
Railway subsidies	2,512,329	2,093,939
Iron and steel bounty		782,348
South African Contingent	908,681	257,613
N. W. T. Rebellion	1,631	1,543
Total	$11,114,866	$13,252,068

For the three months of the current year the returns are as follows:—

Revenue—	1901.	1902.
Customs	$8,009,768	$9,099,086
Excise	2,653,265	2,834,456
Postoffice	780,000	830,000
Public works and Railways	1,652,248	1,750.746
Miscellaneous	453,238	613,079
Total	$13,548,519	$15,187,367
Expenditure	$ 8,083,135	$7,976,993
Capital expenditure—		
Public Works and Railways	2,438,510	1,075,635
Dominion Lands	52,584	35,425
Militia	22,504	10,793
Railway subsidies	745,930	27,420
Iron and steel bounty		52,482
South African Contingent	86,248	65,610
N. W. T. Rebellion		— 267
Total	$3,345,778	$1,567,069

Fast Trans-Atlantic Service. — Much continues to be said concerning a rapid ocean service from Canadian ports (pp. 387, 548). At the annual meeting, in Montreal on October 1, of the Canadian Pacific Railway shareholders, President Thomas Shaughnessy made a statement of propositions submitted to the Dominion government. He said: "Up to the present time your directors have no information as to the policy likely to be adopted by the Government." A resolution was adopted by the shareholders, giving the directors power to own, charter or to operate a line of steamships across the Atlantic as may be deemed necessary in the interests of the company. The new service will be in no way dependent upon any action of the Canadian government looking to the establishment of a fast line of steamers.

Gaynor and Greene. — In a Washington dispatch, September 8, it was stated that Marion Erwin, special assistant to Attorney-General Knox in the Gaynor and Greene extradition case, had said that Judge Caron's decision in Quebec on August 18 (p. 628) did not end the case. "We have no appeal under the laws of Canada," said Mr. Erwin, but "I will not say that we are entirely without remedy. Whatever remedies exist will be applied in the proper way at the proper time. Meantime the defendants are practically compelled to keep close to their city of refuge."

Colonel T. B. Felder one of the attorneys for the fugitives, has made a statement, reported from Chattanooga, Tenn., on September 23, in which he says that "in the opinion of very many of the ablest lawyers of Canada Messrs. Gaynor and Greene cannot be made to leave Quebec under the treaty now existing, nor can any proceedings taken in the future alter the decision of Judge Caron in the matter, which we consider final."

Ontario. — *Mining.* — The annual report of Mr. T. W. Gibson, Director of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, for 1901, contains much valuable information. During the year forty-seven companies were incorporated in Ontario to carry on

mining, with a nominal capital of $27,716,000, and thirteen foreign companies, with $12,250,000 capital took out provincial licenses. The purely metallic output of 1901 was valued at $5,016,734, as compared with $2,565,286 in 1900, and $1,689,002 in 1892.

The Referendum. — The referendum on the liquor question (pp. 140,231,386) will take place on December 4. The campaign of the Prohibitionists opened vigorously at Toronto on September 1.

Nova Scotia. — *New Railway and Steamship Lines.* — A correspondent of the Toronto *Monetary Times* says (September 26,) that the people who dwell along the picturesque south shore of Nova Scotia have waited long for a railway service, and are now encouraged by the news that work is actually being pushed forward, so that a section will be completed between New Germany and Caledonia before the end of the year. For some time efforts have been made to establish an adequate steamer service along the eastern shore between Halifax and Canso. These efforts are now being crowned with success, for both the Dominion and the Provincial governments are to subsidize a steamer that will be built at a cost of $30,000 or upwards. It is reported that Louisburg is to be the seat of a fishing industry that will ultimately be conducted on a grand scale.

British Columbia. — *Anti-Japanese Legislation.* — The indignation of the Japanese government over legislation in British Columbia against Japanese immigrants (p. 548) is so great that word has gone from Ottawa that such legislation is likely to be annulled in the near future.

Minning Interests. — Mr. R. W. Brock, of the Dominion Geological Survey, says that the mines of British Columbia which were closed during the summer on account of strikes, have opened again and are "developing rapidly." "Strikes, wild-cat speculations, and instability of the laws" have worked much depression, but present signs betoken a period of prosperity. The total value of the various mineral products of the Province up to and including 1901 was $172,241,988.

Manitoba. — *The Grain Harvest.* — Estimates as to the present wheat crop were put at Winnipeg, early in September, as high as 75,000,000 bushels. There seemed to be difficulty in getting a sufficient number of farm laborers from abroad to meet the demands of the harvest.

Miscellaneous.—*Sir Edmund Barton.*— Premier Barton, of Australia, was in Canada in September (sailing from Victoria for Australia on the 20th). A banquet was given him by the Toronto Board of Trade on the 10th. He was accompanied by Sir John Forrest, the Australian Minister of Defense, and others. In his speech, Sir Edmund declared "I do not like the name colonists. . . . I do not like the term colonies and dependencies." The Toronto *Monetary Times* intimates that many Canadians have the same feeling.

Coal Famine. — Canada has been wont to get her anthracite coal largely from Pennsylvania. The effects of the strike are as keenly felt as they are in the United States. A boom for peat fuel is in progress.

Religious Statistics. — The New York *Sun* denies that there is any such thing as a Canadian church, and quotes the following statistics of denominations in Canada in support of its denial:

Roman Catholics	1,992,017
Methodists	847,765
Presbyterians	755,326
Anglicans	646,059
Baptists	393,839
Lutherans	63,982
Congregationalists	28,157
Miscellaneous creeds	106,739
No creed stated	89,355
Total	4,833,239

The *Sun* admits, however, that "Anglicanism is far stronger in Canada than in the United States. The total number of Episcopalians in Canada out of a population in 1891 of 5,338,883, is about the same as their number in this country, with a population exceeding seventy-six millions in 1900."

Immigration.—A revision of the figures on immigration into Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30 shows that the total is about 70,000, of whom 22,000 came from the United States. The immigration from the American to the Canadian Northwest has assumed much greater proportions this year than ever before.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Bond-Blaine Convention. — Word came from London near the end of August that Premier Bond of Newfoundland had sailed from Liverpool "with full powers from the Imperial government to reopen the negotiations with the United States for the ratification of the Bond-Blaine convention" (p. 463). That "convention" was a plan arranged between James G. Blaine and Mr. Bond in 1890, by which Newfoundland was to give the United States free baiting and other fishing privileges in Newfoundland, while the United States was to admit free of duty Newfoundland fish and crude minerals. But Canada objected and the negotiations were abandoned. A dispatch from Washington to the New York *Tribune*, on September 2, stated that some misapprehension seemed to exist; that while there was some discussion between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bond in 1890 on the subject of reciprocity, "there is no record of any formal agreement between them, and certainly no treaty was before Congress for ratification." Mr. Bond was in Washington on September 12 and had an interview with Mr. Adee, Acting Secretary of State. A few days later, in New York, Mr. Bond told an interviewer that nothing would be done this year. In New York, on October 3, on his way to London to discuss with the Home government the political conditions of Newfoundland, the Governor, Sir Cavendish Boyle, expressed the hope that the treaty would be negotiated. In reply to a query, whether personally he is in favor of annexation to the United States, he is reported to have said, with a laugh: "I am in America; how can I help it?"

The French Shore. — In mid-August it was reported from Halifax that Rear-Admiral Douglas had arrived from England to look into the French Shore fishery question (pp. 38, 388). Early in September the suggestion was spread through the press from Paris that the delimitation of the British-French possessions in the Niger regions of Africa, which is about to be carried out, presents an opportunity for settling the Newfoundland question by transferring to France a portion of the British West African possessions in exchange for the relinquishment of French claims in Newfoundland. Two weeks later (September 15) it transpired that the Newfoundland government had agreed to another year's extension of the *modus vivendi*. The New York *Tribune* remarks that "the process of settling the French Shore question in Newfoundland by starving out the French goes steadily if not merrily on. The present year is proving to be a disastrous one . . . because of the impossibility of securing adequate supplies of suitable bait. . . The poor French fisherman is ground between two millstones. British law prevents him from buying bait and French law prevents him from buying fish. He cannot catch fish without bait, and if he does not catch fish he will lose his subsidy and be ruined." He has to use salted squid or other inferior bait, with the result that he has not made half a catch this year.

MEXICO.

Development and Progress. — To look at Mexico is to behold constant development and progress under the conservative statesmanship of President Diaz, whose birthday was celebrated throughout the land on September 15 with sincere eulogiums.

The rapid modernization of Mexico is one of the marvels of the times. The welcome given to Mormons in various localities and the "cold shoulder" turned to Protestant missionaries are among the evidences that Mexico has yet some things to learn, but she is fast learning how to become prosperous and powerful. She stands today among the Latin-American

countries as pre-eminently the best site for foreign investments.

J. N. Dawson of Cincinnati, formerly City Solicitor, says that "the growth of Mexico, the confidence in its future are shown by the eagerness in financial circles for its securities. When George D. Cook undertook Mexican securities it was regarded a gigantic undertaking. But now, outside of the variable silver system of money, a matter that Mexico's eminent statesmen will soon correct, the credit of the country is high." According to *El Munde* no less than $300,000,000 was engaged in business operations in Mexico during the five months ended May 31 of the present year. The following facts are cited. At the end of December, and beginning of January, the capital employed in bringing corn from the United States was three millions of dollars. Mining operations effected in January and February amounted to seventeen millions. The purchases of lands in Oaxaca, Vera Cruz and Michoacan in January, February and March represent the sum of four millions of dollars. The mining deals in Hostotipaquillo in April amounted to ten millions of dollars. The formation of petroleum companies in the United States and in Mexico to search for and exploit oil wells in the Republic supposes the existence of eighteen millions of dollars, including the value of the lands purchased for oil operations by these companies. The three distinct companies organized to work the coal beds of Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Puebla and Vera Cruz show a united capital of seven millions. The purchase of the Monterey and Gulf and of the Honey or Pachuca, Zacualtipan, and Tampico railways by the Mexican Central represents fourteen millions. The reorganization of the National Railway of Mexico represents $25,000,000, and the purchase of the International $7,000,000. Add the organization of the Pan-American railroad from Tehauntepec to the frontier of Guatemala; the purchase of the San Marcos and Tecolutia railway by the Interoceanic; the works on the Chihuahua and Pacific, on the Tehuantepec railway, on the Vera Cruz, Tampico, Coatzacoalcos, Salina Cruz, and Manzanillo harbors, on the Tuxpan and Tampico canal; the increase of capital by seven of the chartered banks; the establishment of five new banks; and the capital invested by Americans, English, French and Germans in agriculture. All these, and many other operations, says *El Munde*, represent fully $300,000,000 invested in Mexican enterprises in the first five months of the current year.

The Silver Question. — Congress convened in September. President Diaz in his message, referred to the unsatisfactory state of the Mexican money system on account of the low price of silver in the world's markets (p. 41). He said that the fate of silver is an arduous problem and that the executive is studying the situation and tendency. Mexico is not powerful enough to regulate the price of silver by controlling the output, and she is thus at the mercy of the outside money markets. The policy is to increase Mexican industries, in order that the country may make goods at low cost to sell abroad at high prices. The amount of coined silver currency put into circulation in Mexico during the twenty years ended June 30, 1900 was $101,885,269. During the last ten years the exportation of Mexican dollars fell off $21,794,738. To show the claimed advantage to Mexico of being on a silver basis, the *Illustrated Industrial World* of the city of Mexico says: "There is now, being invested in Mexican mines, plantations and manufacturing enterprises millions of dollars, that if silver was at par, would remain at home. The effort of the money power of the world to depreciate silver, Mexico's currency, and keep the rate of exchange for fictitious gold at a seemingly ruinous rate, fails of its purpose; because the American, Englishman or German can invest his gold dollar in Mexico, and get from $2.20 to $2.40 in property or Mexican money for it, and he is not slow to take advantage of such opportunities."

A New Territory. — For several years

the Government has been conducting a vigorous campaign against the long unconquered inhabitants of Southeastern Yucatan. Landing last year on the coast above British Honduras, in Chetumal Bay, the Mexicans at length succeeded in taking the mythical city of Chan Santa Cruz, the Indian stronghold. It is now proposed to separate the territory from the State of Yucatan, give it the name of Quintana Roo, place it under territorial government, and offer inducements to immigration. An article in the *Outlook* for September 27, by T. R. Dawley, Jr., describes the country. It comprises about 16,000 square miles and is covered with great forests of logwood, mahogany, etc., and with exceedingly fertile savannas or plains.

Miscellaneous. — *The Pious Fund.* — For a statement of the case as it now stands before the International Court of Arbitration, see pages 683–684.

Trade. — The latest statistics give for the total value of importations into Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1902, $51,448,343.74 — as against $53,123,953.39 for the preceding year, both amounts being in gold. The exports during 1901–1902 were $132,454,435.30 (in Mexican silver currency), being nearly six million dollars more than during the preceding year.

An American Bank.—The only American chartered bank in Mexico is the Bank of Chiapas. Its statement for last June showed total assets to the extent of $603,549.08.

CUBA.

Cotton Growing. — The New York *Tribune's* Havana Correspondent, writing August 29, points out the unparalleled advantages possessed by Cuba for cotton production. There the Sea Island variety of cotton can be grown better and in almost double the quantity to the acre, than anywhere else. The correspondent declares that on one *caballeria* of land (33 1-3 acres) the sum of $3,031,65, clear profit, can be made. This he writes has been proved by experiment.

In Cuba the minimum production of Sea Island cotton to the acre is 1500 pounds, and the maximum 2,000 pounds. This maximum is not infrequent. A *caballeria* will produce 50,000 pounds of seed cotton, yielding 12,500 pounds of lint cotton. The latest market reports gave the price of lint cotton at Liverpool at 27 cents a pound. That means $3,375 for the 12,500 pounds. The cost of production is stated as follows: The land, $333; wages and rations of one plough hand and two hoe hands for six months, $300; seed $23.35; picking, $30. The seed will pay for the ginning. Total cost of cultivation, $353.35. Net profit, $3,021.65.

Cuban cotton is a full three and a half inch staple. Cotton grown elsewhere only exceptionally has a three inch staple. The favoring conditions in Cuba are the length of the season and the humidity of the climate, which permits the plant to attain full maturity.

The Financial Situation. — *Dun's Review* for the first week of September reported a majority of the merchants of the island as owing past due debts. Many merchants are insolvent, failures are increasing, and credit is being steadily curtailed. Merchants were hoping for the passage by the Legislature of the proposed loan of $35,000,000. President Palma was confident that the bill would pass and also that an increased tariff on imports would be adopted. He estimated the receipts under the existing tariff at $16,000,000, and the Government expenses at $14,500,000.

Four Months of Cuba Libre. — Home rule in Cuba completed its fourth month of existence on September 20. On that day, in an interview with a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, President Palma expressed his contentment with the situation of public affairs in the island. Cuban self-government, he said, has been as successful as anyone could expect. The expenses of the Government have been all paid and there remains a surplus.

Mr. Palma desires the withdrawal of

the last remnant of the American army of occupation. The troops, he says, are not needed. Their presence has a bad moral effect. It is as though the United States government has no confidence in the ability of the Cubans to maintain peace and govern themselves.

He hopes for favorable action on the question of reciprocity by Congress in the coming session. But Cubans want no reciprocity that will affect Cuba's commerce with other countries. Cuban ports must be open to the world, and Cuba must cherish commercial relations with all nations.

Of the public loan of $35,000,000, which the Cuban Congress has authorized, he said that the borrowing of so large a sum is a serious question for Cuba, and he must first carefully study the matter before deciding what to do. Of course, should the decision be to borrow, Cuba will fulfil all requirements of the Platt amendment as to setting aside enough for a sinking fund and for interest.

HAYTI.

The War. —The struggle for dominancy between the rival factions of the North under General Firman and the South under President Boisrand Canal, continued through September.

Admiral Killick (Firminist), commanding the gunboat *Crete-a-Pierrot*, having captured a German steamer, the *Markomannia*, carrying arms to the forces of the Canal government, his gunboat was destroyed at Gonaives, early in September, by Captain Folkismann of the German gunboat *Panther*. It is said that the interests of a strong German financial syndicate are involved in the fortunes of the Canal provisional government, and that the Firminist government seeks to give to Haytian policy a Franco-American tendency, the greater part of the public debt of Hayti being in French hands. It appears that before the *Panther* fired upon the *Crete-a-Pierrot* an explosion took place on the latter, which is said to have been caused by Admiral Killick himself, who set fire to the powder magazine. He went down with his ship.

Inasmuch as Admiral Killick had been notified by Commander McCrea, of the United States gunboat *Machias*, that the blockade which had been proclaimed was ineffective, and that there must be no interference with the vessels of peaceful Powers, the circumstances are held to excuse what otherwise might be regarded as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The condition of things in Hayti has prompted some discussion as to whether the island may not yet have to be taken possession of by the United States.

The continuation of fighting is shown by a reported engagement at Limbe on September 17 in which General Nord Alexis is said to have been defeated by the Firminists.

A few days later the Chamber of Deputies at Port-au-Prince was reported to have adjourned after having elected only four of the thirty-nine members of the Senate required to complete the latter house, which with the Chamber, is to elect a President in succession to General Sam, who resigned early in May.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Martinique. — After having been in almost constant eruption since the middle of August, Mont Pelée was said in a dispatch to the London *Times* in mid-September to be growing quiet again. An outbreak at the end of August has been described as worse than that of May 8, when St. Pierre was destroyed. Murne Range was said to be in ruins. Many lives were lost. The people of Le Carbet were terror-stricken and flying to the interior. The hospitals of Fort-de-France were filled with sufferers.

The Souffriére volcano on the British island of St. Vincent also continues more or less active. The mountain is considerably lower than before September 16, and the appearance of the summit has changed.

COLOMBIA.

The Revolution. — The recapture of

Agua Dulce (p. 634) by the revolutionists under General Herrera was the pendulum swing at the beginning of September. General Berti, of the Government army, had there been besieged for over a month. The surrender was in consequence of lack of food and reinforcements. It simplified the situation allowing General Salazar, Governor of Panama, to concentrate all forces for the defense of Panama and Colon which were once more threatened. The necessity of safeguarding railway traffic on the Isthmus caused the sending of the United States battleships *Wisconsin* and *Cincinnati* thither — the first to join the *Ranger* at Panama, and the second to Colon. By the 17th of the month United States marines were placed as guards on the trains between Colon and Panama by Commander McLean of the *Cincinnati.* The *Wisconsin* was not expected to reach Panama (from San Francisco) under three weeks. On the 22d report reached Washington that the insurgents had retired westward from the neighborhood of the railway and were massed at Agua Dulce, eight days' march distant from Panama.

As to the interior, the State department at Washington received, on September 15, a dispatch from Minister Hart at Bogota stating that the Revolutionary General Carreazo, having a strong force, had surrendered on the great plains east of Bogota. To this was added a Colombian government report of a repulse of the "rebels" at a point on the Magdalena River by a Government war vessel, and of the sending of a heavy force down the river, under General Perdome, *en route* to join the troops on the Isthmus.

The landing of American troops on the Isthmus to protect the Panama railway and Commander McLean's regulations touching the transportation of troops disturbed the equilibrium of certain Columbian officials and caused various South American papers to utter notes of protest. There was thought to be a nullifying of "the sovereign rights of Colombia over its own territory."

Near the end of the month the revolution "broke out in a new place." At Santa Marta on the northern coast, near the mouth of the Magdalena River, fighting occurred between insurgents and Conservatives, the former having the advantage and seriously interrupting communications.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolution.—The "decisive battle" expected (p. 634) between President Castro's troops and those of the Revolutionary General Matos is still awaited. Early in September, President Castro was inactive near Ocumare, about thirty-five miles south of Caracas. General Matos had his headquarters at Zaraza, about a hundred miles southeast of Barcelona. On the 11th a four days' battle took place near Tinaquillo, which resulted in the defeat of the Venezuelan Minister of War, General Garrido, by the Revolutionary Generals Mendoza, Batalla and Riera. A little later Castro had joined forces with Garrido at Valencia, and before the blasts of their united trumpets General Mendoza was giving way — lacking enough men and ammunition to cope with the foe; and General Matos also seemed for the present unequal to striking a blow; but he was able to issue a proclamation in reply to certain allegations by Castro, in which proclamation he resonantly declared: "In four weeks' time, when we shall have arrived in Caracas, I will further explain my plans for the future of this country."

Abuse of the United States Flag. — It has been reported that in August the Venezuelan warship *Restaurador*, on the Orinoco river, approached Ciudad Bolivar flying the American flag so as to avoid suspicion, and bombarded the city. When the *Restaurador* returned to La Guaira, the port of Caracas, United States Minister Bowen demanded a complete apology from the Venezuelan government, and also that the flag of the United States be saluted by the offending ship. The Government promptly complied, made a suitable apology, and the commander of the *Restaurador* hoisted the American flag and fired a national salute.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

England's Weak Points. — Mr. W. S. Lilly writes in the London *Fortnightly Review* on the "Collapse of England." Since the days of Palmerston England has been getting "aloof from the rest of the world" and "the feeling of the nations toward her has undergone a great change." The "ignominious surrenders of her rulers in their desire for peace at any price have exhibited her as an object of contempt," and "it is absolutely beyond question that a war with England would be most popular in Germany, in Russia, and in France, to speak of no other countries." Evidently Lord Beresford's contention as to the inadequacy of the British navy (p. 321) to possible demands upon it is approved by Mr. Lilly. No other country depends upon foreign produce to the extent to which England does. It "seems pretty certain that in the event of a war with a Great Power" England would be reduced to the utmost straits for provision of bread. The realm presents a "cancerous formation of luxury, growing out of a root of pauperism." In case of war the island would not be secure from successful invasion, which would certainly mean national collapse. The extent to which such views as these find expression in English periodicals and discussions, is one of the significant facts of the day.

Politics. — A prominent feature of the situation is the organization of a vigorous attack by the Liberal party leaders on the Government's Education bill (p. 731). Some recent bye-elections have gone against the Government, notably that of North Leeds which has heretofore been Conservative for over twenty years. In Kent, the Tory majority of two years ago was cut nearly 4,000 votes. The chief grievances appear to be the Education Bill and the Corn Tax. At the end of September there were rumors of a contemplated withdrawal of the Education bill. It meets with a solid Non-conformist opposition. The Liberal party continues in a bad state of demoralization, the discordant factions being represented chiefly by Rosebery, Harcourt, Campbell-Bannerman and Lloyd George. Lord Rosebery is the most conspicuous figure. With Boer independence withdrawn from practical politics and Irish independence modified by nine-tenths of the British friends of Ireland, he is in a position to appeal to an important section of the Liberals and to all the Liberal Unionists. In the Education controversy he has taken ground about midway between the extreme Non-conformists and the Ritualists — "between the party ready to go to the stake and the party ready to light the fagots." The suggestion of a new Ministerial policy for the coercion of Ireland has been described, correctly or otherwise, as a political manœuvre to divert public attention from the Educational measure. Many parts of Ireland have been seething in agitation almost comparable to that of Mr. Balfour's coercion regime. A great revival of Irish political activity seems in progress. A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party on October 7 to prepare a program for the coming session of Parliament; the subsequent coming of Messrs. Redmond, Dillon and Davitt to the United States to attend the convention of the United Irish League in Boston; and appeals to the Irish people for funds to enable the League to push its campaign against the British government and the landlords, betoken lively intentions.

FRANCE.

National Revival — Paris is not France, and even an English paper (the London *Graphic*) says that "the vulgar misjudgment" which estimates France "by the frothy extravagances of the mercurial

Parisian" instead of by "the sober, thrifty and long-headed provincials who are the backbone of the State" is "undergoing a very striking correction." And another English writer, in the *Fortnightly Review*, writing on "The Revival of France," says that though France in the Dreyfus Case "seemed for one moment to be at the last gasp of her greatness," yet now a marvellous recovery "has raised her to a considerably higher place in her own and the world's esteem than she has ever previously held under the Third Republic." There is no country in the world with greater recuperative powers than those of France, and by "the eminently sane administration of the men now in power the Republic has acquired a stability which is not excelled by any other European state." "With her nearly forty millions, her wealth, her perpetual industry and her inexhaustible talent, nothing is more certain than that France will remain one of the Greater Powers for as far as this generation can look."

The Government.— It has been reported that Premier Combes intends to retire from office upon the re-assembling of Congress. By his extreme enforcement of the law dealing with religious associations he has alienated many former supporters, intensified the enmity of his foes, strengthened the opposition, and imperilled his prospects of commanding a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. On August 29 a decree making various diplomatic appointments was signed by President Loubet. M. Jusserand, the retiring Minister at Copenhagen becomes Ambassador to Washington. M. Cambon, whom M. Jusserand replaces in the United States, becomes Ambassador to Spain. M. Bompard becomes Ambassador to Russia, in succession to the Marquis de Montebello.— The continued decline in the French revenue is said to be alarming.

The Schools Trouble. — On the 6th of August, a Cabinet Council was held at Rambouillet. Premier Combes explained that six thousand religious establishments had not applied for authorization as required by the Law of Associations. Half of the number acted in good faith, belonging to the category of charitable institutions which were exempted from the operations of the law. All save four hundred of the remaining half had obeyed M. Combes's circular and closed voluntarily. The others had decided to wait for the decrees of closure. These decrees were submitted to President Loubet and he signed them. Subsequent rioting was reported in various places in opposition to the enforcement of the decrees. But early in September it appeared that the religious orders whose schools had been closed were generally applying for authorization.

It is said that the silence of the Pope during the schools trouble of the past two months has weakened the loyalty of many French Catholics to the church. The Papal silence is doubtless due to the danger of precipitating in France an abolition of the Concordat.

Miscellaneous — *The Bonapartists.* — The present school troubles in France are said to have quickened the Bonapartist hope of a revolution. Characteristic demonstrations occurred in Paris on August 15, the anniversary of the birth of the first Napoleon, and also of other events in the life of "the last conqueror after the ancient model."

Automobile Fatality. — Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair, Americans, were, in August, returning to Paris from Trouville when their automobile swerved and crashed into a tree. Both were killed at once. The chauffeur became insane as a consequence of the shock.

Admirals Cashiered. — Two distinguished naval officers, Vice Admiral de Beaumont, Maritime Prefect of Toulon, and Rear Admiral Servan, commanding the Atlantic division, were, in August, summarily relieved of their commands by order of President Loubet.

Fear of a Comet. — It was reported from Paris on September 22 that the appearance of a new comet had created a widely-spread apprehension of the end of the world. The *Republican Arden-*

naise, a provincial paper, reported that in the mountains two entire villages were abandoned, the inhabitants having retired to the wild gorges in order to fast and pray.

Coal Miners' Strike. — Some 12,000 federated coal miners were reported, on October 3, as having engaged in a strike in various districts. An attempt at Lens to prevent miners from working was quelled by the gendarmes. Premier Combes had informed the Miners' National Committee that the Government would endeavor to do something to secure an eight-hour law, but would have nothing to do with the question of a minimum wage.

GERMANY.

National Debt. — The present German Empire, formed in 1871 by the union with the North German Confederation of the South German states, had no state debt in 1873. But since 1875 a debt has accumulated, augmented by increase of the navy and the "East Asiatic Expedition," which now amounts to 2,750,000,000 marks (upwards of $115,000,000). Since 1898, and especially since the summer of 1899, as everywhere else in Europe, the quotations for the German Imperial Loans and German State Loans generally have fallen considerably, owing to the tightness of the money markets, the South African war, and, in Germany especially, on account of the rapid extension of industry and commerce and the consequent demands on capital and credit. The principal outlay in the Imperial Budget is for the army and the navy. Only a small portion falls to the civil list, inasmuch as the civil administration has mostly remained in the hands of the separate states. A clear and succinct statement of this subject is presented in the *North American Review* by Professor Wagner of Berlin.

The Poles. — The Kaiser said and did various things at Posen (p. 637) to placate the Poles and induce consent to become "Germanized," but apparently to little effect. The Polish newspapers received the Kaiser's speech in silence. Henry Sienkiewicz (pronounced Sy-en-*ky*-e-vitch) the great Polish novelist (portrait, Vol. XI, p. 743), has written an appeal to the Poles of East Prussia in which he counsels them virtually to "render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." There is no chance that the Poles will ever be really Germanized, he says; therefore it can do no harm for them to submit to the laws and bide their time.

A New Sea Power. — Referring to Germany the *Times* says: "A new Sea Power is arising, founded on substantially the same economic basis as our own, and, for the same reason, impelled by a desire, not less legitimate in the abstract, to be supreme. The history of naval warfare is the history of nation after nation whose growing maritime commerce, or growing tendency to expansion, has compelled it to secure freedom of maritime transit for itself and to deny it to others in time of war. Will the same compulsion affect Germany, or will it be counteracted by another historical law, which seems to forbid the same Power to be equally strong on land and at sea? Time alone will show."

BELGIUM.

Death of the Queen. — The death of Queen Marie Henriette at Spa (September 19) was the chief event in Belgium for the month now recorded (portrait, Vol. XI, p. 590). She was seized with a syncope while at dinner and died before the arrival of a physician.

The Archduchess Maria Henriette was born at Schonbrunn, August 23, 1836, the second daughter of the late Archduke Joseph Paletine of Hungary. The day before her 17th birthday she married the Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium, who was himself but 17 years of age. Three daughters and one son were born of this marriage. King Leopold I. of Belgium died in 1865 and the Crown Prince succeeded to the throne and has reigned ever since. Owing to continued ill-health and a naturally quiet disposition, Queen Maria Henrietta led a very secluded life, and consequently less was heard of her than of most other contemporary European Queens. The death of her son in 1869 and the tragic ending of the married life of her

second daughter, the Princess Stephanie, who married the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph, were terrible blows to the Queen, and she never fully recovered from them. Her benevolence and deeds for the poor made her much beloved in Belgium. Her son, the Duke of Brabant, is dead. The eldest of the three daughters, Princess Louise, was married to Prince Phillip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Princess Stephanie, the second daughter was married to the late Archduke Rudolf of Austria, the Imperial Crown Prince. She disregarded the commands of her father, King Leopold, and her uncle, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and in 1900 was married to Count Lonyay, a Hungarian nobleman. Subsequently the Austrian Emperor forgave her, but her father is still unreconciled. When Stephanie went to view the remains of her mother, King Leopold found her there and after an exchange of angry words ordered her to leave. Princess Clementine, the third daughter, now in her twenty-eighth year, is still unmarried.

King Leopold.—In the King's estrangement from his daughter Stephanie (referred to above) he does not appear to have the sympathy of his people in general. His own irregularities of life and his dabbling in financial speculations (he is at the head of something very like a rubber trust on the Kongo) have occasioned much criticism. His proposed visit to the United States is deferred to an unfixed date.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne (views on pp. 683, 685), the seat of the Swiss federal government, is the fourth city in population in the country, its population being (1901) 64,846. Zürich numbers 152,942; Bâle, 111,009; and Geneva, 105,139.

The President of the Republic for 1902 is Joseph Zemp (Vol. XI., p. 746; present number, p. 685). He received on August 1, the Olympian games delegates from the United States (Chicago) and expressed the determination to use his efforts toward official participation on the part of Switzerland.

SWEDEN.

The Elections.—The elections during September for members of the lower house of the Riksdag have resulted in the return of 102 Liberals, ninety-four members of the Rural party and thirty-two Independents. The Liberals won twenty-five and lost thirteen seats. The Rural party won three and lost twenty-six. The Independents won fifteen, three of them from Socialists, and lost four.

NORWAY.

Farming.—Many Norwegian farms have been under cultivation for a thousand years. Comparatively little modern machinery is used, except upon a few of the larger farms. Most of the work is done by women with heavy, home-made implements. The country generally is a century behind the age in agricultural matters. Yet, despite the depression of husbandry by high taxes, etc., farms throughout the interior have been increasing in value, and new farms are continually being opened on the mountain slopes. The total value of real estate throughout the kingdom is probably between fifteen and twenty per cent greater than it was twenty-five years ago.

Iron Deposits.—The discovery of great and rich veins of iron ore was reported, during August, near Vadso in Northern Norway.

HOLLAND.

The Government.—The session of the States General was opened on September 16, by Queen Wilhelmina in person. She appeared completely restored to health. Her husband, Prince Henry, was present. The Queen's speech was largely devoted to domestic matters. Among the bills announced were measures increasing educational facilities, restricting compulsory vaccination, pensioning teachers, regulating lotteries, abolishing the State lottery and amending the sugar law.

The Budget of the East Indies shows an expenditure of 165,350,000 guilders, with a deficit of 12,000,000 guilders, which, however, is more than accounted for by the cost of extraordinary public works,

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

JAPAN.

Education. — General Stewart L. Woodford has recently returned to New York from a trip to Japan. He says that what impressed him most there is "the really brave attempt that is being made to raise the standard of education among the people, particularly among the women. The public school system is extensive, embracing schools of all grades, from the kindergartens up to the two imperial universities at Tokio and Kioto. The Empress has established a special institution for girls at Tokio, known as the Peeresses' School, where the daughters of the nobility, of high Government officials and of officers of the army and navy are educated. Among the professors in the universities are several graduates of Harvard and Yale." "The Japanese," says General Woodford, "are a wonderful people. Compared with the rest of Asia, Japan is almost immeasurably in advance. She has over two thousand miles of steam railway in operation, there are tramways in Tokio, gas and electric plants in most of the larger cities, and her commercial marine register in the home ports of Japan exceeds three million tons. Her people are clean, polite and industrious, and indicate that Japan is certainly to be at the front in the development of the new Orient."

Religion. — In an article (condensed from the Japan *Mail* for the *Missionary Review* for September) on the religious situation in Japan, Rev. R. B. Peery, of Saga, says that the falling away from the old moral and religious traditions and beliefs induced a wide-spread feeling of indifference to all religious subjects, which indifference, however, is gradually passing away. Many religious books are being published and are having extensive sales. "Christians are still few and weak in Japan, but they exert an influence out of all proportion to their numerical strength." A Young Men's Buddhist Association — the Nippon Bukkyo Seinen Kwai — exists to counteract the influence exerted by the Young Men's Christian Association, especially among young men attending the higher schools and universities.

The Elections. — The general elections in August resulted, on the whole, in a victory for Marquis Ito (p. 399). He represented the Seiyu-Kai (the constitutional conservative party) which opposes party cabinets and stands for the authority of the Emperor. His great political rival is Count Okuma, the leader of the Shimpoto (Progressist party) which contends for parliamentary government and ministerial responsibility. Besides these two parties there are the Imperialists (avowed supporters of the Cabinet) and the Independents (chiefly representing the commercial classes). In the new House of Commons the Conservative party will have over 190 members — more than a plurality, and the Progressists will have somewhat over 100. The success of Marquis Ito means, among other things, that the construction of a powerful navy will be continued. The London *Quarterly Review* says: "Whatever may be the warmth of antagonism prevailing between political parties in Japan, or whatever the opposition of the Government at any particular crisis, the authority of the Emperor remains as unquestioned, his commands as implicitly obeyed, as they were theoretically in ancient days."

KOREA.

Conflicts. — The hard conditions existing in Korea (p. 399) breed conflicts. At the beginning of July riots were reported in various localities owing to the extortions of tax collectors. On August 14 a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Berlin *Tageblatt* mentioned a popular insurrection in four provinces for the

expulsion of the governors and foreigners.

Death of the Emperor. — A dispatch from Seoul to Paris near the end of September reported the death of Emperor Yi-Heui, the twenty-ninth in succession since the foundation of the present dynasty in 1392. He became titular Emperor in 1897 (though he had occupied the throne for many years). His reign has been characterized by a continuous round of sanguinary palace revolutions, of assassinations of relatives and dignitaries on the staff, and of plots and conspiracies without number.

INDIA.

The Famine. —The London India Office issued on August 6 a voluminous Blue Book containing papers regarding the famine and the relief operations in India during the past year. The Viceroy (Lord Curzon) says:

> From a comparison of the normal death rate of the famine-stricken districts in British India, with the death-rate throughout the twelve months' duration of the drought, we can ascertain that there has been an excess mortality of 750,000 persons. But out of this total we also know that cholera and smallpox have accounted for a recorded mortality of 230,000, figures which are admitted to be below the mark. Making this deduction, therefore, we arrive at an excess mortality of half a million in British India, more or less attributable to the famine conditions of the year. To say that the greater part of these have died of starvation, or even of destitution, would be an unjustifiable exaggeration; since we know that many other contributory causes have been at work, while the figures include the deaths of immigrants from native states, for which our administration cannot be held responsible. When further it is remembered that this total is not more than two per cent of the entire population in the tracts to which it applies, it will be obvious that no very remarkable depopulation has occurred, and it will be recognized that it is with ample justification that I give the assurance that in the entire history of Indian famines, while none has been more intense, in none have the deaths been so few.

The number of persons on famine relief continues to fluctuate according to conditions. Thus, the London *Times* for August 15 stated that sufficient rain had fallen in the stricken districts to reduce the numbers on relief to 423,000. The *Times* for the 29th said that the Viceroy's weekly report showed a deficiency of rainfall and the increase of persons on relief to 502,000. September 5 the figures were 450,000, and September 11, 349,000.

Boundary Line. — The rectification of the India and Tibet frontier was announced in August as completed. By it three hundred and fifty square miles have been added to British territory.

Flood Disasters. — Near the end of August a great disaster was reported from the native state of Nepaul. The rivers Baghmati and Vishnumati had overflowed their banks and caused serious landslides in the Khatmandu Valley. The cities of Bhatgaon and Patna were greatly damaged and several hundred persons were killed.

Mozoomdar. — An article in the Boston *Transcript* of September 27 stated that word had been received from India that the famous leader of the Brahmo Somaj (Society of the Worshippers of God) had retired from Calcutta to the Himalaya Mountains for the rest of his life.

SIAM.

Rebellion. —An uprising of the Shans in Northern Siam was reported in August. They seized the town of Phrae. Troops were sent from Bankok and peace was soon restored. Some Americans and American interests were temporarily imperiled.

Reported Aggression. — A dispatch received at Paris in mid-September, from Saigon, French Cochin-China, reported the occupation by British troops of the Malay Principality of Kalantan, which is tributary to Siam. At the beginning of October another despatch indicated that Siamese credit had been placed under British control by the issuance of a large quantity of paper money by the Siamese government with the assistance of the Hong Kong and Shanghai banks.

BURMA.

A "Unique Opportunity." —The London *Times* of August 1 said that the British

Consul at Teng-yueh-ting had informed the Burma government that all taxes and exactions had ceased on the Bhamo route, and that he regarded Burma as now having a unique opportunity to become the sole trade route to Yunnan for Indian yarn, Manchester goods and Canton tobacco.

AUSTRALIA.

A Serious Exodus. — For some months a migration of serious dimensions has been going on from Australia to South Africa. The New York *Times* says that when it is remembered that no one will be admitted into South Africa unless he can show that he is possessed of $500 or is going to an already secured situation, some estimate can be formed of the financial loss Australia is incurring week by week. Australia has a population of barely four millions and can ill afford to lose in this way. The devastating drought and extravagance of expenditure have produced hard times throughout the Commonwealth, and the laboring classes in general are badly off.

Deficits in the States. — Of the six states composing the Commonwealth only one (Western Australia) showed a surplus for the last financial year ended June 30. The Victorian deficit is $2,188,000. "Westralia's" surplus is due to the retention of its border customs revenue, which is a diminishing quantity, and will disappear in about four years. New South Wales has had fifteen deficits since 1879, or in twenty-three years; Victoria has had ten in the twenty-three years; South Australia eleven; Queensland eleven; and Tasmania ten.

Dissolution Movement. — A dispatch to the London *Daily Mail* from Sydney, New South Wales, September 15, stated that resolutions had been laid on the table in several of the State legislatures in favor of the dissolution of the Commonwealth. Later it transpired that Robert Philp, Premier of Queensland, had announced that the question of secession from the Commonwealth would be a vital one at the next federal election in Queensland.

A Hopeful View. — Sir Edmund Barton, the Australian Premier, has been in America on his way home from the coronation in London. In a published interview he says:

> On the whole, Australia is doing well, and it looks as though we were going to succeed in building up a strong, intelligent, active and energetic nation in the Southern Hemisphere. In 1880 our population was about 3,000,000; now it is about 4,000,000. . . The area of land under cultivation is fast increasing; we still continue to produce and export wool in large quantities; we are gratified to be the butcher shop of the entire British Empire; and our wheat fields are coming to the front; already we export five bushels of wheat to every eight exported by Canada, which is good, when one considers that wheat growing in Australia began so recently. . . We have taken in British New Guinea as a territory and are ready for further expansion. . . There are in Australia complaints that the Federal government is assuming more than its constitutional power and is grinding down the States. But there is no truth in that, and no force behind it. It is simply the usual State rights growling such as has often been heard in America.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Debt and Food Prices. — The Budget statement at the Parliamrnt which opened in July showed that the public debt of New Zealand had increased over three million pounds, the entire debt amounting to £52,900,000. One of the subjects to be considered was the means of preventing combinations by which food prices are improperly raised. The general condition of the colony was reported to the London *Times* as "wonderfully prosperous."

The Conciliation Act. — According to the New Zealand *Times* the Conciliation Act, though it has banished strikes, has not lessened the antagonism between employer and employes.

OCEANICA.

Pitcairn. — In the centre of the South Pacific Ocean, east of the Austral Islands and just south of the Tropic of Capricorn, lies the lonely rock called Pitcairn Island, a British possession. Human life began there over a century ago in

the persons of nine mutineers of the ship *Bounty* accompanied by six Tahitan men and a dozen women. At the end of ten years only John Adams and several children remained alive. From them have descended the present inhabitants.

Reports received by the British government during last year show that the little community maintains an orderly and peaceful existence. The following quotation from one report (by Commander Knowling, of the *Icarus*) suggests something of the life of one of the strangest communities on earth:

The adult males have to give all their labor during the early part of the day, viz., from after an early breakfast at 5 A. M., until 2 P. M., to works for the public good, directed by the local Parliament of seven. At the present time twenty-nine men are available, and their labor is divided between building a new church adjoining the present schoolroom, a new whaler and the necessary boat work, shooting of goats, etc. Two P. M., is the dinner hour, and the remainder of the day the people employ themselves about their own business of gardening, etc. Disease appears to be still almost unknown. The leading people prefer to continue, as hitherto, without medicines of any sort. None of the old people suffer from anything beyond the weakness of old age, and all seem thoroughly contented and happy. No one smokes or uses intoxicating liquor. Men, women and children seem, without exception, in robust health and full of vigor. The women of the family do all the household work, and many of them smooth and paint cocoanuts, pleat and decorate mat bags, etc. Thursday October Christian, son of the man of the same name and grandson of Fletcher Christian, master's mate of the *Bounty*, is the oldest man on the island, aged now eighty-three; two other men are over seventy-five, and the oldest woman is seventy-two.

Thanks to the care of the elected Parliament — consisting of seven members, with Mr. McCoy as president — full employment is found for every one. The discipline seems to be all it should be, the islanders contented and the day's work often, to my knowledge, such as would astonish many a British laborer, as it astonished on more than one occasion myself and the ship's company. Their religion remains that of the Seventh Day Adventists. The Saturday services are well conducted, and the strong religious feeling which was once so marked a characteristic of the islanders appears, after the check it received some few years ago, to have again gathered strength.

To Mr. McCoy's firmness and tact, ably seconded by the six other elected members of Parliament, I consider is due the general improvement which must have taken place in the island since the date of the *Royalist's* visit. It was common talk, during our recent visit to both Honolulu and Tahiti, that the islanders were rapidly deteriorating in morals and physique, a condition of things which my officers and myself — after the best opportunities of judging — believe does not hold good at this time; and, on the other hand, looking to the present flourishing state of the island and its people, it is difficult to understand how reports to their detriment can have got abroad.

The principal difficulties which the near future may bring to the island are, I think, three, viz: (1) The absence among the men of early middle age of a fitting successor to Mr. McCoy; (2) the surplus of females in the present and rising generation, a difficulty naturally accentuated in a small and secluded community; (3) the tendency growing among the islanders to make use of a sort of language of their own, which I am told is a clipping of English words, and which is, at the best, a species of pidgin English. This shows signs already of making some of them appear slow of comprehension when addressed in English.

It appears that for the first time Pitcairn is to have regular communication with the outside world. That is to say, a schooner is to ply between Pitcairn and Mangareva (in the Low Archipelago), at which point traders from Tahiti call regularly. Hitherto the islanders have depended on chance ships that touched at the island — perhaps one in a year. Tahiti (see map, p. 325) is about 1,400 miles northwest of Pitcairn.

EARTHQUAKES.

Severe earthquake shocks occurred in July at Bunder-Abbas (Gombroon), Persia, on the Persian Gulf. On August 22 terrible shocks began in Russian Turkestan and continued till September 3. One hundred persons were killed at Kashgar, four hundred in the village of Astyn, twenty at Jangi, while the town of Aksuksitche was completely destroyed. The shocks in the Himalayas, already recorded (p. 560), preceded those mentioned above.

Affairs in Africa.

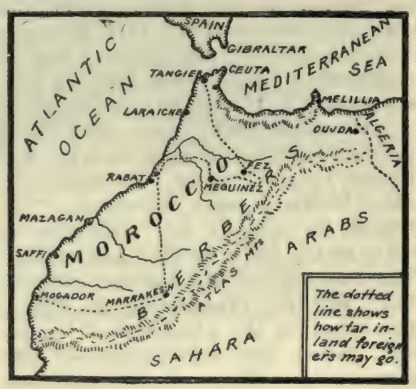
EGYPT.

Irrigation and the Harvests.—The ceremony of the "inauguration" of the huge irrigation works at Assouan on the Nile (p. 533) promises to be as important as that which attended the opening of the Suez Canal. This year the Nile is reported to be abnormally low and the prospects of the country would be very grave were it not for the existence of the dams, which have saved the situation. The Assiout dam is acting splendidly and has raised the level of the water in the Ibrahimich canal fifty-eight inches and practically saved Middle Egypt. In consequence of the slow rise of the river the corn merchants are buying up all corn and other cereals on the market, with the expectation of realizing large profits. The corn merchants at Assouan are said to have formed a trust.

Coal in the Sudan.—It is reported from Cairo on September 3 that further and apparently valuable discoveries of coal beds have been made at Rosarie, in the Sûdan.

MOROCCO.

A Revolt.—A rising against the Sultan is reported. The present dynasty has been on the throne of the Empire since 1648. Mulai-Abd-el-Aziz, who succeeded his father in 1894, is only twenty-four years old. His realm, the weak remant of the once powerful Barbary States of North Africa, has been practically untouched by the influences of modern civilization. The youthful Sultan has been credited with a desire to introduce, to some extent, modern improvements. He is the absolute civil and religious head of the state, but the land is practically ruled and farmed by kiads—the governors of the thirty-three territories into which Morocco is divided. The government is exceedingly oppressive and corrupt. The kaids squeeze from



an impoverished people all that forced levies, threats and imprisonment can exact. Perjury and bribery abound and the filthy dungeons are always crowded.

There is a pretender to the throne in the person of the brother of the Sultan, by name Mohammed. He is supported by the Berbers who, in September, were in active rebellion. With the exception of a few thousand Europeans on the coast, Morocco is inhabited by four classes—Arabs, Berbers, Negroes and Jews. The total population is upwards of nine millions. Of these the Berbers number more than one-half. The Berbers are, in general, a mountain population whose origin is uncertain; they are believed to be descendants of the ancient Canaanites who were driven from Palestine. They are more wiry than the Arabs, are fierce and turbulent, and the Sultan has practically no control over them.

The dispatches from London in September represented the situation in Morocco as serious. Attacks by the Berbers had been made on Mekins (where Mohammed had been imprisoned) and Government troops had been sent from Fez (thirty-five miles away) to quell the insurrection.

BRITISH AFRICA.

Cape Colony. — An elaborate and careful statement of the post-bellum situation in the Colony has appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, written by Mr. Edward Dicey. The suspension of the constitution of the colony during the latter part of the Boer War has now been followed by the re-assembling of Parliament (p. 639). The body at present consists of thirty-nine representatives of the Afrikander Bond, thirty-three Progressives (former supporters of Cecil Rhodes) and seven Independents. About fourteen seats are vacant. The Premier is said to be "reluctant to hurry on the filling of the vacant seats." The Progressives are "gravely dissatisfied" with the prospect of the Bondsmen becoming the arbiters of all legislation during the critical period now approaching. Many colonists hold that the fresh lease of life, secured to the Bond by the arrangements to which Premier Sprigg has become a party, will lead to "a recrudescence of the Boer desire for independence."

Discontent. — Dispatches from London during September represented discontent as the characteristic feature in South Africa. The repatriation of the burghers in the two Boer colonies is hampered by lack of money, and is encompassed with difficulties, and complaints were coming from every quarter of delay, confusion and lack of organization. Johannesburg, with a mining population whose patience had been exhausted in waiting for the revival of prosperity, was also seething with discontent and protesting against Lord Milner's methods of administration. Even Natal was restless and impatient, and not reassured by rewards for loyalty in the form of two provinces snatched from the Boers and opening Zululand northward to Delagoa Bay.

Negro Problem. — It appears as though a race question is one of the first things with which British statesmanship will have to deal in bringing civil order out of the chaos wrought by the convulsion of war. The negro problem at Johannesburg and elsewhere is growing acute. The negro of South Africa is the Kaffir. "The attitude of the British toward him, so far as their jurisdiction has extended, has been very different from that of the Boers. The latter have made laws in the past which have been rigid, not to say drastic; but those laws are now suspended and new legislation on the subject has of course not yet been enacted. Hence the Boers are said to fear all sorts of evils from their dusky neighbors who have now nothing but a wholesome respect for force to restrain them, and that, in the present unsettled condition of the country, cannot always be exerted when needed." Experienced British colonists are reported as strongly favoring universal disarmament of the natives, and prompt legislation making assaults on women a capital offense.

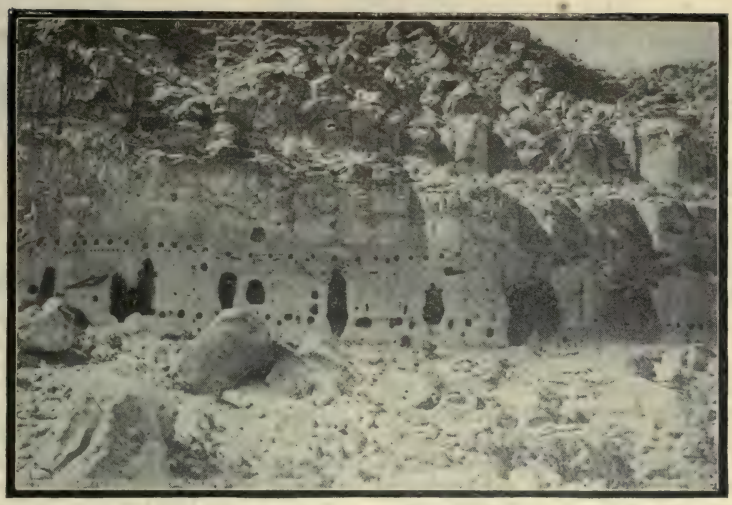
IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Considerable pride has been felt in the fact (says the Treasury Bureau of Statistics at Washington, that the exports from the United States to Africa have grown to $33,000,000 in the fiscal year 1902, but a comparison of these figures with those of the exports from the United Kingdom to that continent shows that our exports to Africa still form a very small proportion of the importations of the Dark Continent. The total exports from the United Kingdom to Africa, according to figures received by the Bureau, were, in 1901, $157,000,000, or practically five times as much as the exports from the United States to Africa.

The following table shows the total value of exports to Africa from the United States and United Kingdom, respectively, in each calendar year from 1897 to 1901:

Year.	From United States.	From United Kingdom.
1897	$16,679,427	$120,674,000
1898	18,111,470	118,280,000
1899	18,602,394	119,521,000
1900	22,979,170	134,563,000
1901	29,652,093	157,130,000

The trade of the Transvaal seems likely to prove an important factor, especially in view of the present and prospective enlargement of the gold-mining operations.



ANCIENT CAVE DWELLINGS IN NEW MEXICO.

Science and Invention.

AMERICAN CAVE-DWELLERS.

The relics of prehistoric races in New Mexico and Arizona increase in number. The latest discovery, as reported from Phœnix, Arizona, on September 20, was made a few weeks earlier by a cattle man who, behind a large clump of bushes, came upon the entrance to an immense cave which had once been divided into eighteen rooms. At the extreme end an airshaft of artificial construction rose to a connection with some natural crevices far above. The floors are of clay, hard packed and smooth. In one of the rooms was found a human skull, possibly carried thither by some wild beast in later times. The Apaches, the oldest of the present tribes in Arizona, are well acquainted with the locations of many of these caves of prehistoric occupation, but fear to linger in their neighborhood, telling weird tales of spirit fire dances by night and of ghosts that issue from the caverns and vanish before the dawn.

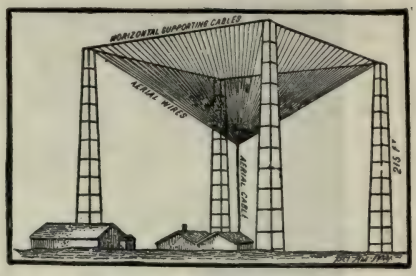
In the Sierra Ancha Mountains of Central Arizona, a region of remarkable scenic beauty, are abundant evidences of the prehistoric residence of races that far antedate any of the tribes now in the Southwest. Far up on the sides of fully a score of canyons are the ruins of heritable cities, built in limestone clefts and shallow caves, where defence could readily be made against the marauder. In the pure, dry air of the region much of the timber flooring of the several storied cement built homes of these ancient peoples is still preserved, though of wood that now is practically extinct in the Southwest — a species of cypress, not one tree of which can be found today in the region for a hundred miles around. Far above the cliff dwellings, on the very ridges of the pine covered mountains, have been discovered a number of caves, probably of natural origin, yet enlarged and hollowed by the hands of men of a race now extinct. One of these caves, of L shape, appears to have been a sacrificial temple, for the walls are scorched and in some places the

rock is almost fused by the fierce flames kindled long ago. Beneath the sand-covered floor were found a large number of small urns filled with carbonized bones of human beings, who possibly, had been offered in sacrifice to some Molochlike demon deity. Another cave, practically a tunnel of cylinderical shape, has been discovered, running one hundred feet or more into the mountain, ending in a well.

ELECTRICITY.

Marconi's Stations. — After the first successful transmission of signals across the Atlantic by Signor Marconi (Vol. XI., p. 750) the work was begun of constructing three stations, two in America and one in England, for the regular transmission of ,commercial messages. The English station is at Poldhu, Cornwall. The two American stations are one on the eastern coast of Cape Breton, at Glace Bay, and one at Cape Cod. We reproduce from the *Scientific American* a diagram showing the method of stringing the 150 aerial wires at the Cape Breton station.

The plant there consists of four huge towers for carrying the vertical wires, and a group of one-story buildings arranged at the base of the tcwers, in which are contained the powerful electrical plant which has been specially constructed for the station. For the regular transmission of commercial messages over distances measured by the thousand miles a vastly greater capacity is necessary, both in the generation and reception of the Hertzian waves than suffices for the ordinary messages over from fifty to one hundred miles, of which we have heard so much of late. Hence the truly gigantic proportions of the aerial system as illustrated. Each tower consists of four legs, built up of 3 x 12 inch plank, the legs being braced together on each face of the tower by 3 x 9 inch braces. The planking of which the legs are built is laid up so as to break joints as much as possible and secure the approximate strength of a solid 12 x 12 inch stick. The legs are



From the *Scientific American.*

Diagram showing method of stringing the 150 aerial wires at the Marconi Cape Breton Station.

spaced 30 feet from center to center at the base and 9 feet from center to center at the top platforms. The foundation of each tower consists of a mass of concrete formed in a hollow square, in which are embedded the 12 x 12 inch sills and the first panels of the lateral bracing. In section this concrete mass is 6 feet in width by 8 feet in depth, the external dimensions of the foundation being 36 x 36 feet and the internal dimensions 24 x 24 feet. The wires are carried from three points on the towers (the lower and upper third and the summit), all wires having an inclination of 45 degrees. The ropes are all made of the best plow steel, the majority of them being 2 1-2 inches, and a few 3 inches. The method of carrying the aerial wires upon the structure is as follows: Four 3 inch cables are strung from platform to platform at the top of the towers, as shown in the accompanying diagram, and from these cables depend 150 aereal wires. These are drawn together and united in the center of the tower into a single cable, which descends vertically to enter the transmitting and receiving house below. The average length of the aerial wires before they meet in the common central cable is about 140 feet.

It is said that the new method of receiving adopted by Marconi has a maximum capacity of several hundreds of words a minute. The expectation is that before the close of the present year messages will be sent direct from Cape Breton or Cape Cod to Cape Town, South Africa.

The Edison Power Station. — The marvellous advance in the United States in mechanical and electrical engineering is in a sense symbolized by the mammoth power station now being put up on the block between 38th and 39th Streets, First Avenue and the East River, in New York City. It extends 197 1-2 feet north and south and 272 1-2 feet east and west, the western facade of the building fronting on the East River. A dividing wall extends longitudinally through the building, separating it into a boiler house 79 1-2 feet in width and an engine house 118 feet wide. The boiler house is divided into four stories. When the whole plant has been installed the station will have a maximum capacity of over 125,000 horse power. There are to be sixteen Westinghouse-Corliss engines of 8.000 indicated horse power. At present eight of the engines are installed and two are nearing completion. The other six will be added from time to time, as the business of the company calls for them.

EXPLORATION.

In Arctic Regions. — *Baldwin.* — Considerable acrimonious comment has been made upon Mr. Evelyn B. Baldwin's leadership of the Polar expedition which returned to Tromsö, Norway, the first of August (p. 564). Reports at once came of disagreements between Mr. Baldwin and Captain Johansson of the *America* on which they sailed. Dispatches from Tromsö a little later represented Mr. Baldwin as saying that he had taken only such measures on board the *America* as were necessary for the interests of the expedition, and that he would pursue as vigorously as ever his aim to reach the North Pole.

The *Frithjof* under Mr. W. S. Champ, sent out as a relief ship by Mr. Ziegler of New York, the backer of the entire expedition, had instructions in case of failure to meet the *America*, to winter in Franz Josef Land, and make an independent dash for the Pole next spring. Word came from Tromsö on September 1 that the *Frithjof* had been spoken, August 14, in latitude 76.50 North and longitude 40 East, She reported all well on board and added that the ice was very bad and that she had been unable to reach Franz Josef Land. A little later the *Frithjof* was said to be returning to Tromsö.

Mr. Ziegler having determined to recall Mr. Baldwin to New York for consultation, the latter reached London on September 20 and was expected in New York two weeks later. It appears that court proceedings at Tromsö had sustained the claims of Mr. Baldwin as against those of Captain Johansson. While in London Mr. Baldwin made communications, from the reports of which the following is taken :—

He gave extended details of technical interest to Arctic navigation of the work accomplished and the stations established. The most southerly is on Alger Island, eight miles north of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition's former headquarters. A second station is on Greely Island, close to the eighty-first parallel, near a large island which was charted last spring and named President McKinley Island. Thirty-five miles further north is a third station, equipped with five thousand pounds of condensed food, on an island not yet named. A fourth and most northerly station was established on Rudolf Land, within sight of the headquarters which were occupied by the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition. It contains all the condensed stores originally intended for a dash to the Pole. The expedition, for the first time in Polar exploration, secured complete photographic records of the snow and ice conditions of the regions traversed. They include moving pictures.

Mr. Baldwin gave an interesting account of his journey to Cape Norway, where he came upon Dr. Nansen's hut, and the place where Nansen and Johansen spent their historic winter. The hut was partly gnawed by foxes and bears. Dr. Nansen's record was intact. It was found in a brass cylinder and was dated May 19, 1896, and was written with pencil on half a sheet of note paper. Mr. Baldwin has the Nansen record and left his own record in its place.

While in the Arctic regions, Mr. Baldwin released three hundred baloons, which were driven northward, and may later furnish data regarding air and sea currents.

Mr. Baldwin in conclusion said: "The old idea of an open Polar sea is baseless. We know that land extends as far as 82 degrees on the Franz Josef Land side, and from there I believe the Pole can be reached. I agree with Peary that the most

practical way of reaching the Pole is by sledging from that point.

Peary.—On September 15, Mr. Herbert Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club in New York, received a dispatch from Lieutenant Peary. He had reached Chateau Bay, Labrador, on the relief ship *Windward*, which sailed from Sydney. N. S., with Mrs. Peary on board, on July 22 (p. 564). On September 18, the *Windward* had reached Sydney once more, and Lieutenant Peary sent to the Club a report of the operations of the expedition since August 9, 1901. This report as given to the press, is as follows:—

Left Erik harbor, on the Ellesmere coast, on August 26. The party reached Payer harbor September 16, crossing Roose Bay partly by sledge and partly by boat, then walking across Beford Pim. About a week later my Eskimos began to fall sick, not one escaping. By November 19 six adults and one child were dead, nearly all the others very weak, but out of danger. Early in January Eskimos came across from Acvilak, bringing news of the ravages of a fatal epidemic through the tribe. Word was sent back by these scouts for as many of the survivors as could to come to me, and by the end of the month they began arriving. In February a large depot of dog food was established near Cape Louis Napoleon, some sixty miles north of Sabine. On March 3, my advance party of six sledges in charge of Hensen left for Conger. March 6, started with the main party of eighteen sledges, leaving Percy in charge of Payer harbor. Conger was reached in twelve marches, arriving within an hour or two of the advance party, My supporting party of Eskimos returning from Conger brought down the instruments, chronometers and Arctic library. Eight marches more took us to Cape Hecla. The north end of Robinson channel was all open across to the Greenland coast, lakes of water extending northward as far as could be seen from Black Cape and Cape Ramsome. From Hecla another supporting party returned.

April 1, started northward over the Polar sea with Hensen, four Eskimos and six sledges. Old floes, covered deep with snow and intersected with rubble ridges and lanes of young ice, were encountered from the moment we left the ice foot. The same kind of travelling, except the lanes of young ice as found by the English expedition of 1876. After six marches open leads, floes in motion were encountered. Two natives were sent back. As we advanced the floes became smaller, the pressure ridges on a grander scale, and the open leads more frequent. Each day's march was more perilous and our general course deflected west by the character of the ice. Finally at 84.17 latitude, northwest of Hecla, the Polar pack became impracticable and further efforts to advance were given up.

New leads and pressure ridges with foggy weather made our return in some respects more trying than the advance. Hecla was regained April 29. and Conger May 3. Leaving Conger May 6, Cape Sabine was reached on the 15th. A few days later went north as far as Cape Louis Napoleon to complete the survey of Babbitt Bay, returning the 1st of June. A proposed trip across Ellesmere land westward was prevented by open water in Buchanan Bay. The ice broke up earlier than in 1901 and Payer harbor was blockaded almost continuously.

The *Windward* bored her way through the ice and entered the harbor the morning of August 5. and got out again the same afternoon, with scarcely fifteen minutes to spare before the harbor was closed by the ice. Forcing our way across Smith Sound, my Eskimos with their belongings were landed in Ughfield gulf. Several days were devoted to hunting walrus, then the *Windward* started south reaching and leaving Cape York the afternoon of August 28. Calling at Godhaven, Greenland and Cape Haven. Baffin Land, the *Windward* arrived at Chateau Bay, Labrador, September 14, and sent dispatches. The summer voyage has been without mishap and the *Windward*, with her engines, has made as good time as the larger and more powerful ships that have been going north the past ten years.

The year at Payer harbor was passed comfortably though an anxious strain caused by the ravages of disease among my faithful people was not light. Food was abundant and our supply of musk ox and deer meat continued throughout the year. The Northern sledge trip in the spring was arduous, but not marked by special exposure, suffering or danger more than is necesarily incidental to serious Artic work. Equipment and personnel were satisfactory, and further advance was vetoed by insuperable natural conditions.

The *Windward* has on board the instruments, chronometers and Arctic library abandoned by the Greely expedition, and numerous specimens of natural history, bear, musk ox, reindeer and walrus skins. The skeleton of a two-horned norhal, a rare Arctic specimen, also living specimens of musk ox, walrus, Arctic hare and Eskimo dog are on board. The anchor and chain lost by *Erik* last summer is on board.

The *Fram* left Godhaven about August 20. bound home. She has been in Soner Sound. from whence it is understood explorations were made to the northwest. One death (a fireman) is reported since. Others on board said to be well. The little schooner *Forget*

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE PEARY'S LAST ATTEMPT TO REACH THE POLE.
The dotted line shows the boundary of the ice-fields. The cross indicates the point reached by the expedition.

Me Not, which was caught in the ice at Cape Haven last year, is now on her way to St. John's.

It is reported that Lieutenant Peary will abandon all further attempts to reach the Pole and return to his service in the Navy. He first went to Greenland in 1886 and partly crossed that continent. Again, in 1891, he wintered on the west coast and in the spring went diagonally over the ice-cap to a point on the northeast coast never before visited. There, on July 4, 1892, he named Independence Bay. He was in the Arctic for the third time in 1893 and remained two years, Mrs. Peary being with him a part of the time. In 1896-1897 he went North and returned the same season. In 1898 he started on the voyage from which he has just returned. The following presents a brief summary of what he has done during his labors in the Arctic regions:

He has reached 84.17 North, the farthest point ever reached by an American. He made extensive explorations in Grinnell Land, and discovered new land to the north off Greely Fjord. His greatest achievement was the rounding of the northern end of the Greenland Archipelago, completely delimiting the outlines of that coast, so long shrouded in mystery, and proving Greenland to be an island. He has gone farther north by land than any other explorer. He has made important contributions to the world's knowledge of the plants and animals of the North.

The record of Arctic explorers is given as follows:

	Deg.	Min.	Sec.
1607—Hudson	80	23	...
1773—Phipps	80	48	...
1806—Scoresby	81	12	42
1827—Parry	82	45	...
1876—Aldrich	83	7	...
1876—Markham	83	23	...
1881—Greely	83	24	...
1895—Nansen	86	14	...
1900—Abruzzi	86	33	...
1902—Peary	84	17	...

Though Lieutenant Peary says he will abandon Arctic exploration, he believes that it is possible to reach the Pole. "Two hundred thousand dollars," he says, "will do it. For this amount I could keep a party in the North ten years, and follow my original plans for marching by stages to the Pole. A good ship, plenty of time, and sufficient money will do it." In its issue of September 2 the New York *Tribune* says: "Inasmuch as the returned explorer takes this encouraging view of the future, it seems a pity not to send him back to Grant Land for one more attempt. Nothing rash should be done about arranging for another Peary expedition. The possibilities should be canvassed thoroughly. But there are many good reasons why no time should be wasted in reaching a conclusion."

Dr. Dedrick (p. 564) returned in the *Windward* with the others. Reports have it that he broke with Lieutenant Peary because he was not allowed privileges of command to which he considered himself entitled. Dedrick himself has made no explanation of the trouble. Dr. Cook of Brooklyn, who was surgeon of the relief ship *Erik*, is reported as denying the truth of the statements as to Dedrick's sanity.

Sverdrup.—The Swedish Polar explorer, Captain Sverdrup (p. 403), who started in the *Fram* June 24, 1898, provisioned for five years, reached Stavanger, Norway, September 19, on his return. The Associated Press gives the following details of his expedition:

I spent the winter of 1898–9 in winter quarters at Ellesmere Land, whence scientific expeditions were started with sledges. The summer of 1899 was unfavorable, and the *Fram* was obliged to return and pass the winter at Ellesmere Land. A great part of the surrounding region was mapped out. There was a serious fire on board the *Fram* in May, 1900. It was started by sparks from the funnel. The rigging and masts caught fire, and the total destruction of the vessel was threatened; but we succeeded in mastering the flames. In August, 1900, we traversed Jones's Sound and Cardigan Strait and took up winter quarters at 76.48 North and 89 West. The region was rich in reindeer and polar wolves, of which we brought back here living specimens. The following winter was more than ordinarily cold and stormy, the average temperature being 45 degrees below zero. Sledge expeditions occupied the spring and summer of 1901 and the early part of 1902. On August 6 the *Fram* succeeded in breaking away from the ice and arrived at Godhaven on August 18. We left Cape Farewell homeward bound on August 28.

Captain Sverdrup was commander of the *Fram* on Nansen's great voyage in Arctic seas in 1895.

The Duke of Abruzzi.—An expedition sent out by the Italian Duke of Abruzzi in search of three lost members of his Polar expedition (Vol. X., p. 764) returned some time ago without finding any traces of the missing men. The southern coast of Franz Josef Land having been explored without avail, the memorial to the three men arranged for by the Duke was erected on Cape Flora.

The Habitable Limit.—Captain Sverdrup, of the *Fram*, reports that the members of his expedition met no Eskimos in the regions visited, but he says that many of their dwellings, belonging to former periods, were seen. Professor Yngvar Nielsen deduces from Captain Sverdrup's statements that the Northern limit within which it is possible for human beings to exist in the Arctic archipelago must have receded at a comparatively recent date, and that the ice conditions there are so changed as to render food unprocurable. Respecting this interesting matter a recent writer has summed up the reports of scientists and meteorologists the world over in the rather startling statement that the globe is entering on a new period of glaciation and frigidity. Their researches seem to point to the fact that the countries in the North Temperate Zone are steadily growing colder. The ice encroaches from the Poles and sends down cold currents that

lower the temperature of the world's great arteries of warmth, the Gulf Stream and the Japanese current, and the popular predictions, because of our recent cold summers, have a backing of scientific proof. Peary's story is but one more item of evidence.

Labrador. — The expedition under Colonel Willard Glazier of Albany, N. Y., which left Boston the first of July to make explorations in Labrador, reached Boston on the return early in September, bringing ethnological and botanical material, mineral specimens, and photographic negatives. Starting from a Moravian mission station at Nain, on the coast of Labrador, Colonel Glazier reports (Boston *Evening Transcript*, September 10) the discovery of a "magnificent river up to that time unknown." He says:

> It is about 135 miles in length. Its most interesting feature is a chain of seven lakes, the largest being forty miles long and ranging from one to two miles in width. This has on both sides mountainous shores, the cliffs varying from one to two thousand feet in height. From these there falls into the lake a great number of cascades, making a roar like Niagara. The lakes are connected by rapids, through which it was necessary for us to pull the boat, the men getting overboard into the icy water."

The expedition subsequently ascended North River. On land two members of the party were in the wilderness three days on short rations. The interior of the country is declared to be totally uninhabited by man. Reindeer or caribou are in abundance. The bays and rivers abound with seals and fish and many whales are seen. The Moravian missionaries are said to have done much to lift the Eskimos of the coast lands from barbarity.

Lost Tribe Re-discovered. — A dispatch from Quebec, September 9, stated that upon Southampton Island in Hudson Bay has been found the remnant of a lost tribe of Eskimos, which has been for centuries without intercourse with other human beings. The facts were reported to the Federal authorities at Ottawa by the Rev. W. Buckland, who says that these strange people still live virtually in the stone age, knowing no metals. Their habitations are built entirely of the skulls of whales.

Baffin Land. — Dr. Robert Bell of Ontario, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, has been conducting an exploration of Baffin Land, north of Labrador. It appears to be the third largest island in the world, having an area of about 300,000 square miles and exceeded in extent only by Australia and Greenland. It possesses enormous glaciers and a wonderful system of great inland waters. Twelve harbors were discovered roomy enough for large vessels. The results of Dr. Bell's explorations are to be set out at length in a paper from the Royal Geographical Society of London.

In Antarctic Regions. — *Nordenskjold.* — It transpired near the end of August that the *Antarctic* (page 404) had sailed from the Falkland Islands in April, made an examination of the "great unknown ocean" between the Falklands and the South Georgia Islands, and returned to the Falklands in July. A detailed survey was made of Cumberland Bay, one of the largest bays in South Georgia. Investigations into the natural history of Cumberland Bay were carried on and zoological collections brought home from depths as great as 2,700 mètres. Soundings have given depths up to 5,997 mètres northwest from South Georgia. During September the expedition was to work around the Falkland Islands and in Terra del Fuego. In October it was to start for Graham Land (see map, p. 400).

On the Upper Nile. — William Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Newport, R. I., who started from London on February 1, accompanied by Lord Hindlip, on an exploration trip to the Upper Nile, returned to London in September. They visited ground hitherto untraversed by Europeans or Americans. They found the people generally friendly, but had some difficulties with the provincial authorities of low rank near Lake Margherita and were detained as prisoners for three days, the local officials refusing to recognize Emperor Menelik's letter.

The expedition also revisited the so-called "devil infested zone" of Walamo.

In the Himalayas. — A party consisting of two Austrians and three Englishmen, led by Dr. Jacob Guillarmod, reached Bombay at the end of last March, the intention being to climb some of the highest peaks in the Himalayas. When last heard from the party was in Cashmere. The first summits to be attempted were the Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet high, and the Dapsang, 28,265 feet high.

The Himalayan mountaineering record has been held by W. Conway, who climbed the Pioneer Peak, 21,000 feet in height, in 1902. But under date of September 24 word came from Calcutta that Mrs. Fannie Bullock Workman, an American, had made the ascent of the Loongma glacier, beating all climbing records in the Himalayas. The feat is said to have astounded the British authorities, who did their best to dissuade her from what they regarded as a foolhardy attempt. Confirmation and particulars are awaited. Mrs. Workman has been known heretofore as a daring climber in company with her husband, Dr. William Hunter Workman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Natural Selection. — Writing on this subject in the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. James B. Johnston says that "the proved influence of Natural Selection is being written down as less and less every day." The special aim of the article is to present the evidence of palæontology, the fossil facts. "The plain truth is that all the difficulties which Darwin felt to weigh so seriously against his theory, so far as the fossil facts go, are difficulties which remain in nearly full force to the present hour, whilst all the pleas which he urged in mitigation of the unfavorableness of the Record to his theory must either be swept away or else largely modified." "The progress of discovery tends to make belief in Natural Selection harder, not easier." The part played by Natural Selection in the development of life has been that of "the eliminator much more than of the creator."

New Trance Medium. — A remarkable medium is reported by the Society for Psychical Research in the person of Mrs. Edmond Thompson, of Hampstead, London, England. The case is similar to that of Mrs. Piper, of whom much has been printed, but Mrs. Thompson refuses to receive remuneration for her sittings, and desires that everything connected with them, whether favorable or unfavorable, be impartially published. Dr. Oliver Lodge, President of the Society for Psychical Research, recently knighted by King Edward VII., has made a study of Mrs. Thompson's case, and is inclined to think that while she is thoroughly honest, practising no intentional deception, yet there is an unconscious transmission of information on her part without cognizance of its source. Dr. Lodge says:

> It is quite imaginable in any given case that the medium might genuinely think she has got the whole of the information in a supernormal way, while the truth was that some part of it, or even the whole, had been really obtained normally, or, if not quite normally, yet by hyperæsthesia — extra quickness of the appropriate sense organs. It needs but a small acquaintance with hypnotic and automatic phenomena to be well aware that the hypnotic subject or automatist is frequently deceived as to the source of his impressions; not only may he suppose that an impression originated in his own mind when it really came from without (that is to say, from the hypnotist), or vice versa; but also he may suppose it came through one sense when it probably came through another.

Mrs. Thompson's case is the more interesting from the fact that the phenomena, which have accompanied her from childhood down to the present day, arose among a group of persons unfamiliar with such experiences, and who have ever since been closely linked with Mrs. Thompson's private life and family affections. She was born in 1868, the daughter of an architect in Birmingham. Mrs. Thompson has never been a paid or professional medium. The history of her case and the experiences of the investigators occupy one hundred and seventy-three pages of the Society's report as given by Dr. Lodge, Dr. Hodges, the late F. W. H. Myers, Dr. F. Van Eeden, J. O. Wilson, J. G. Piddington, Alice Johnson

Education.

THE EDUCATION BILL IN ENGLAND.

The new Education bill introduced by the present English government, intended to remove as far as possible such infringements of the principles of religious liberty and equality as has been subject to criticism in former bills, is meeting with much opposition especially by Nonconformists. Commenting on this fact the *Fortnightly Review* says:

It does not seem to have been always remembered by those who are opposing it that the Cabinet Ministers who may be supposed to have had most to do with the preparation of the bill are Mr. Balfour, who was brought up a Presbyterian and who is sti l a Presbyterian in his Scotch holidays; the Duke of Devonshire, long the leader of the Liberal party, and probably Mr. Chamberlain, a Nonconformist and Radical; while Sir John Gorst received his political training in a colony in which religious equality is fully recognized.

The bill provides in the first place that all schools that give satisfactory secular education shall have that education fully paid for by the State. In order that there may not be any payment for religious teaching except in the State schools where it cannot be avoided, it is provided that the cost of the building and its repairs shall fall upon the persons who supply the school; this may be considered a fair equivalent for any additional cost caused by the religious training.

In the next place the bill provides that with the consent of the Board of Education a new school may be provided, and that the cost shall be paid by the State equally with that of the existing school. Or the local education authority may with the like consent establish a State school when it considers it is required, without reference to the opinions of the ratepayers of the parish. The two principal infringements of religious liberty and equality, which have been shown to exist under the present law, are thus to a great extent obviated. The act will moreover probably lead to an increase in the number of voluntary schools and thus lessen the number of schools in which the principle that religious teachers should not be appointed by a secular authority is infringed.

It seems strange that such a bill should arouse the opposition that it has from all sections of Nonconformists. It is seldom, however, that persons are guided entirely by theoretical principles, and though the Act will bring the law more nearly into accordance with the principles of Nonconformists, it will probably in practice be mainly of assistance to the Church of England. The benefit to that body of having its schools wholly and not only partially supported by the State will be great and immediate, while the right of Nonconformists to establish second schools in parishes where now there is only a Church school is subject to the consent of the Board of Education, and will require, if it is to be of any avail, a large expenditure of money.

NEGRO CONFERENCE AT ATLANTA.

Representing the younger and more progressive portion of the race, the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Conference, recently held at Atlanta, is considered by many a most important event in proving the advancement of the negro. The *Atlanta Constitution* says:

After seeing them, after hearing the addresses of their leaders and noting not only the earnestness but the intelligence displayed in dealing with the great problem of the elevation of the race, one cannot but be optimistic with regard to the future. Earnest, God-fearing, intelligent men and women are devoting their best efforts to the betterment of their race.

BEQUESTS FOR SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS.

The will of Miss Anne Mary Hobbs, who died at Kendal Green, Mass., last summer, contains two public bequests for the furtherance of work among the negroes and Indians of the South. Two thousand dollars are given to the trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Hampton, Va., together with Indian relics and Hampton memorabilia of various kinds, and one thousand dollars to the trustees of the Calhoun Colored School of Calhoun, Lowndes County,

Ala. Miss Hobbs was for many years prominent in work connected with these institutions.

PROFESSOR OF CHINESE.

Columbia University has secured for the head of the new Chinese Department, Professor Friedrich Hirth, who, since 1870, has been in touch with Chinese life and literature. His work has at times been of a diplomatic character, but more frequently literary. He wrote quite a number of papers both in German and in English on various subjects connected with China, but his principal work, the one which laid the foundation of his fame, appeared in 1885 under the title, "China and the Roman Orient: Researches into Their Ancient and Mediæval Relations as Represented in Old Chinese Records." The book treats upon a certain powerful country described by the Chinese historians of the first century A. D., under the name of Ta-Tsin, which former sinologues had held to correspond to Italy, with Rome as the capital of the empire.

Professor Hirth devoted a number of years to the publications of works facilitating the study of the Chinese written language. His "Notes on the Chinese Documentary Style" (Shanghai, 1888) purport to teach the student how to make grammatical observations in the modern business style, a distinct class of written Chinese as widely different from the ancient classical as it is from the modern spoken language. Another work serving this purpose is the "Text Book of Documentary Chinese," in two volumes (Shanghai, 1885–88), a chrestomathy for practical use with a vocabulary. The two works, which are now out of print, have been used a good deal by students of the written language residing in China, chiefly members of the Customs Service, the various Consulates and Legations.

A few months ago Professor Hirth was invited by the Russian Academy to come to St. Petersburg in order to prepare a catalogue of the large collection of Chinese books and manuscripts kept at the Asiatic Museum. His name had been advanced by the late Dr. Bretschneider, the great Russian authority on Chinese botany and mediæval geography, as that of a specialist in Chinese bibliography, in connection with a report on the imperial library of Mukden, (said to have been captured by the Russians in the autumn of 1900,) published in the St. Petersburg *Gazette* and the *Allgemein Zeitung*, (Beilage, April 19, 1901). Dr. Hirth has, however, asked for leave to postpone the work referred to, in order to be able to commence work in New York early in October, where he proposes to open courses, (a) for beginners of the study of Chinese characters, (b) for advanced students, Chinese texts concerning the history and geography of Central Asia, and the development of Chinese art, (c) for the general student, history of the Chinese Empire.

A NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

A Boston despatch to the New York *Evening Post*, dated September 16, gives the following account of Simmons College, the new institution for women which was opened October 9:

It has an endowment of between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, and is, therefore, sure of a support, whether or not it attracts the women for whom it was designed. The indications are that it will prove popular. Already, according to President Henry Lefavour, it has received about seventy-five applications, and the prospect is that it will begin the term with a membership of one hundred. As yet the college has no permanent home. The administrative offices are in the Huntington Chambers, within a stone's throw of the Public Library. Its dormitory is on St. Botolph Street, near by, and the instruction in household economics will be in recitation rooms in the building on the same street formerly used by the School of Housekeeping. Instruction in the other branches to be taught during the first year — physics, chemistry, biology, history, French, German and Spanish — will be in the different buildings of the Institute of Technology.

The purpose of the incorporators and managers of the college has been to carry out the broad intention of John Simmons of Boston, who died some thirty years ago and left the property used to establish the college. Vassar College was the only woman's college then in existence. Under the will and according to the charter, the word "female,"

now so generally discarded, but then the natural word, is a part of the official title, but it has already been dropped from the literature of the institution. Simmons College might have been put on the plane of an industrial school, in a narrow interpretation of the will, but it was felt that the purpose of the founder was higher.

It was not designed to turn out merely cooks and seamstresses, but well-educated women who would cover a much higher field of activity. The conditions of entrance have accordingly been put as high as those for the average man's college. No one who is not up to the standard of "a well-equipped high school" can expect to pass the entrance examinations. Further than this, graduates from other women's colleges are expected to come to Simmons College in order to supplement their literary education by the special courses offered here.

The average age of the applicants is about that of applicants for admission to other women's colleges, but older women who wish to finish a course begun in other colleges will raise the average later. All races and sects are admitted without distinction. The practical side seems to be the most in demand, and the Art Department of the college, which is mentioned first in the charter, is not established yet. A Horticultural Department is also to be opened later, and the plan for this year includes evening classes for women. For these classes the requirements for admission will be less than for the regular collegiate course. Power to confer diplomas is given, and the students who complete the full requirements of a regular course are entitled to diplomas. Those who do less work than this are entitled to certificates saying how much they have done. Extension courses will be provided after the college is in regular operation.

EDUCATION FOR THE JEWISH IMMIGRANT.

A wonderful work for the large immigrant population of New York has been accomplished during the past few years by the Educational Alliance. Especially noteworthy is the work among the Jews. The Baron Hirsch School for Immigrant Children opened this fall with an attendance of five hundred and will undoubtedly reach the limit of accommodations during the winter. The newly-arrived immigrant, of course, knows nothing of this institution, which teaches children the English language and prepares them for the public schools. The children usually learn of it from their playmates, and eagerly seek admittance. The school was primarily intended for Russian and Rumanian Jews, but Gallicians, Poles, Austrians, and Hungarians are received without questions being asked. There have been Armenians and even an Arab or two among the scholars.

An important part of the Alliance's usefulness are the physical culture classes, perhaps the largest in any institution of New York. About nine hundred men, girls and children attend afternoon and evening. Physical culture is a new thing among the Jews, and they did not take kindly to the idea at first. Some of the older people were horrified when their daughters were invited to the classes. Prejudice has been entirely overcome within the past year or two.

Dr. Blaustein believes that a generation of physical training will accomplish wonderful results in eliminating racial differences in the Jew. He looks for marked changes in facial outline. Another good result will be to fit the Jew for a farming life, to which at present few are adapted.

The Alliance will hold a harvest exhibit of autumn fruit and flowers, much of the material shown coming from the Jewish farm schools at Woodbine, New Jersey, and elsewhere.

MISS WINTHROP'S BEQUEST TO PRINCETON.

The seminary at Princeton is more fortunate than was supposed at the first announcement of the bequest of Miss Mary J. Winthrop of New York. It was reported to be about $500,000, but it is now understood that it will amount to $1,400,000. A part of this will go to the further development of the intellectual side of the seminary, although it is probable that a large gymnasium will be erected on the south side of the campus within the next two years.

THE PLACE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

A recent discussion between President Eliot of Harvard and President Hall of Clark University, turned on the place of the high school in American education.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* takes an emphatic stand in favor of Dr. Hall's side of the discussion, which was that the high school work of the country is unsatisfactory, basing his statement on the assumption that college entrance examinations had dominated high school teaching to its detriment. To quote:

The view of this college president, with whom the duties of citizenship evidently weigh more than those of his college position, is that the high schools "should become the true people's college, permeated by the idea of fitting for life, by the largest development possible for every community, and with plenty of local color." When that is accomplished President Hall believes that our education will "become popular." To reach this end he would "restore the old dignity and independence of secondary teaching" and do away with the feudal dominance of colleges.

How nearly do any of our high schools come to this ideal of fitting their pupils for life in any broad sense? Here they are primarily a cog in the educational machine. They fit girls for the teacher's training school, which machines the girls into teachers and sends them down to the lower classes to fit more pupils for the high school. The course is aimed either toward the girls' training school or toward college entrance examinations. The teachers rightly enough urge on every bright high school pupil who stands a ghost of a chance of being able to get to college. Part of this is eminently practical. The school as a machine uses up a great number of teachers yearly. Girls who teach school have a mischievious habit of getting married and throwing the school machine out of order. To keep up the supply the training school is essential, and of course girls who have been trained by the machine all the way up, who know nothing but machine and who regard its superintendent as a great deal bigger and crankier man than the President of the United States, a boss whose lightest word is law, fit into the machine requirements more easily than outsiders do. Whether they make better teachers is another story and beside the mark. Few people question the wisdom of sending bookish and keenly intellectual children to college if the fathers can pay the bill. So the effort of the high schools in that direction is right enough.

But the thing which the present school system utterly ignores is that these intellectual students, and even the teachers turned out by the mill, are a small minority. The schools exist, not primarily to send boys and girls to college, or even to make teachers to keep themselves going, but to turn out citizens. As a concession to this demand the high schools annex commercial courses, to teach boys and girls to become bookkeepers and typewriters. The commercial courses are good so far as they go, but the high school teacher who does not despise them and wish that no such was required is a rarity. There is no place in the system devoted especially to fitting the great mass of pupils to become just ordinarily intelligent and capable citizens, with special regard to the things which as children they do not know. There is no place for this in the grammar schools because they have to cover just so much ground for the high schools. There is no place for it in the high school because of the ologies and isms required for the training school and colleges.

From the London *Graphic*.

Birdseye View of the National and Commercial Harbors of Dover, England, as they will appear when completed.

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

SECRETARY HAY AND THE RUMANIAN JEWS.

It is seldom that a diplomatic paper may be cited as of sociological interest; but the recent despatch of Secretary Hay to the Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin of 1878 deserves to be quoted for the sound humanitarian principles it unfolds no less than as an example of rare political wisdom.

It seems that a treaty of naturalization was being negotiated between the United States and Rumania, and in sending instructions to the American Minister at Buchaurest "certain considerations were set forth for the Minister's guidance concerning the character of the immigration from that country, the causes which constrain it, and the consequences so far as they adversely affect the United States;" and the President saw fit to direct that these considerations should be brought to the attention of the Governments responsible for the existence and independence of Rumania. The diplomatic shrewdness of this cause becomes at once apparent when we remember that several of the Powers addressed have been guilty of excesses in dealing with the Jews under their own jurisdiction not inferior to those complained of in the case of Rumania. We are less concerned with this phase of the subject, however, than with the admirable principles advanced in the note (or shall we say treatise?) itself. The feelings with which the Russian and Austrian governments must have listened to the reading of this mission may better be imagined than described. We quote the Secretary's words at some length:

The United States welcomes now, as it has welcomed from the foundation of its government, the voluntary immigration of all aliens coming hitherto under the conditions fitting to become merged in the body politic of this land. Our laws provide the means for them to become incorporated indistinguishably in the mass of citizens, and prescribe their absolute equality with the native born, guaranteeing to them equal civil rights at home and equal protection abroad. The conditions are few, looking to their coming as free agents, so circumstanced physically and morally as to supply the healthful and intelligent material of free citizenhood.

The pauper, the criminal, the contagiously or incurably diseased are excluded from the benefits of immigration only when they are likely to become a source of danger or a burden upon the community. The voluntary character of their coming is essential; hence we shut out all immigration assisted or constrained by foreign agencies. The purpose of our generous treatment of the alien immigrant is to benefit us and him alike — not to afford another state a field upon which to cast its own objectionable elements. The alien, coming hither voluntarily and prepared to take upon himself the preparatory and in due course the definite obligations of citizenship, retains thereafter, in domestic and international relations, the initial character of free agency, in the full enjoyment of which it is incumbent upon his adoptive State to protect him.

The condition of a large class of the inhabitants of Rumania has for many years been a source of grave concern to the United States. I refer to the Rumanian Jews, numbering some 400,000. Long ago, while the Danubian principalities labored under oppressive conditions which only war and a general action of the European powers sufficed to end, the persecution of the indigenous Jews under Turkish rule called forth in 1872 the strong remonstrance of the United States. The Treaty of Berlin was hailed as a cure for the wrong, in view of the express provisions of its forty-fourth article, prescribing that "in Rumania the differences of religious creeds and confessions shall not be alleged against any persons as a ground for exclusions or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever," and stipulating freedom in the exercise of all forms of worship to Rumanian dependents and foreigners alike, as well

as guaranteeing that all foreigners in Rumania shall be treated, without distinction of creed, on a footing of perfect equality.

With the lapse of time these just prescriptions have been rendered nugatory in great part, as regards the native Jews, by the legislation and municipal regulations of Rumania. Starting from the arbitrary and controvertible premise that the native Jews of Rumania domicilled there for centuries are "aliens not subject to foreign protection," the ability of the Jews to earn even the scanty means of existence that suffice for a frugal race has been constricted by degrees, until nearly every opportunity to win a livelihood is denied, and until the helpless poverty of the Jew has constrained an exodus of such proportions as to cause general concern.

The Jews are prohibited from owning land, or even from cultivattng it as common laborers. They are debarred from residing in the rural districts. Many branches of petty trade and manual production are closed to them in the overcrowded cities where they are forced to dwell and engage, against fearful odds, in the desperate struggle for existence. Even as ordinary artisans or hired laborers they may only find employment in the proportion of one "unprotected alien" to two "Rumanians" under any one employer. In short, by the cumulative effect of successive restrictions, the Jews of Rumania have become reduced to a state of wretched misery. Shut out from nearly every avenue of self-support which is open to the poor of other lands, and ground down by poverty as the natural result of their discriminatory treatment, they are rendered incapable of lifting themselves from the enforced degradation they endure.

The United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands. But its sympathy with them in no wise impairs its just liberty and right to weigh the acts of the oppressor in the light of the effects upon this country and to judge accordingly. Putting together the facts now painfully brought home to this Government during the past few years, that many of the inhabitants of Rumania are being forced, by artificially adverse discriminations, to quit their native country; that the hospitable asylum offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them; that they come hither unfitted, by the conditions of their exile, to take part in the new life of this land under circumstances either profitable to themselves or beneficial to the community, and that they are objects of charity from the outset and for a long time — the right of remonstrance against the acts of the Rumanian government is clearly established in favor of this government. Whether consciously and of purpose or not, these helpless people, burdened and spurned by their native land, are forced by the sovereign power of Rumania upon the charity of the United States. This government cannot be a tacit party to such an international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Rumania are subjected, not alone because it has unimpeachable ground to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself, but in the name of humanity. The United States may not authoritatively appeal to the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin, to which it was not and cannot become, a signatory, but it does earnestly appeal to the principles consigned therein because they are the principles of international law and eternal justice, advocating the broad toleration which that solemn compact enjoins and standing ready to lend its moral support to the fulfillment thereof by its co-signatories, for the act of Rumania itself has effectively joined the United States to them as an interested party in this regard.

The correct form and admirable tone and temper of this dispatch make it a model of diplomatic reasoning; but still more do the enlightened principles which it sets forth appeal to the intelligence and conscience of those who read it. National interests, no doubt, prompt the message; but the appeal is to the humanity and justice of those to whom it is addressed, and, while the despatch may fail of any direct results, its failure will be due to the prejudices and selfish interests of those who are responsible for the pitiable grievances of the Jews in Eastern Europe. Its success, if it achieves success, will measure the exact degree of enlightenment and civilization that prevail in the councils of the Powers.

THE LURCH TO LUXURY.

The extravagance and vulgar ostentation of a certain set of fashionable people in America have never been more fully illustrated than in the reports that have come to us of lavish entertainments and reckless gambling at Newport and Saratoga during the past summer.

Elaborate reports have appeared in the daily papers of receptions and garden parties that for costliness, and often for silliness of expenditure, have not before been equalled in this country, while the manipulations of local politicians have made of Saratoga a "wide-open" resort for gamblers and players of high and low degree whose winnings and whose losses have been duly trumpeted by the press. All this publicity has no

doubt ministered to the vanity of the silly and reckless people whose doings have been thus recorded. Doubtless, too, it has excited envy and admiration among other silly and would-be reckless people who have lacked the means to make themselves notorious by similar lapses from good taste and decent deportment. But to all right minded Americans it is both nauseating and depressing. Says the New York *Evening Post:*

One reason why a senseless exhibition of great wealth does nowadays an uncommon amount of harm, lies in the publicity which attends every movement of the very rich. They are not allowed to live their lives to themselves, "the world unknowing and by the world unknown." Their heels are dogged by the reporter, and the clinking of the camera accompanies their downsitting and their uprising. Publicity besets them behind and before, let them like it, let them loathe it. Every scrap of their conversation, every variation in their plans of travel or residence, all the petty dust of gossip that blows about them, have to be given to an eager public which dotes upon its millionaires. They become a kind of example, or standard, or object of rivalry to countless thousands every day.

There is no doubt whatever that we need in all ways to reinforce ourselves against the demoralizing influences of great wealth in silly hands. It is well that we have humorists and satirists to hold the mirror up to their absurdities. But the main hope must lie in the force of the better example which men of great wealth, combined with good sense and high character, are setting.

THE CANADIAN DOUKHOBORSTI.

A curious instance of misguided zeal is that of the Russian Doukhobortsi, or Ouakus, whom Count Tolstoi aided to emigrate from their homes in Russia to lands set apart for them by the Dominion government in Western Manitoba.

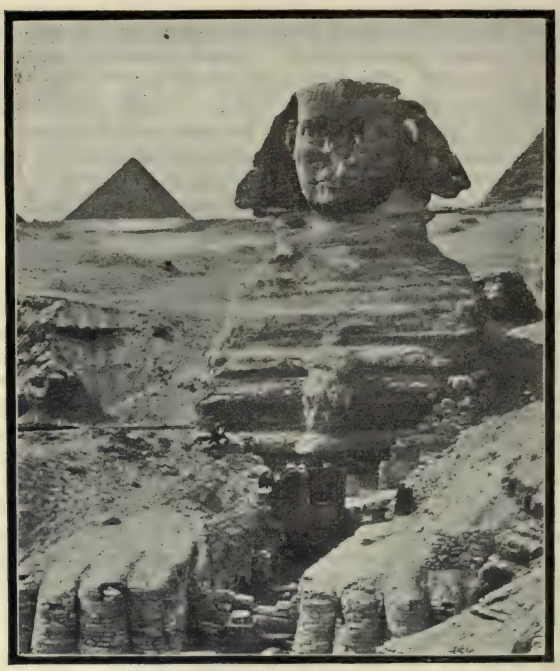
A fanatical aversion to the shedding of blood, and consequently to military duty, was their reason for leaving Russia. In their new homes they were permitted to choose their own diet, from which they at first excluded only meat and then all animal products, such as milk, butter, cheese, eggs, etc. Later they added to this creed the sinfulness of using leather for harness, boots, etc.; and from this it was but a step to the abandonment of woollen clothing.

They were not satisfied, however, with these slight renunciations. It soon became evident to them that to use one of God's creatures as a beast of burden, or for any other purpose, was a heinous offense. They abandoned the tillage of the soil, except so far as it could be accomplished by hand labor, suffered their farms to run to neglect, and are now threatened with starvation. They are clad exclusively in cotton clothes, and wear rubber boots or knit shoes. Their food consists of bread and water, such vegetables as they can raise by hand labor, and wild berries and herbs. What will be their fate during the long Canadian winter is not easy to surmise. Probably they will become charges on the Government which brought them from Russia to assist in developing the Canadian Northwest. Of their past history the New York *Times* says:

The Doukhobortsi were persecuted by the Russian government for more than a century. The name means "Champions of the Spirit" or "Spirit Wrestlers." The sect was first heard of in 1750. Its adherents deny that there is a personal God. They sav God lives in the soul of every man. They reject Christ, and do not believe in heaven or hell.

Their persecution began in 1799, when Paul I., on being informed that they denied his authority, gave orders that they should be banished to the mines for life, and should never have the chains taken from their hands and feet. About 15,000 were transported to Siberia. In 1832 Alexander I. gave them permission to colonize on a Siberian farm, which, through their thrift and industry, became very valuable. Their number increased to 25,000. In 1839 they were ordered to military duty. They did not decline to fulfill the every-day duties of the soldier, but when they came to face the enemy they lay down, and no punishment could make them go forward. They were constantly shifted about until reduced to about 10,000.

In 1898 Leo Tolstoï published three of his early stories which he never liked, and which he had laid aside as worthless, and contributed the proceeds to bring the people to Canada. Contributions were also made by many people in England and America. The Canadian British government gave each family 160 acres of land, and each immigrant a bonus of $6, and shelter through the first winter.



THE SPHINX,

SHOWING RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

Art, Music and the Drama.

THE FINE ARTS.

Monumental Sculpture. — In a recent number of the New York *Times* Mr. F. W. Ruckstuhl, a sculptor well known for his work at the Charleston Exposition, proposed the creation of a Sculptor's Guild for the execution of monumental works of sculpture. The occasion of his suggestion was the recent placing of a commission for eleven colossal groups of statuary for the new capitol at Harrisburg in the hands of a single sculptor, Mr. George Grey Barnard. The amount of money involved in this order was $300,000, a fact which of itself excited much comment; but which is not really of so great significance as the opportunity created by the commission for the production of a noble series of art works, in which the cooperation of all the ablest sculptors in the country might usefully be employed. By such co-operation much of the best sculptural work of recent years has been done at the various expositions where decorative sculpture has been used with such imposing, but unfortunately, temporary effect. It was the idea of Mr. Ruckstuhl that this cooporation might well be made permanent in the formation of a Sculptors Guild, like those that flourished in the cities of medieval Europe. If this were done the decoration of a great public building would naturally be left to the directing board of the guild, and the work would be parcelled out among the artists most fitted by skill and experience for its performance. There is much to be said

in favor of this plan; but in the absence of a properly constituted guild the Harrisburg authorities could not well do better than they have done in placing the commission in the hands of one of the youngest and most promising of American sculptors. Mr. George Grey Barnard possesses in a high degree that futility of invention and technical resource needed for the completion of a truly great art design. His previous career has shown him be the possessor of imdomitable pluck and perserverance as well as of rare talent, and in his new undertaking he will have the sympathy and good will of all Americans who admire these qualities as well as of art lovers the world over. We quote from Harpers Weekly some of the important facts in his career.

After beginning his absorbing study of sculpture at the Chicago art school, the "quixotic" youth endured actual hunger for long periods. He lived a year on $100 saved from his engraver's pay, but his enthusiasm was not dimmed. The next turn in his fortunes came when a Chicago lady paid him $350 for a bust of her child. With this Barnard boldly set out for Paris. Tales of the fanatic young American soon drifted about the Latin quarter — of his amazing talent, his omniverous thirst for art knowledge and his unwillingness to waste time or money. His lodging was four miles from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, but by eight in the morning he was at work; in the evenings he painted at Colarossi's; late at night, in his room he studied architecture, occasionally securing small commissions in making drawings. This forcing process continued for over three years, most of the time on a diet of two meals a day, with rice and milk as the staple menu, and the hard French loaves as a luxury. But even $350 will not last indefinitely, and the situation was desperate, when one of his own countrymen, Alfred Corning Clark, of New York, knocked at the door of his studio in an obscure *impasse* in the Latin quarter. He had heard that Barnard had modelled a remarkable figure of a sleeping boy; before leaving he paid the sculptor 1,500 francs for it on account.

This worked a revolution in Barnard's prospects. Portrait busts and other small works followed, but the work that made his phenomenal Paris success was the colossal group called "The Two Natures," exhibited at the Champ de Mars salon of 1894. This ended his Paris career. This writer says that, "the jury hailed with amazement the six pieces sent by this unknown man, and gave them a position of honor. Rodin commended them warmly, and they were the sensation of the exhibition. Thiebault-Sisson, in *Le Temps*, wrote with enthusiasm of the "new-comer, who possesses all the qualities of a great master."

He was elected an associate of the Societé National des Beaux Arts, and told that if he stayed in Paris his fortune was made. This, however, he was resolved not to do, and returned very soon to this country, where he set up a studio in New York. Here he has produced many works that have brought him wider and wider recognition, his fellow-artists being among his most ardent admirers.

It is recognized among his friends that this new commission is the opportunity of his life time. If he rises to its full measure and produces strong, original, satisfying work his name will be henceforth reckoned among the greatest of American sculptors. By the amount in which he fails of true success will be shown the extent of his limitations. It remains for him to show the power of a single mind in grappling with a complicated problem of decoration, or else to emphasize the need of some such guild as that proposed by Mr. Ruckstuhl.

The Dutuit Collection. — The acceptance by the Municipal Council of Paris of the remarkable bequest of art works made to the city government by the late Augusta Dutuit completes a transaction unique in the annals of art collecting.

Some sixty years ago the brothers Dutuit and their sister, Mlle. Dutuit, who were the heirs of a wealthy ship owner of Marseilles, associated themselves by a remarkable compact in which they agreed to devote their lives and the great fortune of which they were possessed to the collection of works of pure merit in every field of art. Mlle. Dutuit refused all offers of marriage that she might become the creation of the collection, and the brothers lived the most abstemious and parsimonious lives in order to devote the larger part of their fortune to the purchase of art objects. Each agreed to leave his interest in the collection and in their common property to the surviving brother by whom in

turn it was to be devoted to the founding of a museum. This will be accomplished next month by the installation in the Petit Palais of Champs Elysèes of their rare collection, valued at more than $2,000,000.

There are sixty paintings of very great value, including six David Teniers, several Bouchers, Cuyps, Vandykes, Wouvermus, Ruysdaëls, Van der Veldes, Veroneses, Hobbemas and Claude Lorraines. The collection of prints is the finest known to exist. There are more than a thousand rare volumes of great beauty and antiquity, a priceless collection of coins and medallions, many valuable pieces of porcelain, china, pottery and glass, some vary rare lamps, and a unique collection of delicately colored enamels of the time of Benumto Cellini. Only a few of its treasures can be hinted at in this mention, but the City of Paris may well be congratulated on becoming the legatee of this valuable collection.

Decay of the Sphinx. — The great Egyptian Sphinx is reported to be rapidly decaying. It stands at Gizeh about a quarter of a mile southeast of the Great Pyramid. It is older than the Pyramids and was originally constructed as an emblem of the Egyptian Sun-god. It has a representation of a human head and a lion's body, hewn from the natural rock, with the flaws and cavities filled in with masonry. The body is one hundred and forty feet long, the head measures about thirty feet from the top of the forehead to the chin, and is fourteen feet wide. Except the head and shoulders, the figure has for ages generally been buried in the desert sand. We present a picture of its present appearance, showing recent excavations. A long, rock-cut passage composed of an inclined plane and steps leads down in front to the extended forepaws of the Sphinx, which are fifty feet long and cased with masonry. Between the paws the excavators found an altar, a crouching lion with fragments of others and three large inscribed tablets, one fourteen feet high against the Sphinx's breast, and two others extending from it on each side, thus forming a sort of shrine. No interior chamber has been discovered.

It appears that the accelerated decay is due to a change of temperature produced by irrigation works. Now there are fifteen to eighteen days of rain in Egypt annually, where formelry a modest inundation of an hour's length appeared like an extraordinary event. But the rains have so damaged the colossus of stone that its crumbling away is considered only a question of years — after centuries of resistance and immobility.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A Rival to Bayreuth. — Frau Cosima and Siegfried Wagner, together with the family stockholders of the Bayreuth Association, gleaned a large harvest of gold from the Bayreuth performances this year. "Parsifal" still proved the central magnet. "But hardly," says a writer in the Boston *Transcript*, "had the last chorals and orchestral notes at Bayreuth passed away into echoes when Munich, with its new Richard Wagner festival plays made its bid for Wagnerites. Disappointed pilgrims turned away from the tumble-down old theatre at Bayreuth to find at Munich a new festival playhouse built and faithfully modelled after the plans of the eminent architect Semper in 1866, in accordance with the plans of King Ludwig II. They discovered also that there presided over these productions a contemporary of Richard Wagner, one who had imbibed by word of mouth the spirit and plans of the master and who spared neither work nor means to restore both in essence and spirit the Wagner cycle as the composer and King Ludwig intended they should at Bayreuth. In Professor Ernst von Possart, the great histrionic artist and acknowledged one of the greatest German interpreters of the roles of Narziss, Napoleon, the Moor and Manfred, there was a devotee to Wagner, who struggled for years to revive the original Richard Wagner Theatre of Munich.

It is said that Munich will make a

much stronger bid next year as the rightful heir of Wagner and the successful rival of Bayreuth. Director von Possart stole a march on Frau Cosima by engaging for the festival of 1903 the best artists who appeared this season at Bayreuth. It is announced that there will be no festival plays at Bayreuth next year, but such announcements have been frequent on the eve of the annnal performances, and it is not unlikely that Frau Wagner will be unable to resist the temptation, in view of the few years remaining before "Parsifal" may be presented on the "profane stage" at Munich and elsewhere, to reconsider this decision. There are many who remain loyal to Bayreuth, regardless of the quality or standard of performances, because the practice has become a fad, and then Bayreuth furnishes an excuse for the musical genius of Germany to assemble within the cool shades of Bayreuth and discuss burning musical issues over foaming steins of beer in the kneips and restaurants.

The Munich festivals have been distinguished by performances of the "Meistersinger," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Tristan and Isolde," with remarkable fine casts and a finish which were not equalled at Bayreuth for years. Professor von Possart, as intendent of the royal Bavarian theatres, assembled a cast of high standard. In the "Meistersinger" there appears Theodor Bertram, an ideal Hans Sachs, Theodor Reichmann, Fritz Feinhals, George Anthes, Heinrich Knote, Ella Tordeck and Irma Koboth. The "Tristan and Isolde" performances present in the leading roles Lillian Nordica, Milka Ternina, Anna von Mildenburg, Theodor Bertram, Forchhammer.

The enmity between Bayreuth and Munich is so intense that Frau Wagner is said to make conditions in her contracts with leading singers that they do not accept proffers from Munich.

Sudermann's New Play. — It has come to be an understood thing that American managers nowadays look to England and to Germany for many of their best productions. In the latter country, Sudermann and Hauptmann are the leading dramatists; in fact, their fame is world-wide. Sudermann especially is well known in this country through the presentation of his "Magda" by Bernhardt, Dusé and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, as well as by our own Mrs. Fiske. Therefore his new play "Es lebe das Leben," is of interest to Americans.

The play opens with the election of Richard von Wölkerlingk to a seat in the Reichstag made vacant by the resignation of Michael von Kellinghausen. To this position Richard is helped by the efforts of Beate, the wife of Michael. A number of years before, Richard had had improper social relations with Beate. He lives in expectation of an hour of reckoning. This comes in the second act. A political opponent of Richard had made statements which led to Michael's learning of the former relations of Richard and Beate. The attitude of Beate to social law is here shown. Michael asks her, "Had you in your sin no presentment of God's punishment? no remorse? no consciousness of guilty — nothing?" And she answers, "Must all which we derive from the very depths of our nature be ground down, as in a mortar, to guilt and ruth? Sin? I know of no sin when I did the best that by my very nature I was capable of doing." Richard, however, takes it for granted that it is his time for expiation. He agrees to die by his own hand.

The third act is at a luncheon given the next day by Michael in honor of Richard's speech in the Reichstag; for the semblance of harmonious relations must be kept up for political reasons. During the course of the meal, Beate is taken ill and leaves the room. A fall is heard in the adjoining room and a physician, hastily summoned, pronounces her dead. Michael finds a letter which he and Richard are to read. She tells them that it is better she should be the victim than Richard. "I die as I have lived," so her letter ends, "a seeker after happiness."

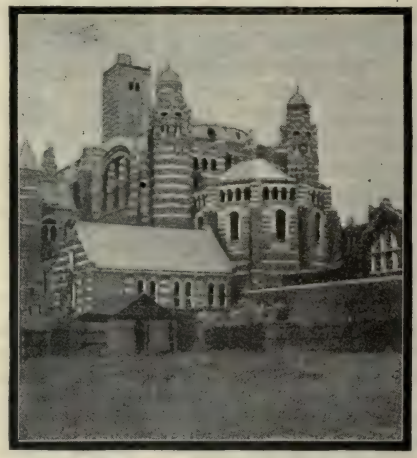
The power and workmanship of this play cannot, of course be expressed here

Religion.

IN AMERICA.

The Y. M. C. A. — Young Men's Christian Association shows a membership, in the United States, of 323,224, a gain of 54,757 over the previous year. From reports made at the Y. M. C. A. World's Congress in Christiania, Sweden, in August last, it appears that there are now 6,335 local associations throughout the world, 1,575 being in North America and 1,169 in Great Britain.

The A. B. C. F. M. — The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions makes the following showing: The expenditures for twelve months to August 31, 1902 were $741,303.35 and the regular receipts for the year were $742,764.47, leaving a balance on hand on September 1, 1902, of $1,461.12.



THE NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN LONDON.

IN EUROPE.

World's Student Federation. — The fifth convention of the World's Student Christian Federation brought together August 11–16, at the historic town of Soro, Denmark, ninety-one delegates from the twenty-nine different lands. One hundred and forty new associations or unions have been added to the movement, and 17,000 students to the total membership. The largest proportional increase in membership has been in Japan and Germany. The Federation now embraces within the eleven movements of which it is composed an aggregate membership of over 82,000.

The Catholic Church. — The death of Cardinal Ledochowski, the appointment of Cardinal Gotti to succeed him as Chief of the Propaganda, and the troublesome times through which the church is passing in France, together with the extreme age of Leo XIII., have given rise to many conjectures. The *Independence Belge* says that "there is no lack of bitter criticism of the policy of Cardinal Rampolla. and if at the present moment there should be opened a conclave there is no doubt that the party opposed to Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla would be victorious."

The revival of Roman Catholicism in England during the 19th century awakened many expectations which may never be realized, but from the restoration of the hierarchy to the building of the immense cathedral which is now nearing completion in London it cannot be doubted that much progress has been made toward what the Nonconformists denounce as "undoing the work of the Reformation." The cathedral at Westminster is remarkable for size and style of architecture.

An interesting description of it by Mr. F. Herbert Mansford appears in the current issue of the *Architectural Record* of New York. Mr. Bently, the architect, "has come as near the development of a new style as it is probable one man ever can, without the invention of some new method of construction. His Neo-Byzantine is as distinctive as the Neo-Romanesque of H. H. Richardson."

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

No one can have failed to be impressed with the great number of libraries of "famous" literature that have appeared during the last few years. They are one of the signs of the times. They are the direct outcome of a demand, the answer to a popular desire. Industrious and curious calculators have estimated how long it would take a person, reading a certain number of words a minute, to peruse all the books that have been written during the last hundred years. A favorite picture held up by astronomical lecturers is that of an express train rushing along through space at the rate of a mile a minute, and taking a hundred and seventy and more years to get to the sun, and many millenniums to reach Sirius. Now, if the imaginary person seated in that interminable express train should begin reading as soon as the earth's atmosphere were to grow a little more tenuous, and should read the books furnished him by the jaunty newsboy, one after the other, not stopping even to eat a sandwich, he would be "beyond the sun," as Tennyson so beautifully expresses it, before he had begun to finish the first half-century's productions.

The old-fashioned theory that one should finish any book begun is a fallacy. The great art of reading includes in it the duty of judicious skipping. Few people are good readers and — corollary — few understand the graceful method of skipping. This is what the libraries of literature do for them. The truth of the matter is that a very small proportion of books, particularly of the classics, is worth reading from beginning to end. The sixth book of the Odyssey and a few hundred lines of the Iliad give all one wants of Homer. The real poetry of "Paradise Lost" is scattered like gold in rather rich quartz. There is one memorable passage in the Areopagitica. "The Complete Works" of this, that and the other voluminous writer make a brave showing on the shelves, but they are taken down only once a year to dust off the tops. The Book of Extracts underneath a lamp is all that is needed for everyday use.

This is especially true of the standard works of literature. Undoubtedly, one must read more extensively of contemporary literature. I, for one, am firmly convinced that our English language was never more beautifully written than it is today, nor by more writers who are artists in style. And here the libraries of assorted literature perform another service. They are guide-posts. A young girl of my acquaintance, who had hitherto cared for little else than fairy tales, came across the extracts from "The Mill on the Floss" and from "Lorna Doone," contained in one volume of Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Young Folks' Library," published by the Hall and Locke Company of Boston, and her father had no peace until he had procured for her both of those novels. Perhaps they were rather too mature for a child of eleven, but she persisted in reading them from stem to stern. A better advertisement could hardly be desired. If I were the publisher of a good book I should do my best to have selections from it thus included in any library that was sure of extensive sale. If the work were poor it would not help it, but if it were good it would bring it to the notice of thousands who would perhaps never otherwise think of securing in.

A NEW BIOGRAPHY OF HAWTHORNE.

What I have said about good writing produced at the present time is eminently true of the volume in the "American

Men of Letters" Series, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company. It is a book of about three hundred pages, from the pen of that charming poet, George E. Woodberry of Columbia University. The style has a grace and delicacy, and occasionally a lightning touch of humor, that make it facinating, aside from the inherent interest of the story.

It is, in its way, a strange story — that of a recluse who sedulously hid himself while at the same time wanting the world to know of his existence. When one realizes the later, indeed the permanent, fame of Hawthorne, it is pathetic to observe how long he waited for the recognition which he knew was his due. But Professor Woodberry makes it evident that it was his own fault. His abnormal sensitiveness, evidently hereditary, kept him shut up like a sensitive plant; how wonderful that the flowering of this plant was so rich and wholesome! Professor Woodberry's critical acumen is shown in many passages; otherwise he has gathered into one convenient volume an excellent résumé of what one would have to search through many volumes to find.

A YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPEDIA OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Mr. John Denison Champlin has compiled for young readers — but any seeker will find it equally valubale for information to a stout volume of not far from ten thousand descriptions of "the acknowledged masterpieces in literature and in art, the latter term being understood to include architecture, sculpture, painting and music." His own words excellently suggest the scope of the Cyclopedia (Henry Holt and Company): "In literature are described the great works in all languages, some popular works, many books designed especially for young folks, the principal characters in fiction and in poetry, the pen-names of prominent writers, such popular nicknames of persons and places as have found their way into literature, and many familiar short poems and hymns. In architecture are described the most important cathedrals, temples, castles, monuments and other important structures, accompanied usually with suitable illustrations; in sculpture, the principal statues of the world, especially those that have come down to us from antiquity, also with illustrations; in painting, the great masterpieces of the European galleries, with outline illustrations from noted French etchings; and in music, the popular operas, symphonies, and other great musical works and many familiar songs."

I have tested the book in many ways and find that it is a faithful oracle. If you want to know specifically about the "Brownies," it tells of Palmer Cox's work with pen and pencil; you find the "Jungle Book;" two dozen "madonnas" are described, and these are followed by Mrs. Ward's "Madonna of the Tubs." The condensation of description, combined with adequate comprehensiveness, proves the hand of a skilled literary worker. The book ought to be in every library.

MENTAL AND MORAL EDUCATION.

Mr. James Barnard of Milton, known to a wide circle as a generous philanthropist, has conferred a great blessing on humanity by engaging Dr. David F. Lincoln to write a practical treatise on "Sanity of Mind." It bears the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and has already passed into a second edition.

Some works on Insanity might well give rise to the surmise that they would increase the disorder. This one is so careful in its statements, so wise in its suggestions, so elevating in its tone, so admirable in its purpose, that no one could fail to be benefited by it. It is thoroughly optimistic. Dr. Lincoln has no sympathy with the dictum that our advanced civilization is responsible for increasing insanity. He believes that we are already coming to a general recognition that body and mind are mutually subordinate and dependent. Schools are more and more throwing on the pupils the burden of self-government The time will come when parents will treat their children with greater equality.

A chapter is devoted to the nature of mental derangement, tracing it to various sources, heredity (this being, in his opinion, only a susceptibility and not an out and out inheritance) and environment. He sees the truth in what he calls the terrible Italian school, but he lays comparatively little stress on "the stigmata" of degeneracy, the physical imperfections that are frequently visible in degenerates but not necessarily the cause of the mental weakness. The third chapter is devoted to a study of degeneracy, and that leads to the practical object of the book, the relation of training and education to mental strengthening. He shows with great effect how self-control may be exerted in eradicating evil tendencies.

Every teacher ought to read this book, for it is unquestionably true that the indiscriminate whipping administered by the subordinates, nay, by the principals themselves, in our modern schools, has a most deleterious effect on the pupils — not only on those that suffer but those that witness. Many children are confirmed in downward tendencies by a punishment, when all that is needed would be a generous piece of bread and butter. In our treatment of the young, and of young criminals, we are as yet only barbarians. The sun has not risen on us; only such men as Dr. Lincoln and Dr. Brockway, and prophets of their vision, standing on isolated elevations, see the glow of the coming dawn. Happily it is not the false dawn of which the Persian poets sing.

THE ACTS OF THE MODERN APOSTLES.

The usefulness of sensible treatment of the mentally incapable is exploited in Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham's new novel, "The Right Princess" (Houghton, Mifflin & Company.)

William Hereford has attained the stature of a man, but a fall from a horse when he was twelve stunted his mental growth. His relatives bring him to America, hoping entire change of scene and new companionship may suddenly awaken the dormant mind. They take a furnished place on Long Island, but their English servants are wholly at sea in dealing with Americans, and so, as a last resort, they engage a capable Yankee old maid to be the housekeeper.

Miss Miranda Graves is typical; she has self-respect, a good deal of wit, and no end of faculty. She proves to be a treasure. In order to keep her, the Herefords allow her to invite her niece, Frances Rogers, to spend the summer as her guest. Now, Frances is an enthusiastic Christian Scientist. Aunt Miranda has no patience with such pernicious doctrine usurping the dominance of orthodoxy; Miss Hereford has vowed that she will never sleep under the same roof with such heretics. But the beautiful and clever Frances — did ever such a paragon exist? — has an early opportunity of giving the pet pug a treatment. The dog has swallowed rat poison and is apparently doomed. The problem does not "faze" the Science; in less than half an hour the little beast is restored, safe and sound, to its astonished mistress; the carelessness of the servant in leaving the poisoned meat in its reach is ocularly displayed on the floor of the sitting-room. A similar chance enables her to show her power (or, rather, the Infinite Power working through her instrumentality) on the rough and really dangerous youth who has caused so much tribulation. This great task also Frances accomplishes. Mr. William, through the death of his father, suddenly becomes Sir William and is restored to his birthright, eager to learn, absolutely cured. Christian Science enables the little Yankee schoolma'am to win the good will of the supercilious Dudley and the somewhat hypocritical Sanders. In the end, even Laura Jewett, who scoffed at her mother's adeptitude, swings into the procession, and she it is who carries off Sir William, while Frances, who had refused him, is made happy by making his uncle, Maurice Burling, happy.

The story that Mrs. Burnham tells is matched by thousands that are told every day by thousands of believers. The facts of Christian Science are scarcely to

be gainsaid. Thousands of people are ill only because they need some motive to rouse them from their condition. A fetish, if they believed in it, would be effective; a draught of cold water with a little dose of faith would cure them; hence quacks drive a flourishing and probably a beneficent trade. Mrs. Burnham is evidently a firm believer in the teachings and mission of Mrs. Eddy. She flies to her defense with energy; she quotes the stock phrases which no one may deny. And she has written a very amusing story, whether one believe with her or scoff at her unmiraculous miracles. The good temper of her heroine tempers the whole book. The conversations are fresh and vivacious, and, except where the touch of snobbish title-worship creeps out, or where the details of the "treatment" are shown, are clever. The characters are distinct. We can see the dumpy little English woman, in whose veins runs the blood of aristocratic ancestors, clinging to her dyspepsia as being eminently respectable. Genuine and true to life is Miss Miranda, who so objects to be called Mrs. And Sanders's cockney dialect is made humorous by its redistribution of H's. There can be no doubt that "The Right Princess" will have a big success.

THE ART OF STUDY.

It is a commonplace of education that most students do not know how to study. They go through school and college and are still handicapped by lack of mental application. Mr. Frank Cramer has written a volume of "Talks to Students on the Art of Study" (San Francisco, The Hoffman Edwards Company) which is to be most cordially commended. It is thoroughly practical, sympathetic and made interesting and lively by scores of concrete illustrative anecdotes.

Any person, young or old, would be sure to get strength and encouragement from this book. There are thirty chapters and the titles of some of these hint the contents: I, The Law of Habit; VI, On the Effect of Mental Alertness on Scholarship; IX, On Discrimination; X–XIII, On Association; XVI, A Good Memory Depends on Good Thinking; XVIII–XXI, On Reasoning; XXII, On Reflection; XXIII–XXV, On the Training of the Will; XXIV, On the Agony of Starting: XXV, On Habitual Mastery; XXVII, On Science, Culture and Feeling; and XXVIII, On Ideals. The appeal is directly to young students and it is made evident that they can best help themselves to right methods. The appeal is to their reason and to their common sense. There is a western breeziness about the book. The man's voice seems to be heard, and it is a wholesome voice. Few recent books are more significant. It would be well if every youth of sixteen and upwards could read and study it. There is no doubt that it would work a revolution in many lines.

KENTUCKY POO' WHITES.

One would hardly expect from a book with such a title as "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage-Patch" a story full of delicacy, pathos, and not only keen humor but also good humor. The cabbage-patch has nothing to do with cabbages and Mrs. Wiggs is the farthest removed from being the scold that her appelation would suggest. The severest punishment she inflicts on her children is when she once threatens to spank one of their dolls. She is the cheeriest creature in the world. She has her hard times; her heart is almost broken when her Jimmy dies; but even that bereavement — for Jim was her main stay — scarcely disturbs her serenity or her satisfaction in the somewhat irresponsible Billy, the next younger son, or in the three geographically named girls Asia, Australia and Europna. When chance throws in their way a horse — a poor, forlorn and apparently dying animal — she and Billy work over it all night, restore it to some degree of vivacity even after its hoofs have become cold, and solemnly annex it under the name of Cuby. The description of this amateur veterinary practice is intensely amusing, but even funnier is the visit of the Wiggs family to the

theayter. The author might have been tempted to descend to farce, but she has kept herself well in hand, and the whole impression of the story is that of excellent good taste. This is true of the pretty love story which, like the gold in a piece of Japanese lacquer, brings out by contrast all the beauty of the texture. This admirable little story is written by Alice Caldwell Hegan and published by the Century Company.

Somewhat the same praise may be given to Mrs. Laura E. Richard's character study, "Mrs. Tree," which is a sequel to her "Geoffrey Strong" (Dana Estes & Company). Both of these little volumes — one can read them almost at a sitting — are quite to the life which they represent. While Mrs. Wiggs lives in a Kentucky town, Mrs. Tree, a keen-witted old lady of more than ninety, is the ornament of a seaport town in Maine. In every New England village there is at least one family where there are two sisters, generally old maids; one is the Martha, the other the Mary; the one is self-asserting, the other self-sacrificing; the one is rather pretty, the other is not characterized by personal beauty, indeed she is as likely as not to have a beard more or less pronounced. One of these old maids is certain to have treasured a pathetic love-story and disappointment for some decades; the other would never have yielded to such weakness.

Such are the Blythe girls into whose dove-cote young Doctor Strong descends. Mrs. Richards has a keen sense of the drolinesses of life, and some of the conversations which she reports are very characteristic. Mrs. Tree appears more than once in "Geoffrey Strong"; she is the chief personage in the sequel. It is one of Mrs. Richards' best creations.

"THE CONFOUNDING OF CAMELIA."

Miss Anne Douglas Sedgwick in this production (the Century Company) takes the reader into an environment of dukes and baronets, but she has no awe of them. She is inclined to be very satirical; her rapier drips with gall as surely as it flashes with scintillating wit. Camelia is a beauty; she has great intelligence; she knows her power; she is somewhat inclined to be not quite sincere; by turning her hand she may be duchess, marchioness, or anything else; but her soul is dominated by the masterful Perior, the retired journalist, just as she dominates her decorative mama, or her cousin Mary, who she compares to the harmless necessary hot water jug. Some of the conversations are charmingly trivial, but the story is clever to the last degree, and Camelia, after she has had her punishment, behaves beautifully. I should like to cite the whole scene where Lady Henge performs some of her own music and Camelia makes sport of her and is detected by her young lover, Sir Arthur, praising her. Sir Arthur is as sincere as Perior but he is more easily deceived. The comedy runs between these three; there are other characters of more or less note, all of them high in politics or in society. Camelia is a precious creation.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

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International Affairs.

The Competition of the United States with the United Kingdom. Dr. John Waddell. Pop. Sci. Oct.

The Problems of the Pacific. W. J. McGee. Nat. Geo. Sept.

Affairs in America.

The Real Cause of the Miners' Strike. Frank Julian Warne. Out. Aug. 30.

Some Unsettled Questions in Hospital Administration in the United States. Maud Banfield. Annals of Amer. Acad. Sept.

First Years of British Rule in Canada. Gilbert Parker, Liv. Age. Sept. 13.

The President and the Trusts. Out Sept. 13.

The Beet Sugar Industry. Chas. Moreau Harger. Out. Sept. 13.

Newport Present and Past. Mary Moss. Era. Sept.

Negro Conditions Sensibly Discussed. A. R. Holcombe. Out. Sept. 20.

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Political and Economic Situation in Colombia. E. A. Morales. N. A. R. Sept.

The Navy's Greatest Need Roy C. Smith, U. S. N. N. A. R. Sept.

Politics and Business Prosperity. Gunt. Sept.

Is the Coal Strike a Conspiracy? Gunt Sept.

Protestant Education in Latin America. Horace McLane.

Political and Municipal Legislation in 1901. Robert H. Whitten. Annals of Amer. Acad. Sept.

Men and Affairs of Modern Mexico. S. Glen Andrus. Nat. Mag. Oct.

Progressive American Cities (Springfield, Saginaw, Lynn, Lowell, Battle Creek). Nat. Mag. Oct.

Affairs in Europe.

Musolino the Bandit. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr. Out. Aug. 30.

Among London Wage-Earners. Walter A. Wyckoff. Scrib. Sept.

The Crisis in Finland. Hermann M Donner. Out. Sept. 20.

The Shifting Foundations of European Peace. Fortnightly Review. Sept.

Public Debt of Italy. Neoggiorino Ferrario. N. A. R. Sept.

The Nonconformists and the Education Bill. Dr. E. J. Dillon. Contemp. Rev. Sept.

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The New Philippine Government. Sidney Webster. N. A. R. Sept.

Political Parties in the Philippines. Wm. H. Taft. Annals of Amer. Acad. Sept.

Establishment of Civil Government in the Philippines. L. S. Rowe. Annals of Amer. Acad. Sept.

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What is to be the language of South Africa? Alfred A. MacCullah. Contemp. Rev. Sept.

The Lessons of the South African War. Contemp. Rev. Sept.

The Proposed Suspension of the Cape Constitution. Sir A. E. Miller. Contemp. Rev. Sept.

Science and Invention.

The Surgical Treatment of Chronic Bright's Disease. Med. Rec. Sept. 13.

Different Races in America. Stephen D. Peet. Amer. Antiq. July and Aug.

Application of the Law of Variation in the Evolution of Man. C. H. Duncan. Amer. Antiq. July and Aug.

An Experiment in Forestry. Max Bennett Thrasher. N. E. M. Sept.

Modern Methods in the Cattle Industry. C. M. Harger. Out. Sept. 6.

Immortality from the Scientific Standpoint. Emma Marie Caillard. Liv. Age. Sept. 20.

Why Ancient Civilizations Flourished in Arid Regions. E. W. Hilgard. N. A. R. Sept.

Sanitary Problems of Isthmian Canal Construction. Geo. M. Sternberg. N. A. R. Sept.

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Fossil Plants and Evolution. A. C. Seward. Contemp. Rev. Sept.

The Three Primary Laws of Social Evolution. Chas. W. MacFarlane. Annals of Amer. Acad. Sept.

A Study in Plant Adaptation. Prof. J. W. Toumey. Pop. Sci. Oct.

Recent Advances in Science and their Bearing on Medicine and Surgery. Prof. Rudolph Virchow. Pop. Sci. Oct.

A Study of Pelée. Robert T. Hill. Cent. Sept.

Rational or Dietetic Treatment of "Bright's Disease." Wm. Henry Porter, M. D. Med. Rec. Sept. 27.

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Religious Life in America. New Sects and Old. Ernest Hamlin Abbott. Out. Sept. 13.

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Two Modern French Composers, (Camille Saint-Saëns and César Franck). By D. G. Mason. Out. Sept. 6.

Prix de Rome Students at the Villa Medici. Louis Edouard Fournier. Scrib. Sept.

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Hermann Sudermann's New Play. W. S. Lilly. Fortnightly Rev. Sept,

Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Prof. Lewis Campbell. Fortnightly Rev. Sept.

Grieg as a National Composer. A. W. Wergeland. N. A. R. Sept.

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The Japanese Drama and the Actor. Onoto Watanna. Crit. Sept.

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An Ascent of Mt. Orizaba. Prof. Alja R. Crook. Pop. Sci. Oct.

Domestic and Intercollegiate Athletics. Prof. Calvin M. Woodward. Pop. Sci. Oct.

What Organized Labor has Learned. Ralph M. Easley. McClure. Oct.

Six Months Among Brigands. Ellen M. Stone. McClure. Oct.

Civic Improvement in Street and Highway. Sylvester Baxter. Cent. Sept.

The Newspaper Woman of Today. Kate Masterson. Era. Oct.

Equal Suffrage in Colorado. Helen Marsh Wixon. Era. Oct.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago
CATH. UNIV. BUL.	Catholic University Bulletin Washington, D. C.
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.
CENT.	Century, New York
CHAUT.	Chautauqua, New York
COSMOP.	Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York
CRIT.	The Critic, New York
DELIN.	Delineator, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia
FORUM	Forum, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston
MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
OUT.	Outlook, New York
POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

Necrology.

American.

ANDREWS, EX-GOVERNOR CHARLES B., ex-chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, who was born the son of a Baptist clergyman, at Sunderland, Mass., November 4, 1834, died at Litchfield, Conn., September 12. He was graduated with honor from Amherst College in 1858, and had since received the honorary degree of LL. D., from that college and from Yale and Wesleyan. He was admitted to the bar in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1861 and before long was at the head of the Litchfield County bar. He was the first Republican to go to the House from Litchfield since the war and was considered the leading factor there. His nomination for Governor was the year there was a development of the greenback party, and there was no election by the people. He was elected by the General Assembly over his predecessor. In 1882 he was elected to the Superior Court and in 1890 promoted to the Supreme Bench.

BUTLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, lawyer and author, born in Albany, N. Y., February 20, 1825; died at Yonkers in the same state, September 9. He received his education in the schools at Albany and Georgetown, D. C., and in 1843 was graduated from the University of the City of New York. He doubtless inherited his legal instinct, and in many ways his professional career was a notable one. Among other things he was identified with the settlement of several rules of the maritime law of the United States. He served as president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and also as President of the American Bar Association. In 1888, under the auspices of the former association, he published a history of the revision of the statutes of New York with biographical sketches of the revisers. He was known all over the world by his poem "Nothing to Wear," a satire upon the society of the day. This, like other of his writings, was at first published anonymously. They were varied he having been the author of fiction, essays, sketches, etc., besides his legal productions. In 1896 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar.

EGGLESTON, REV. EDWARD, clergyman, editor and author, born at Vevay, Indiana, December 10, 1837; died at Lake George, N. Y., September 3. His career began as a Methodist minister in his native state, but on account of his health he was obliged to go to Minnesota after six months and in this state he held pastorates in St. Paul, Stillwater and Winona. In 1866 he moved to Evanston, Ill., where he became associate editor of the *Little Corporal*, a children's paper to which he had previously contributed. A year later he accepted the position of editor of the *Sunday School Teacher* in Chicago, whose circulation in three years, under his management increased 30,000. New York was the next field of his literary labors which were in the capacity of literary editor and superintending editor of the New York *Independent*, and after a year his resignation made him free to accept the editorial duties on the *Hearth and Home*. From 1874 till 1879 he held the pastorate of the Church of Christian Endeavor in Brooklyn but on account of his health was again forced to resume his literary work. "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" and the "Hoosier Schoolboy" are among the best known of his books, some of which have been translated into foreign languages. One of his latest books is "The Transit of Civilization from England to America." He has been President of the American Historical Society, and quite well known as a public speaker.

GRAY, JUSTICE HORACE of the Supreme Bench of the United States, where he served for twenty years, died at his summer home at Nahant, Mass., September 15. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1849, and after studying law in the office of Judge Lowell was admitted to the bar in 1851. Three years latter he received the appointment of reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, serving in this capacity for seven years. In 1864 he was made Associate Justice of that Court, and upon the death of Chief Justice Chapman, in 1873, Justice Gray succeeded him. His appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States was made by President Arthur in 1881. As a young man he was delgate to the first convention of the Free Soil party and was associated with Charles Sumner, Charles Francis Adams, Charles Allen, Henry Wilson, S. C. Phillips and J. G. Palfrey. He gained a high reputation as a writer of decisions, characterized by breadth of knowledge and soundness of judgment, and in many important cases, his associates looked to him for the expression of sentiments in which they concurred. He was born in Boston, Mass, March 28, 1828.

POWELL, MAJOR JOHN WESLEY, who has been identified with the scientific

work of the government since the early sixties, died at his summer home Haven, Me., September 23. He was born at Mt. Morris, N. J. March 24, 1834, the son of a Methodist clergyman. He early developed a great love for natural science, and travelled over Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and the Iron Mountain region of Missouri collecting minerals, shells and plants, thus acquiring a reputation which led to his election in 1859 to the secretaryship of the Illinois Natural History Society. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Twentieth Illinois Volunteers and he rose to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Illinois Artillery. He lost his right arm at the battle of Shiloh, but was absent from his regiment but a short time, returning to remain in active service till the close of the War. He declined the colonelcy of a colored regiment, and was made major and chief of artillery, first of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and later of the Department of Tennessee. In 1865 he became professor and curator of the museum of Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, but this he resigned to accept a similar position in the Illinois Normal University. With a party of sixteen students he started on a trip across the plains to the mountain region of Colorado, in May 1867, ascending Pike's Peak, which at that time had no trail, and Mt. Lincoln 14,297 feet high. The next year he embarked on a second expedition in the interest of several educational institutions. There were eleven men on this trip, and explorations of the Colorado cañons were carried on. His success in exploring the Grand Cañon led to the establishment by Congress, of a topographical and geological survey of the Colorado River and its tributaries, under Major Powell's direction. A systematic survey of nearly 100,000 square miles was undertaken the following year. In order to prevent the discontinuance of this work, a bureau of ethnographic operations in the United States was established under the direction of Smithsonian Institution. Major Powell received the degree of Ph. D., from Harvard. He served for sixteen years as President of the United States geological survey and was connected officially with many of the societies of science. He was regarded as one of the greatest scientists of the world and his work at Grand Cañon is considered one of the foremost geographical, geological and ethnological explorations and surveys in North American History.

ROACH, EX-SENATOR WILLIAM N., born September, 25, 1840, at Washington; died in New York September 7. He was a graduate of Georgetown University, and after the war, when he was clerk in the United States Quartermaster's Department, he engaged in banking. In 1879 he went to Dakota, settling in Larimore, of which he was the Mayor from 1883 to 1887. A portion of this time he was also a member of the State Legislature. He was made United States Senator to represent North Dakota in 1893, and in 1896 he led the North Dakota delegation to the Democratic National Convention when that delegation led in the booming of Bryan. In his early days in Dakota he got mail contracts from the government and established many "star" routes or overland mail roads in that wild territory.

SHEPHERD, ALEXANDER R., Ex-Governor of the District of Columbia, born January 30, 1835, in Washington; died at Batopilas, Mexico, September 12. His greatest work was for the city of Washington during his term of office. He changed its narrow, muddy streets into broad and well-paved boulevards, but at such an expense that he was forced from office. The charges of corruption that were presented, however, were not sustained after a congressional investigation. In his early life he was a carpenter, leaving that trade for that of a plumber, in which he was most successful. During the war he served as a member of the Washington Military Company known as the National Rifles. Much of the time from the close of the war until 1880 he was connected with public affairs, the latter year marking his departure for Mexico, where he has since resided. He had large interests in the silver mines of that country. Upon his return to Washington at various times he has been received with enthusiasm, both at public and private functions, having had the freedom of the municipality bestowed upon him.

TORREY, PROFESSOR HENRY A. P., of the University of Vermont, died in Beverly, Mass., September 20. He was graduated from that University in 1858, and in 1864 from the Union Theological Seminary in New York. After a pastorate at the Congregational Church in Vergennes he began, in 1868, his work in the University of Vermont, where he has since held the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy.

WATERS, BERTHA M., artist, died at Paris, September 7, at the age of twenty-six years. She was the daughter of Rev. G. F. Waters of Glastonbury, Conn., and one of the foremost women painters of the American School in Paris. One of her paintings was hung in the Salon in Paris two years ago and later one in the Fine Arts Exhibition at Philadelphia.

WILLIAMS, MARY E., artist, born in Boston, Mass., January 12, 1825; died at Salem in that State, September 15. She was very highly educated, and possessed rare talents as an artist, winning an international reputation. With an older sister she has spent much time abroad in study and travel. Upon one occasion they met John Ruskin and received high commendation from him of their paintings.

Foreign.

BAILEY, PHILIP JAMES, poet and writer, born at Nottingham, England, April 22, 1816, died at the place of his birth September 6. He was England's oldest poet, having become famous at the age of twenty-three by his production of "Festus," the biggest poem in the English language. Eleven editions were published in Great Britain and thirty in this country. It is fifty-five thousand lines in length, making nearly eight hundred closely printed octavo pages. The issue of the voluminous poem is the universal restoration and the complete triumph of good over evil. Many of his minor works were incorporated from time to time in "Festus," and in 1889 he had the singular satisfaction of bringing out a "Jubilee edition." He was a lawyer by profession, but had little taste for it and accordingly did not practice, though he wrote authoritatively on international law.

BROWN, GEORGE DOUGLAS, author, born in the north of Scotland in 1869, of Scotch and Irish parentage, his early years were spent among the farming and mining population of whose life he gained the most intimate knowledge. He studied two years at Glasgow University after which he won a scholarship of $4,000 which enabled him to enter Oxford. Upon his graduation he went to London, where he supported himself as a journalist, giving all his spare moments to his book "The House with the Green Shutters." Its success was almost phenomenal and the author was famous at a bound. His death occurred late in August.

DOEL, EDMUND, English actor, born in 1804; died in Plymouth, England, August 29. His first appearance upon the stage was in 1820 and his last appearance was about ten years ago. He had the distinction of being England's oldest actor, more than eighty years having elapsed since his first performance.

SEIBERT, DR. GEORGE C., Professor of Hebrew exegesis, born at Wetter Hessia, Germany, February 25, 1828; died on the Steamer *Kroonland*, three days out from Antwerp, September 9. In his earlier career, after a three years' course in theology and a two years' course in philology he became the instructor of a Hessian prince at Wiesbaden. From there he was called to Bakmen, Rhine Province, as professor at the gymnasium of that town, going from there to a gymnasium near Bremen. His first position in this country was at Hagerstown, Md., going from there to Newark, N. J., where he accepted the pastorate of a German Presbyterian Church, and when the German Theological Seminary was established there in 1869 he became a member of the faculty and has continued in the chair of systematic theology and New Testament exegesis to the time of his death.

VIRCHOW, PROFESSOR RUDOLPH, scientist, born at Schievelbein, in Pomerania, Prussia, October 13, 1821, died in Berlin, September 5. After a four years' course in medicine, in Berlin, he was appointed to an assistant's place in a Berlin hospital. This he combined with an academic course and when but twenty-six years of age he founded the "*Archiv fur pathologische Anatomie und fur klinische Medizin*," a journal which has now passed its 160th volume, and which has proved of the highest value to the medical profession. From 1849 to 1856 he held a professorship in the Pathological Academy at Wurzburg, that year returning to Berlin as professor of pathological anatomy, of general pathology and of therapeutics. At the same time he became director of the new Pathological Institute, which had been founded at his instance. In this position he has continued up to the present time. His contributions to scientific literature have made his name known and honored in all parts of the world, but his devotion to science did not exclude him from other fields, and in politics he was extremely active. For many years he was Germany's "grand old man," and when he celebrated his eightieth birthday all classes in the community did him honor. Among the political and public positions he held one of the first was that of City Councillor of Berlin which he accepted in 1859, and held for forty-two years. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Prussian Chamber and was a member of that body when he died, and as chairman of the Committee on Finance rendered valuable service. For thirteen years he was a member of the Reichstag but was displaced in 1893 by a Social Democrat. Among his principal literary works are "Cellular Pathology," "The Education of Women," "The Function of Science in the New National Life of Germany" and "Free Knowledge in the Modern State."

WATSON, REAR ADMIRAL, R. N., born in England September 24, 1846; died on board the British battleship *Ramillies* in September. Practically his entire life was spent in the British Navy. He rose in line until his appointment as rear admiral in 1899.

SCHENK, PROF. LEOPOLD, who for twenty-six years was a director of the Embryological Institute in Vienna, died at Schwanberg, Styria, August 18. He created a great sensation by the announcement in 1898 that he had discovered the secret of the determination of sex, and that diet on the part of the mother would decide the sex of her offspring. He claimed that his theory was the outcome of the study of twenty years, and of much successful experimenting. He was called to treat many cases where male offsprings were desired, and the results were declared satisfactory.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER,

PREMIER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

CURRENT HISTORY

AND

MODERN CULTURE

VOL. 12. RECORD OF OCTOBER, 1902. No. 10.

A FEW OF THE WORLD'S LEADERS.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The present Premier of Canada felicitously combines the qualities of a real statesman with the tact and skill of a consummate party manager.

He is now sixty years of age. His father was a Quebec land surveyor. Of French origin, a Catholic in religion, declaring that if he had not been born a Canadian he would have preferred being born a Scotchman, he grew to manhood developing, in the course of his educational training, with the fervid temperament of the orator a tendency to severely logical argumentation. A personal friend says that more than once in his student days he incurred punishment for going without permission to hear, in the village courthouse, the argument of cases, or to applaud some political speaker.

After some years passed in the practice of law and in political journalism, Mr. Laurier entered the Dominion parliament, when barely thirty years of age, just after the downfall of the Conservative government of Sir John Macdonald. Two years later he became Minister of Inland Revenue in the Liberal government of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. The Liberal overthrow of 1878 did not injure the Parliamentary prospects of so promising a representative and orator; he was kept in place by an ever-increasing constituency, and with such success that thirteen years ago he attained the leadership of the Liberal party. In this capacity he so signally exhibited his qualities as a great statesman as eventually to cause the Canadian people to prefer for the Premiership, the highest position in their gift, a man of French origin, solely on his merits as a man. His breadth and loftiness of spirit, his clear vision and his remarkable faculty of speech were manifest when, years ago, respecting the ambition of some to found an independent French nationality on the banks of the St. Lawrence, he said in the city of Toronto:

> If there are any amongst my fellow countrymen who have ever dreamed of closing themselves into a small community of Frenchmen on the banks of the St. Lawrence, I am not one of them. It would be an act of black ingratitude, if; after we have sought from England the privileges and rights of British subjects, we were now to reject the responsibilities of such subjects; if, having sought the protection of Britain to grow strong, we were, when strong enough, to attempt to stab the friendly hand, and refuse to cast in our lot with those who are fellow-countrymen of ours, and whose birthright we claim as our inheritance.

No Canadian has a firmer faith in the future greatness of his country, or is more powerfully and consistently contributing thereto today than is Sir Wilfrid Laurier. His frank declaration in London, at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1897, that Canada is loyal to Great Britain so far as consists with the best interests of Canada herself, struck a keynote to which all his utterances are attuned and with which his whole policy is in accord. And Americans also have come very well to understand that in Canada's brilliant Premier they have to deal with one who fully represents the sturdy independence of the strongest parts of the growing Northern populations.

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ROBERT S. McCORMICK.

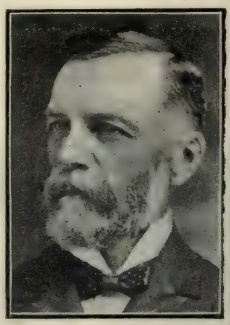
The new United States Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Russia is about fifty years of age and a resident of Chicago. He began his career as a reporter for the *Tribune* of that city, rose to an editorial position, and is today associated with Mr. Robert Patterson (the two men married daughters of Mr. Joseph Medill, former proprietor of the *Tribune*) in the ownership and management of the property. He was for a time Secretary of the United States Legation at London and resigned that post to become the Commissioner to England of the Chicago World's Fair. He was nominated Minister to Austria-Hungary by President McKinley on March 6, 1901. It was largely in consequence of his representations that the post was made an Ambassadorship (p. 289).

THE RT. HON. C. T. RITCHIE.

In the new British Cabinet, Mr. Charles Thomson Ritchie, who held the position of Home Secretary under Lord Salisbury, has become Chancellor of the Exchequer, succeeding Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. He was born at Dundee on the 19th of November, 1838, son of the late William Ritchie. He has been in Parliament ever since 1874. In 1885 he was made Secretary to the Admiralty. Subsequently holding other important offices, he became Home Secretary at the beginning of the present Parliament in 1900.

THE HON. J. ISRAEL TARTE.

Mr. Tarte, the Quebec statesman who has just been forced to retire from the Dominion Cabinet (p. 785) in which he held the position of Minister of Public Works, represents the extreme high tariff sentiment in the Liberal ranks. He entered the Laurier Cabinet in 1896. Coming from the same province as his late Ministerial chief, Mr. Laurier, he has been the latter's "right hand man" in many respects, and he may even now hold no more advanced tariff views than the Premier himself; but he has chosen to drop all political disguises and to appear frankly as one of the most Canadian of all Canadians.



MGR. FALCONIO.

By recent Papal appointment, from his position as Roman Catholic Apostolic Delegate to Canada, the Rev. Diomede Falconio comes as Delegate to the United States. He was born in Pesocostango, Italy, in 1842, came to the United States as a Franciscan friar in 1865 to engage in teaching, and became a priest the ensuing year. He was for a time in service in Newfoundland. Before going to Canada as Apostolic Delegate he was again in Italy, first as Procurator-General of the Franciscans and then as Archbishop of Arenza and Mareta. While stationed at Allegheny, N. Y., in the sixties, Mgr. Falconio took out American citizenship papers. A personal representative of the Pope, at Washington he will take precedence of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore.

PROFESSOR HEILPRIN.

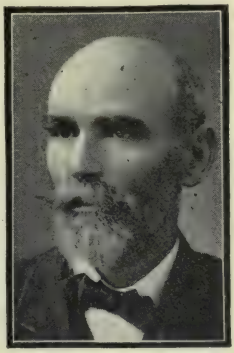
The name of Professor Angelo Heilprin, which has recently become familiar to many readers in connection with the scientific investigation of the terrible eruption of Mount Pelée, is no new name in the fields of science. Professor Heilprin has been for a score of years identified with the scientific institutions of Philadelphia. In England as a young man he studied under Huxley, Etheridge and Judd, and in Geneva under Carl Vogt. Since his student days his researches in Geology and Geography have taken him to many parts of the world — all over the United States and to the Bermudas, Yucatan, Mexico, Greenland, Alaska and Northern Africa. He has a unique fame as a mountain climber.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

One of the very notable figures of the generation fast passing away is that of the now venerable — though wonderfully energetic at 73 years of age — founder and commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army. General Booth came to America again, for the fourth time, in October. Mayor Low, of New York, presided at a great rally in his honor in Carnegie Hall on the evening of October 6. On the present tour he goes as far west as San Francisco. Boston is the last city on his itinerary, the date of his visit being February 7.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

One of the prominent names among present-day Irish Nationalist agitators is that of Michael Davitt. He is one of three delegates who recently came to this country to attend the convention of the United Irish League in Boston, Messrs. John E. Redmond, M. P., and John Dillon, M. P., being the other two. Perhaps the most remarkable utterance at that gathering was the address of Mr. Davitt. He showed that a great change for the better has taken place in Ireland since twenty-five years ago and that the old fear of landlords and eviction no longer has much ground for existence; that 60,000 Irish tenant farmers have acquired their land; and that 250,000 more have obtained leases at low rental, not from landlords but from a State tribunal.



MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS.

Mrs. Stevens, as President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, occupied the chair at the convention in Portland, Me., which opened on October 17 and continued several days. Lady Henry Somerset (p. 519) of England was among the speakers. Mrs. Stevens read a very able President's address. She showed that Maine pays the United States government less than five cents per capita in liquor revenue.

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

BY MABELLE BIGGART.

To many people, England's oldest colony is "outside of God's country." That impression leads me to altogether a better account of that New-found-land, which today has portions fully as unknown as at the time of the island's discovery by that intrepid Venetian navigator, John Cabot, in 1497.

To begin with, we must realize that the sun does not rise and set in one place. There may be "village Hampdens" and "inglorious Miltons" in Newfoundland as elsewhere. The curious is there, but that may be found in greater or less quantity anywhere. I spent nearly four months there in health-seeking, and met the greatest hospitality on all sides, from the highest of rank as well as from the humblest fisherman in the out-ports. The Newfoundlanders are a simple and an earnest people. I might describe scenery that would vie with Norway; but it is the people who interest me most, for the people make this world. I can say in all honesty that there is no place to be found more provincial than this — the oldest colony of Great Britain's dominions. The history of Newfoundland has been a series of dramatic climaxes and transitions, from conquest to treaty, from one nation to another; she has suffered, and not yet have her troubles ended.

Her French Shore treaty is one of the gravest questions. By a concession on the part of the English, the French were given the sole right of fishing on the same coast, and the English settlers

are now excluded from the right of fishing along four hundred and fifty miles of the coast. At the time of the original concession, the shore between Cape Ray West and Cape St. John's (east of White Bay) was not inhabited; now there are at least twenty thousand people living along the shore, whose chief means of subsistence is fishing. These settlers contend for a concurrent right. The losses of the English are assessed according to the infringement of the French of the Newfoundlanders' exclusive right, valued to the amount of at least $500,000 a year.

The first settlers of the island were principally from Devonshire, and staunch rugged characters they are. After the rebellion and famine in Ireland in 1798, and after each succeeding famine, the people from Erin came in shoals to St. John's — this port being ever open to all. The Scotch from time to time came in moderate numbers, but not till the greatest pioneer work was done. Thus it is that there is an intermingling of the three nations — English, Irish and Scotch; and while the Queen's English and even the Shakespearian forms are retained, and there are many finely educated people, still there is a strong nasal drawl and an Irish accent of the old country folk of years ago. One very cultivated lady, a native of St. John's, but a disciple of Boston, said to me: "We all are tainted with it." All the coves, which dent like fjords the shores of the island and make a wild, never-tiring and picturesque scenery, are filled with fishing villages, which were originally composed of people of either English or Irish nationalities; they may now be termed, with the blending of the nations and added time, distinctly Newfoundlanders. It is not uncommon to hear in the streets of St. John's the broad salutation of "Good Marnin'," and the hearty inquiry: "How are you at all?" The Devonshire dialect is very strong; the Scotch has fewer traces. There is in Newfoundland a quaint and beautiful folk-lore. There is a dialect striking and original. Foreign words have been introduced, as from an early period the coasts have been frequented by fishermen from all nations, the trade bringing the inhabitants in contact with people of other tongues; but with this exception their language remains almost entirely English. "Poor John is reduced to 'natomy," is a common contraction of the word "anatomy," and is one of the many contractions. Everything in speech is contracted and often unintelligible. From the Irish out-port of Torbay, for instance, a woman coming to the door to sell her blueberries will inquire: "Have you any 'urts?" (meaning hurtleberries). "Tackle and untackle your horse" is a common phrase. Many words now obsolete and not found in Webster or Worcester, are used locally here. "A small yaffle" will denote as many fish as can be held in two hands. Rainy days will be anticipated in: "We're going to have some dirt." If cloudy or threatening: "We're going to have some weather." The courtesy of an older Irishman in the country is shown thus: "Come out an' see us! Plenty o' 'ospitality; country's tay is better than the town's tay anny day."

The people of Newfoundland are superstitious, and being such, some are inclined to be suspicious of strangers; still their hearts are warm, alive to any sorrow, hospitable to the core. Accustomed to scenes of shipwreck and disaster, they meet them bravely as an everyday occurrence. It is their duty to be heroic, and they parade not their good deeds. I was leaving the land of superstition. There had been a terrible storm on the Northern Atlantic and all along its coasts there was still an angry sea. I was boarding the sea-worthy steamer, *Bruce*, which was anchored among the rocks at Port-aux-Basques. An old fisher woman, to whom I had already said "Good-bye," came hurriedly through the gale of wind on the wharf, pushing the people aside as she came. "Shure, Miss, you're no' goin' to go in such a storm as this. Come, lay over, come up to my own house, there's tay and potatoes and bread and lasses and a bed, as long as ye want." I said I must go, and thanked her. "Well, then, if you

VIEW OF PETTY HARBOR, NEWFOUNDLAND.

must go, leave something behind you and you'll come back to us, sure."

I have found among these fisher-folk a new and fascinating field for story telling, and among the whole people of Newfoundland an admirable domestic history, little known to the outside world and scarcely as yet touched in story. About St. John's each little cove (for instance, Quidi Vidi — corrupted to "Kitty Vitty"— two miles distant) has its own church, school and social life. A beautiful spot is Kitty Vitty. It is hewn out by nature from the huge boulders. Many a vessel, mistaking this narrow entrance for the harbor of St. John's, has been dashed against the rocks and met its cruel fate of disaster and death. The hard working fishermen at Kitty Vitty have few hours for leisure or for needed rest (so also the women) during the making of cod. Yet the women will stop and talk most ccurteously with a stranger, and I have gained many a valuable point of information. Also from the fishermen on the various wharves.

The making of cod is no easy task. The women are seen day after day turning and drying the fish on flakes which are covered with spruce boughs. Greatest care must be taken, for if one fish is imperfect, it means much to the whole pile and the sale of the pile to the merchant, when ready for market. The cod oil is a great industry in St. John's. The seal hunt in March and April in the seas of ice at the north is full of hazardous trips. Awful as is the killing of thousands upou thousands of seals, with their young — the "white coats," the "little children"— who cry like human children when attacked. Awful as this seems, one of the greatest sources of revenue is derived from the skins and oil. The whaling has lately received a new impetus in the invention of a Norwegian. The steamer carries a gun in her bows, from which a harpoon is fired. On striking the whale a bomb explodes, killing the mammal instantly and developing a gas which prevents it from sinking. The system is said to be so sure that the whale is never lost.

In times past, as now, the merchant of St. John's, assuming all risk, has indulged a credit system, supplying the fisherman with everything, but charging a third more than to one who pays ready cash. Often the income from the hard work of the season is such that the fisherman is short in his account with the merchant, and destitution is the result. This ought not to be. A cash basis is becoming more and more common; still, there is the uncertainty. No harder toiler than he who toils at the bottom of the sea for the wealth of others.

The Deep Sea mission on the Labrador coast, where Newfoundland fishermen are found in the summer, is doing a good work, with its gratuitous physician's services — a mission under the patronage of the Crown.

If there could be some fund laid aside, some benefit fund for fishermen, St. John's would be rid of its street-sweepers

and poorly-clad women, begging on the streets and at the doors. The people of wealth are generous; every religious denomination has its charities; and the Government sets aside a fund for these hardy toilers, who can do little for support in the long winter season. Each denomination — the Roman Catholic, the Anglo-Catholic (or Church of England), the Methodist, the Presbyterian (Scotch) — has its own schools, and they are good ones.

Political and denominational lines have always been strongly drawn here. A famous political issue is the "Reid Contract." To read two of the daily papers, one Tory and one Liberal, you would realize what a battle with words means. From many the cry is, "Monopoly, monopoly." Certain it is that the country is gaining through the Newfoundland railway and different interests started along its line by Mr. Reid. There has been marked development. Newfoundland is rich in minerals, yet untouched. She needs capital and enterprise. She is heavily in debt. Some cry, "Crown Colony." Some cry, "Confederation with Canada." Would that a Solon were there to judge and settle the question!

Newfoundland is a wonderfully beautiful country in its interior, among its Humber mountains and in its fjords along the rugged picturesque coasts; and when a more direct means of transportation is established between the Island, and New York, her American interests will undoubtedly be greatly increased.

THE MAORIS.

BY J. W. DAVIES.

Of all the native races that the British colonist has encountered, the Maoris of New Zealand are generally held to be the highest in intellect and character. Nevertheless, they have not withstood the perils of civilization so successfully as have some races of a lower development. They have been corrupted by the evils of civilization. That which is great and noble in it has come to them as does a sudden and unexpected fortune. They have been rather overwhelmed than uplifted. Their numbers have decreased, their physical vigor has diminished, the strong bands of ancient moral custom has been broken. But there are signs that the Maoris may yet find life and growth in civilization.

It is from among themselves that the Maoris will gain the greatest aid to advancement. Of late years some of the younger Maoris have banded themselves together for the amelioration of their race. Their zeal is unquestionable. There are among them men of parts and knowledge — university men, lawyers and politicians. It must be confessed that their earlier efforts have somewhat failed. They have been too stringent in their demands from their weaker fellow-countrymen. But such measure of failure was almost inevitable in the beginning of the work. The hearts of the young Maoris have not been daunted and time will bring tact and experience.

A more general movement among the Maoris is the demand for more self-government. They are a people fond of debate and interested in public affairs. Their aspirations may be made a very potent means of elevation; but it is plainly a matter that requires much care and wisdom, and great knowledge of the native character. The New Zealand government has not shunned the delicate task. The Legislature passed two important measures, the Maori Councils bill and the Maori Lands Administration bill. Both measures are based on the principle of self-government by the Maoris; but this principle is more fully carried out in the Maori Councils bill. The Councils are composed entirely of natives, except that the president is a white man, usually the magistrate. Their functions are extensive — subject, of course, to New Zealand statutes and to the various central boards. They are to control sanitation, burial, road-making, education. They are empowered to repress practices pernicious to the Maori race—such as the use of tobacco by children, the abuses of the liquor traffic, the evil workings of their medicine men, the tohungas. Further, meeting in conference, they may advise the Government in native matters and state the grievances and desires of their fellow-countrymen.

The Maori Lands Administration bill is one of the ceaseless attempts to deal effectively with the difficult question of native lands. The only distinctly novel feature is the participation of the Maoris in the administration of their lands. On each Land Board the majority must be Maoris probably four or five of them to three or two Europeans. All lands that Maoris wish to deal with must pass through the hands of the board. A sufficient and suitable portion of such lands must be reserved for each of the Maori land-owners, the remainder is to be leased through the board, all alienation being contrary to the spirit of the law. The contents of the law were made known to the Maoris themselves before it was submitted to the House, and at various native meetings a very general approval was expressed. It may well be hoped, then, that the Maoris will now deal more

freely with their lands, to the benefit both of themselves and of the white settlers. It is certain that the old system of administration, careful and just though it has been, did not gain their confidence. This could not fail to be a fatal defect while the native race has all the timidity of imperfect knowledge. If the new measure wins their trust, this is in itself the first great step.

Among the Maoris, as among semi-civilized peoples generally, the liquor question is a most grave one. Of late, this question has come before the public very prominently and is a matter of strong contention. The sale of intoxicants is prohibited in the "King country" the special territory of the Maoris. Latterly, this district has been more opened up to white men, and unfortunately sly grog-selling is now rampant. Prohibitionists bitterly blame the Government for lax administration and call for stricter repression. The more general opinion seems to be that the evil cannot be so crushed out, and that the granting of licenses would be preferable to the lawless and degrading effects of the sly grog trade. The present Government is not favorable to the continuance of prohibition. If it is true that prohibition cannot be properly enforced, which is the point of hot debate, then the Government suggestion is a wise one. Some adaptation of the Gothenburg system is favored, the State itself to be the retailer of intoxicants in the King country. The whole question is a very pressing one and undoubtedly there will be full legislation on the subject.

Since the early missionary days, the education of the Maoris has always received some attention. The State has now provided for them some eighty-four schools and 150 teachers. About 4,000 Maori children attend. In addition to this, the different religious bodies have native colleges for youths. The Anglican college at Te Aute and the Wesleyan college of Three Kings have had a most beneficial influence in creating a body of enlightened and zealous young Maoris. Still, the bulk of Maori children is not directly reached by these different means of education. Any adequate scheme seems a financial impossibility. The native villages are small and scattered, and provision cannot be made for each separately. In the State schools the most probable advance will be the introduction of technical education. Among religious bodies the Anglican church has shown renewed zeal for Maori education. A college for boys has been established in the Wellington district. Steps are being taken to found a college in Auckland for girls.

The Maoris are far from being an irreligious race, yet Christianity has not fulfilled its early promise of growth amongst them. Devout and earnest Maori congregations are to be found, but there is a general apathy. At the last general session of the Anglican Synod it was acknowledged that their native mission was in a perilous state. Even the young energy of the Salvation Army gains them few adherents among the Maoris. This set-back is one of the evil effects of native wars. In their abhorrence of white men's doings, many Maoris threw aside the white men's religion, and formed a fresh religion of their own — Hauhauism, a strange compound of perverted Christianity and the grossness of their old heathenism. In its more revolting features Hauhauism is dead; but much of its spirit lives in the adherence of the Maoris to the teaching of their own "prophets," among whom Te Whiti is foremost in ability and influence. The Maori "prophets" have no small knowledge of the text of the Scriptures, but their influence is by no means Christian. The regular Maori meetings at Te Whiti's village are deeply sensualizing and degrading. It cannot be denied, too, that religious bodies have fallen from the zeal that marked old missionary effort in New Zealand. It is more difficult to rouse enthusiasm in a half-heathen than in a sheer heathen. But the churches are becoming more aware of their shortcomings and their responsibilities in the matter, so that we may hope for a revival of the old missionary zeal and a surer building up in these more peaceful times.

VIEW AT THE HAGUE, HOLLAND.

International Affairs.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

Treaties.—*Danish Treaty of Cession of West India Islands Fails.*—At Copenhagen, October 22, the Danish Landsthing, by a tie vote, 32 to 32, failed to adopt the second reading of the bill ratifying the treaty between Denmark and the United States, which provided for the cession of the Danish West Indies to this country. The announcement in the Danish House was greeted with cheers, and evoked shouts of dissapprobation from the crowded galleries.

The negotiations which have thus come to failure were practically concluded late in 1901, and the treaty was finally signed on January 24, 1902, by Secretary Hay and by Constantine Brun, Danish Minister at Washington. The treaty, which carefully safe-guarded all rights of the inhabitants, provided for the sale of the islands St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John, for $5,000,000 in gold, It was ratified by the United States Senate, on February 17. The result, though unwelcome at Washington, was not a surprise in view of recent expressions of a changed public feeling in Denmark. The general expectation, of course not officially expressed, is that Denmark, in her reduced financial condition will soon tire of making good the constant deficit in the revenues of the islands.

Somewhat of humor attaches to the result in a historic review. Negotiations in 1867–1868 for the sale of two of the three islands, St. Thomas and St. John, for $7,500,000 ended in a treaty which was duly ratified by Denmark, also by a vote in the islands in which the negatives amounted to only 22. The King of Denmark then issued a farewell address to his island subjects. That treaty was shelved in the United States Senate for more than two years and then was adversely reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Senator Sumner of Massachusetts was chairman. Thus the case between the two countries has now come to a balance and awaits

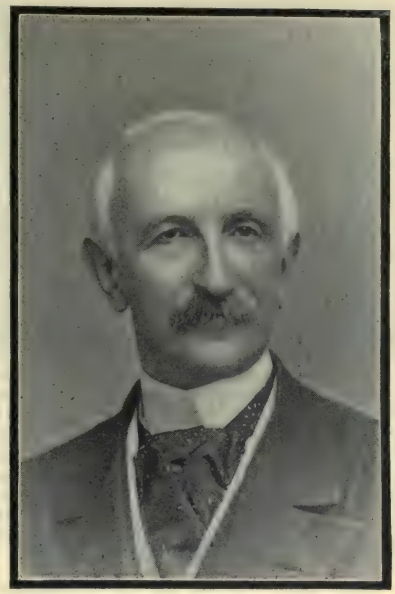
the next adjustment of the scales. The Danish Premier is reported to have expressed his dissatisfaction with both the negotations and their result.

The origin of the movement for purchase is traced to President Lincoln's order to the State department in the last year of his life to negotiate with Denmark for that purpose. Lincoln seems to have foreseen the increasing poverty and need of the islanders under the operation of the European sugar bounty system, and the capacity of development under American auspices. Their sale to any other power was, and now is, impossible except by repudiation of the Monroe Doctrine. Moreover, in view of the recent decision by the United States to build and control a canal across the isthmus, the islands are declared, by naval and military judges, to have very high strategic importance in the chain of defenses for that great work. By this fact, and by the urgent desire of the islanders to come with us, their future status may be predicted.

Franco-American Treaty Extended. — It was announced on September 18 that the governments of France and the United States have agreed to extend for one year from September 24 the time limit for ratification of the commercial reciprocity convention of 1899, July 27, between the two countries.

The Hague Tribunal. — *Pious Fund Arbitration.* — The trial of this case between the United States and Mexico began at The Hague on September 15.

The four members of the Permanent Tribunal (vol. xi, p. 737; xii, p. 605) who had been selected—two by each of the litigant parties — elected as their umpire Dr. H. Matzen, President of the Landsthing of Denmark, Counsellor Extraordinary of the Danish Supreme Court and Professor of International Law at the University of Copenhagen. The United States was represented by Senator William N. Stewart of Nevada and Jackson H. Ralston of California, as attorneys; while Mr. De la Croix was Mexico's attorney. With these chiefs other counsel on each side were associated. The proceedings throughout the month's session were conducted with dignity and an impressive simplicity.



M. ASSER.

A member of the Hague Tribunal and one of the most distinguished lawyers in Holland.

The verdict, which was rendered October 14, was — by reason of its allowing payment in silver instead of gold — a compromise, though technically upholding fully the contention of the United States as to Mexico's responsibility. It referred in terms of justification and confirmation to a previous arbitral sentence pronounced in 1875. The State department at Washington made public the following statement, October 15:

The opinion of the permanent Court of Arbitration declares that all parts of the judgment of the umpire of the Mixed Claims Commission in 1875 concerning the debated points explain and serve to render precise the sense and bearing of the decisory part, and determine the points *res judicata*; that this rule applies, not only to ordinary tribunals, but to arbitral sentences, and to international arbitrations; that the convention of 1868 between the United States and Mexico accorded to the mixed commission and the umpire the right to determine their own jurisdiction; that there is identity of parties and subject matter in the present contro-

versy and the arbitral sentence rendered in 1875; that Mexico conscientiously expected the former sentence; that it is in arrears for thirty-three annual instalments since accrued; that the law of prescription cannot be applied to the present conflict; that the money in which payment of annuity should be made in the absence of express stipulation must be that having currency in Mexico; that upon this point the former sentence, relating to execution, and not to the basis to the right in litigation, had not the force of *res judicata* except for the term to which it had reference.

The Permanent Court decided that the present claim was determined by the principle of *res judicata*; that conformably to the former sentence there should be paid by Mexico the sum demanded by the United States, $1,820,682.67, in Mexican currency, within the ensuing eight months; and further that Mexico should pay to the United States on February 2, 1903, and each following year, the sum of $43,059.99 in Mexican currency. The contentions of the United States were sustained in every particular except that permission is virtually given to Mexico to pay in silver.

This case was not one of the highest importance and carried no menace of war; yet it will have place in history as the first contention between nations since the world began which was definitely submitted to an established tribunal of world-wide reference which was utterly devoid of any equipment of physical or material force. It is not regarded as showing the consummation of the method of arbitrating instead of fighting for settlement of difficulties: it is a suggestive and encouraging beginning in that direction; and, like all beginnings, is of no impressive size or weight. The Hague Tribunal has no strength other than moral strength. When the nations are ready to perceive that the only real and enduring strength is moral strength they will submit their differences to such a tribunal instead of the arbitrament of arms.

It is interesting to Americans to trace in The Hague Tribunal the main features of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to note the parallel between the early experiences of these two high courts. The working power of The Hague Tribunal for affairs of large moment has till now been doubted; otherwise present issues regarding Manchuria, Korea, the Persian Gulf, the Balkans, all menacing frightful wars, would be promptly brought before it. Thus did the United States Supreme Court also wait long for subjects of wide national importance to be submitted to it. No such court had ever been known in Europe; it was an entirely novel creation by the constitution of the United States to deal with issues transcending the powers of the individual commonwealths. Gradually it gained public confidence; and now for more than a generation it has stood revered not only as a bulwark of human rights but also as the impregnable citadel of national unity and strength.

OSCAR II.,

KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Pious Fund case has been of great practical service, as it brought about the settlement of many new questions of the court's procedure and method, thus furnishing needed precedents for future trials. Thus the United States and Mexico have illustrated the methods of a general international peace-keeping —the first illustration in human history.

Other Arbitrations. — *The Samoan Award.* — Official announcement was

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made at Stockholm, Sweden, October 24, that King Oscar of Sweden — to whom had been referred according to a convention concluded in 1899 the claims of Great Britain, Germany and the United States — had reached his decision and made his award. These claims arose out of the military operations conducted by the American and British naval commanders in Samoa early in 1899 in putting down the rebellion of Mataafa and his adherents, which followed the decision of Chief Justice Chambers declaring Malietoa the rightfully elected king of Samoa. The main questions were whether the military actions of the United States and Great Britain had been warranted. The claims, for losses caused by the bombardment of the islands by the British and American vessels, aggregate nearly $500,000.

The terms and the full scope of this award by the King of Sweden and Norway had not been made public at the time of this writing near the end of October. It is understood that the government at Washington — though likely to accept the result as decided — finds it to involve a principle entirely unacceptable as a precedent, amounting to the total withdrawal from governments of the right of protection of their people. The London *Times* in an editorial, October 23, discussing the attitude of the two countries, adds:

It will be prudent, however, to wait for some more authoritative statement of the purport of the award before crediting the assertion that it lays down so novel and impracticable a doctrine. King Oscar has been freqently intrusted with the honorable office of determining questions of international law, and we shall be surprised if an arbitrator of so much experience has committed himself to any startling or unusual views.

The Diplomatic Service. — *A New Policy in Appointments.* — A more orderly and stable system of United States representation at the seats of foreign governments, though not formally announced, seems to have been put into practical operation. The diplomatic appointments of higher grades announced in recent weeks, apparently introduced at the resignation of Dr. Andrew D. White, American Ambassador to Germany, are unusually numerous and evidently in the line of promotion, while the new appointments to the service are to places near the foot of the diplomatic scale. The diplomatic service of this country has been criticized as lacking the permanency which gives both opportunity and inducement for special training. Our political system probably precludes our diplomacy from attaining a permanence withstanding the accession of a new party to power; but there can be no necessity for apportioning foreign appointments of high grades according to party service, irrespective of diplomatic experience and tested abilities.

Following are some principal appointments recently announced by the State department:

Charlemagne Tower, since 1899 Ambassador to Russia, to succeed Ambassador White in Germany.

Robert S. McCormick, since June, 1902 Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, to succeed Ambassador Tower in Russia.

Bellamy Storer, since 1899 Minister to Spain, to succeed Ambassador McCormick in Austria-Hungary.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, since 1901 Minister to Switzerland, to succeed Minister Storer in Spain.

Charles P. Bryan, since 1898 Minister to Brazil, to succeed Minister Hardy in Switzerland.

The following appointments in the diplomatic corps, announced October 14, illustrate still further the new policy of promotion for satisfactory service in lower grades:

Henry T. Wilson, now Minister to Chile, to be Minister to Greece, in place of Charles S. Francis, resigned. Mr. Wilson, however, declined, and remains in Chile.

John B. Jackson, now First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, promoted to be Minister to Greece, in place of Mr. Francis, resigned.

H. Percival Dodge, now Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, promoted to be First Secretary in place of Mr. Jackson.

R. F. Reynolds Hitt, now Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris, promoted to be Second Secretary at Berlin in place of Mr. Dodge.

Peter Augustus Jay of Rhode Island, appointed Third Secretary at Paris in place of Mr. Hitt.

New Spanish Minister Greeted. — The new Spanish minister to the United States, Senor Don Emilio de Ojeda, (portrait p. 596) presented his credentials to the President, October 23, in terms of most cordial friendship, proposing to "create the mutual solidarity of interests" of the two countries, and "the intimate contact which should constitute for the future the firmest and most durable foundation of amicable relations." President Roosevelt in reply recalled "the warm friendship which from the earliest days of our national life existed between the United States and Spain," and gave his "assurance of cordial co-operation in all that may tend to realize our common desire for lasting amity and increasingly advantageous intercourse." He added an expression of his trust that the new representative of Spain, like his predecessor, would "receive constant evidences of the friendliness" felt by America toward the people of Spain.

The Protest to Rumania. — Secretary Hay's appeal to the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty, reminding them of their responsibility concerning Rumania's treatment of the Jews — which has for years resulted in making the United States an asylum for a multitude of people deliberately pauperized with the view of driving them across seas to find a refuge here, thus making them a charge upon the Jews and others in this country (pp. 684–686, 735, 736) — has not yet had time to make visible its full effect. An experienced British diplomat, deemed to represent the real opinion of the British foreign office, has expressed doubt of any good result "unless somebody is willing to crush Rumania," a task which no Power seems ready to undertake. There is no question heard as to the technical right of the United States to make such an appeal to the signatory powers.

Immediate Practical Result not Expected. — Great Britain's advocacy of the United States' contention, shown in her soliciting from other Powers an exchange of views, is said to have thus far developed only a conviction in the foreign office at London, as at other capitals, that nothing less than a display of combined force would secure from Rumania any effect beyond empty promises. Actual pressure for further results would endanger the whole laboriously organized, delicately framed, and watchfully guarded European equipoise. There is no evidence that any of the governments expect from Secretary Hay's expostulation any more effect than was produced thirty years ago when Secretary Hamil-

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ton Fish invoked the good offices of Russia as the protecting Power over Moldavia and Wallachia (the same territory as the Rumania of today) to compel those provinces to cease their persecution of the Jews. That remonstrance from Washington had slight effect.

Expected Diplomatic Course. — The lack of expectation at the British foreign office and elsewhere of immediate practical result from Secretary Hay's remonstrance will not be allowed to interfere with the appropiate diplomatic course regarding the American note. There seems an expectation that the signatory Powers may frame a formal joint note demanding of Rumania better treatment of her Jews. But the expectation further is that Rumania will have no difficulty in perceiving that such a note will not be upheld by an armed force, and might be answered with a great flow of argument set forth either evasively or defiantly according to the degree of support assured to her from various Powers. The shrewdest and most experienced judges are reputed to consider that while to elicit such a note might be of some theoretic use as an international precedent, and as compelling the world's attention to Rumania, and perhaps might work some slight and transient alleviation for the Jews, it would secure no large and abiding improvement.

If reports from usually trustworthy sources are to be credited, the foreign office at London has received from several continental governments replies which intimate a willingness to use the note as an opportunity for conveying to the United States government a hint, noticeable in several semi-official journals in European capitals, that it is interfering "in mattets which do not concern it."

Opinion in Various Countries. — Great Britain is reported as welcoming the American initiative regarding Rumania, on the ground that any such intervention by this country in European affairs tends to strengthen the hand of the British government. Moreover, there is in Britain a growing demand for exclusion of pauper aliens.

The *Times* sees enormous difficulties in enforcing the obligations of the Berlin treaty on Rumania. It suggests pressure from another quarter; Rumania cannot afford to affront the Jewish financial power in European money markets.

Germany's traditions inherited from Bismarck are strongly against German interference with the domestic concerns of any other people. Moreover, in recent years Rumania has been reckoned a sort of satellite of the Triple Alliance, and therefore to be favored at Berlin. Yet Germany would avoid any course evidently aimed to frustrate the formally expressed wish of the United States. German journalism, however, sounds an unfriendly note on the present issue.

Austrian journals show no expectation of any satisfactory result from America's protest, inasmuch as coercion is out of the question. The empire will not accept the leadership which was suggested for it in a formal expostulation with Bulgaria.

France, which at first gave little attention to Secretary Hay's note, is said to have become more interested in its purpose and to be ready on general principles to join in putting pressure on Rumania, though with no expectation of any permanent result.

Critical Touches — From a prominent journal in Canada comes a note of criticism, to the effect that the United States, while assuming to stand as the champion of liberty, desires to shut its doors against the victims of oppression — turning back the Rumanian Jew who comes seeking refuge. Secretery Hay's note is declared "sardonically humorous" in its asking Russia, which treats four and a half millions of Jews like dogs, to give its assistance in bringing Rumania to deal with them humanely.

Malevolent European critics of America, such as the *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, avail themselves of an opportunity to enlarge upon the hypocritical plea of the United States for justice and humanity in a distant land, while year after year tolerating "the cruelties of lynch justice" which burns negroes at the stake, and slashes them "to pieces with pocket-knives." To our ready plea that our Federal government cannot enter the States either to execute or to restrain State laws, the ready answer would be that such a government is out of its sphere in demanding from other governments interference with the less ferocious barbarities of distant nations.

American Complaints of the Ostend Conference. — A dispatch of a few weeks since to the New York *Herald* from Berlin represents the American delegates to the International Commercial and Industrial Conference at Ostend, who had arrived at Berlin, as complaining of the treatment they received at the convention, where they were unable to obtain the floor or to deliver addresses defending the protective tariff system of the United States and its commercial policy against the vigorous attacks upon it by German, Belgian and Austrian delegates. It is alleged that the congress was called primarily for the benefit of the middle European nations, which desire to form a union against the United States. The American delegates state that a number of secret conferences were held to which the Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, French and British delegates were admitted, while the American delegates were not invited. These discussed the possibilities of a cooperative tariff system with "most favored nation clauses" for the benefit of the European nations which would thus offer a combined front to the American invasion. The American delegates retired, owing to the treatment which they received.

Cable Rules in War Time. — On September 24 the Congress on International Law, in session at Brussels, adopted new resolutions respecting the use of submarine cables in time of war. The first resolution declares that a submarine cable connecting two neutral territories is inviolable. The second declares that cables connecting belligerents may be cut anywhere except in a territorial sea or in neutralized waters. The third sets forth that a cable connecting neutral territory with the territory of a belligerent must not be cut in a territorial or neutralized sea, and in the open sea only within the limits of effective blockade. The fourth declares that the liberty given to a neutral State to transmit telegrams must not degenerate

into disloyal and manifest assistance to a belligerent.

Miscellaneous. — Ambassador Choate, with Generals Corbin, Wood and Young, were guests of King Edward at an elaborate luncheon in Buckingham palace, London, October 13, Prominent British generals also were present. His Majesty, in a toast to the health of President Roosevelt, spoke of him in most admiring terms. The king, showing frank hospitality and unassuming friendship, won the admiration of his visitors.

In various cities of the United States in which the Crown Prince of Siam has been a visitor he has received high honors from public officials. His next younger brother has been with him. They were in New York, October 21. The crown prince, since the age of twelve, has had an English education at Harrow School, and at Christ Church College, Oxford. At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he won high honors. He speaks fluently English, French and German, and is an excellent musician.

Signor Luzzatti, Italian ex-minister of finance, in an article in the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, suggests a conference of statesmen and economists of all industrial European countries for the purpose of arriving at an understanding concerning trusts and commercial treaties. He declares that customs tariffs and commercial treaties are fragile armor against trusts, which destroy natural conditions and upset the economic life of nations. He urges the Triple Alliance to convoke a conference to take common measures to meet the American danger.

The Burgomaster of Bamberg, Bavaria, in presence of the magistracy and other distinguished persons, on October 16, affixed over the entrance to the United Consular office a new United States coat of arms in place of the arms defiled in June by persons unknown. In his speech accompanying the act he emphasized the cordial relations between Germany and the United States.

Recent reports from Fayal, Azores, state that for several months a newspaper there has been publishing a series of articles expressing dissatisfaction with Portugal's rule and recommending annexation to the United States. Its issue of July 4 presented articles from several writers expressing admiration of the great republic.

A Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* discovers in Prince Henry's recent visit to the United States "a serious attempt" to institute a formidable foreign factor in this country by awakening among the multitude of German Americans a sentiment of solidarity with their old home. It is imaginəd that at a critical moment for the Monroe Doctrine this German vote might turn the scale and decide the policy of the United States.

There seems no prospect for payment of any indemnity for the abduction and long captivity of Miss Ellen M. Stone. The American Board of Foreign Missions has at last requested the State department to make formal demand for indemnity. Miss Stone, who has been falsely reported to be opposed to such demand, deems it highly important that our Government should not, by failing to demand indemnity, put a premium on brigandage in Macedonia and other lands. There is, however, but little prospect of any payment being received, as both Turkey and Bulgaria deny responsibity, and the United States has no means of proving which is guilty.

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

The Chinese Empire. — *Manchuria.* — Near the end of September, Minister Conger reported to Washington that the Russians had begun their long promised evacuation of Manchuria. The Peking-Newchwang-Shanhaikwan railway (p. 692) has been fully restored to the Chinese. The Russian press, however, on October 3, seemed unable to accept as final the Government's decision to restore the region to China. Before the end of the month this inability was proven to have been prophetic.

On October 22 the London *Times'* correspondent, returning from a two-months' tour in Manchuria, described

the situation as practically amounting to full Russian possession — the result of Russia's energetic efforts during five years to develop the country and to improve all conditions. He points out that the privilege of "guarding" the Manchurian railway is all that Russia will need for continuing an effective occupation after the formal evacuation. Many towns have been so fostered, developed and improved, that they now present the aspect of thriving Russian towns with modern improvements. Under whatever theory, the fact is that Russia actually dominates the country; she gives orders to the officials, she controls the waterways; and Manchuria is, as through months past, disarmed.

The great Northern empire, having put itself on its good behavior has dealt humanely with the people, and by expending millions of roubles among them it has not only improved the country but has also brought such general proseperity as had never been known before. Its kindness in this Far East has been in surprising contrast to its brutality in in dealing with the Finns in the Far West. Chinese labor finds plentiful employment on various public improvements, such as a great number of solid buildings for permanent Russian occupancy.

As to the promises of increasing evacuation, they will be gradually carried out; the army will disappear; "railway guards" cr "frontier guards," to the number perhaps of 30,000, will take its place; and at Russia's discretion permanent guard houses three miles apart may line the railroads, and great barracks be built in important towns. "Evacuation" thus means the transfer of the troops to the concession settlements which have been carefully located at points fully controlling all the cities.

After this form of "evacuating" has been gone through, Russian "military commissioners" are to be attached, always with China's consent, to every Governor-General, to supervise military affairs and to be in readiness to check any attempts to re-establish Chinese power. All this appears permissible within the lines of the treaty signed by China with Russia at an early stage of the recent foreign intervention. Thus, at present, neither Great Britain nor any other country can, by any other means than war, dislodge Russia or prevent her from rapidly entering into actual possession of Manchuria.

In a concerted harmony with this scheme is the announcement, not yet official, that Russia is to abandon the arsenal at Port Arthur and establish a great stronghold at Port Dalny on the gulf of Pechili, the terminus on the Pacific coast of the Chinese Eastern railway and its connections through central Manchuria with the Great Siberian line. Port Dalny, scarcely surpassed by any deep harbor on the Pacific, has been for months the scene of labor by more than 20,000 men. It will give Russia her long desired naval and commercial gateway to the Eastern sea.

A Great Viceroy Dead. — Liu-Kun-Yi, the famous Viceroy of Nankin, who, with the other Yang-tse Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, held the Yang-tse valley from engaging in the Boxer tumult in the North, and thus probably kept China from partition, died October 5. Liu was a man of remarkable energy and prudence, not rashly pro-foreign in his sympathies nor fanatically anti-foreign. He favored securing such economic, commercial and scientific advantages for China as might be gained by intercourse with foreign nations. He gave great attention to military improvement and had a well-trained army of 20,000 men. His death ended on official service of forty years, twenty-five years as Viceroy. Though lacking Chang Chih-tung's literary education, he showed sturdy common sense, fearless directness of thought, and a manner frank and kindly. He saw the need of thorough governmental reform, and urged the displacement of the stolid and sordid Manchu influence which for generations has held the court in bonds of ignorance and sloth. Though favoring increase of Western influence in China, he deprecated sweeping innovations.

A Great Viceroy Empowered. — Yuan Shi-kai, Governor of the metropolitan province of Pechili, was, in October, appointed Minister of Commerce of the Chinese empire, to have supreme control over all railways, telegraphs, mines and commercial affairs. No Viceroy has ever possessed such power.

He was born between forty and fifty years ago in the province of Hunan. His public career began in the army. He became Governor of Shantung not long before the Boxer outbreak of 1899–1900, in the early phases of which he was slightly implicated; but soon seeing the inevitable tendencies of such fanaticism he turned entirely from it. Through him Minister Wu was enabled to open communication with the besieged legations at Peking. At the death of Li Hung Chang he succeeded him as Viceroy of Pechili, with the warm approval of resident foreigners, and has gained the confidence and high regard of the foreign ministers, as well as of the missionaries and resident foreigners, for his energetic suppression of disorder, encouragement of trade, and diplomatic skill in restoring China's relations with the outside world. In his new office he is to have the assistance of Minister Wu, and his policy is expected to tend to liberal fostering of trade and encouragement of foreign intercourse.

Chinese Students to Avoid Japan. — By reason of distance and cost the selected Chinese students have been sent mostly, not to Western countries, but to Japan, at the expense of the provinces. An edict issued in October, pursuant to a report of Prince Tsai Chen after his return from America, commands the Viceroys hereafter to send the students to Western countries. The opposition to sending Chinese youth to Japan is said to be due to their liability to being imbued with revolutionary ideas.

Anti-Foreign Feeling. — An article in the New York *Tribune*, late in October, by Augustine Heard, former United States Minister to Korea, states that hatred to foreigners has not diminished in China, and that unless the conduct of the Powers be modified it is likely to increase by reason of the heavy taxation to meet the great indemnity which the Powers have imposed. The Chinese are steadily adding to their armament, and improving their drill.

Map to illustrate the British and French "spheres of influence" in Siam and the Malay Peninsula.

New Office for Wu Tingfang. — An edict was announced, October 27, appointing Minister Wu to succeed Sheng as commissioner of the new commercial treaties negotiations.

Siam and the Malay Peninsula.—In recent months there has been recurrence of the long familiar agitation in Siam and the Malay Peninsula. This has been due in part to the rebellious risings of the Shan tribesmen in the North which were reported to have occasioned alarm at Bangkok, the Siamese capital, 300 miles away. The town of Mong Phrae, the centre of Siamese power in that region, was repeatedly attacked, and in the first weeks of August the Government sent to its relief a strong expedition. There appears to have been a race between this expedition and one dispatched by the French, in which the French won, as they won also in a battle for possession of Phrae.

Three Foreign Powers Interested. — The Shans, descendants of an aboriginal Chinese race, having gained a foothold in Northern Siam and Burmah 1,300 years ago, engage in occasional risings against the three Powers to which most of them are severally subject — China, Burma and Siam. Those of them over which Siam claims supremacy number about 2,000,000 under the local rule of native chiefs, and their risings are noticeable chiefly as furnishing occasions for military interference by the foreign Powers which hold or seek either possessions or influence in that part of Eastern Asia. Of these, the three that are now showing interest are France, Great Britain and Japan; and the key of the situation is judged by most observers to be the old rivalry between Britain and France — Japan not aiming at territorial increase, but acting as an adjuvant of its ally Great Britain for preventing the undue enlargement of French possessions and influence which would tend toward giving to France's ally, Russia, dominance throughout Eastern Asia.

European Intrigues. — Though statements in prominent journals cannot be accepted as settling important international questions, they may often indicate general movements or tendencies. Early in August the Paris *Matin*, referring to the request of the French chargé d'affairs at Bangkok, Siam, to be recalled, ascribed it to intrigue of King Chulalongkorn of Siam in seeking Japanese protection, or seeking even an entry into the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The journal, however, exonerates the British East Indian government from any responsibility for the Siamese King's intrigues. Four days afterward, the French Minister to Siam arrived at Marseilles, and denied the report of any such diplomatic rupture between Siam and France by reason of Siam's favor for the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The French Minister's reason for his return was that his time for annual vacation had come; moreover, the King of Siam feared France too much to undertake any such extreme step as reported.

Japanese Influence.—Nevertheless, near the end of August the *Correspondance Politique* reported increasing efforts in Siam to rid the Government from European influence; also that at the capital an important concession had recently been made to Japan of a site for a commercial school; and that Japanese influence was increasing rapidly. In another recent communication it was stated that several Siamese ministers are favorers of an alliance with Japan, inasmuch as already Japan is supplying Siam's military equipment.

It is not now possible to decide how much of truth is in these statements; but it is readily seen that there is recently and unexpectedly developed the possibility of an actual, even though not nominal, Anglo-Japanese-Siamese alliance in farther Asia.

Miscellaneous. — Official announcement was made at Paris October 7, of the signing of a Franco-Siamese convention settling pending questions and defining boundaries.

Government officials in London declared to be utterly without foundation the report at Paris, September 15, that British troops had occupied the Malay principality of Kalantan at the request of its Sultan. Kalantan is tributary to Siam.

It was reported in Paris, October 2, that the Siamese government had issued a large amount of paper money with the assistance of the Hong Kong and Shanghai banks. If this report be true, Siamese credit is placed under British control.

RELATIONS IN AFRICA.

Boer Concerns. — *Mr. Chamberlain's Outline of Development in Government.* — The development of the new British government in the Boer region has proceeded thus far with no more friction than might have been anticipated after so sudden a close of such a fierce struggle. In a speech by the Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons, about August 1, it was declared that the Imperial government had established a Crown colony in the strictest sense. The next

step would be the addition of a nominated official element; next thereafter an elected official element; after which nothing except circumstances and time would separate the new colonies from the ultimnte goal of their ambition, full self-government. That consummation would not be delayed longer than was necessary; if for no other reason, because it would bring relief of the tremendous burden of responsibility involved in the present situation. Nevertheless, all concerned must understand that the Imperial government would not be rushed or hustled into any action not warranted by the circumstances at the time. The Government was firmly bound both by honor and by interest to keep its surrender promises in spirit as well as in the letter. Among questions to be settled were the arrangement of a new tariff, and the taxation of the mines.

Boer Appeals to the British Government. — In the conference granted by the Colonial Secretary to Generals Botha, DeWet and Delarey, of which the results were made public in September, they presented requests so numerous and so far-reaching as to modify the terms of surrender. Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, expressed surprise at the number and character of their proposals, pointed out that the conditions acted on at Vereeniging had been duly accepted by the Burghers and the British government, and could not be re-opened. Among the twelve requests were such as that the British would agree to re-appoint all the Boer officials, or else to pension them; that the conquering nation would assume the whole Boer debt, including that incurred by the late war; and that indemnity would be granted to the Boers for the ordinary damage of war.

Progress and Prospect. — In the course of a great dinner at Cape Town, at the presentation of a sword of honor to Lord Kitchener, he said in his speech of reply: "You may assure yourselves that you have nothing less than the makings of a new America in the Southern hemisphere." As to a union of the discordant elements, accounts show two problems; one concerning the behavior of the Dutch element; the other concerning the native blacks. There are prophecies that the Boers — keeping fully within their right — will repeat the policy of the Southern leaders after their defeat in the war in the United States — a policy of constitutional appeal and agitation in legislative bodies against the loyalists. More serious is the problem as to the black natives whom the Boers have been accustomed to keep in order by summary force — a method which may cause collision with British law. Some trouble is threatened by the native population of Swanziland numbering about 70,000, never altogether friendly with the Boers.

Public Appeal by Boer Generals. — In the last days of September the Boer generals issued an appeal to the civilized world, showing the losses and sufferings of their people by the war, and asking contributions to relieve the general destitution. The British press in general expressed resentment at the tone and contents of this manifesto, as showing unreasoning hostility to Great Britain. It was regarded as the work not so much of the brave generals, as of such men as Dr. Leyds, and Mr. Reitz, former State Secretary of the Transvaal, always bitterly anti-British. Mr. Henry Phipps of New York, a director in the Carnegie Steel Company, sent to General Botha, for relief of destitute widows and orphans, $100,000, in a letter in which he he expresses his "trust that nothing will be done which could be justly described as unfriendly to Great Britain."

The Boer Generals Abroad. — Generals Botha, De Wet and Delarey arrived in Paris on October 13. They were received with hearty cheers by a great crowd. In Berlin, October 17, they were welcomed by immense throngs. In General Botha's reply he emphasized the non-political character of their mission. It was solely for relief of destitution. The total contribution in Berlin is stated at $87,500.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY BUILDING AT MADISON.

It contains also the library of the University of Wisconsin. The architecture is of the Ionic order. The main building is about 110 by 200 feet, with a stack wing at the rear fifty-five by sixty-five; a second stack wing of equal size will be added at some future time. There are four stories beside the basement.

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

The National Debt. — Though the official statement of the treasury reports the National debt on July 1, 1902, as $1,328,031,356, Mr. O. P. Austin of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, states "the total debt, less cash in the treasury," as only $969,457,241. The difference between the two statements is a matter of bookeeping method. The annual interest charge is $27,542,945 ($395,680,156 of the debt bearing no interest), and the per capita of debt, less cash in the treasury, is $12.27, with 35 cents interest per capita. On August 31, 1865, when the debt was at its highest, the total interest bearing debt was $2,381,530,294, with interest charge of $150,977,697; or $78.25 per capita, and interest charge of $4.29 per capita. The interest bearing debt of the United States is less than that of Austria-Hungary, Australia, India or Spain; it is about half that of Italy, one third that of Russia or the United Kingdom, one fifth that of France. The per capita interest charge against the United States National debt is one-third that of Russia, one sixth that of the United Kingdom, one ninth that of Italy, and one sixteenth that of France. No other country floats a two per cent bond. About one-half of the United States interest-bearing National debt, now stands at two per cent, and the bonds are selling in the open markets at a premium of eight per cent.

Expenses of the Department of the Interior. — The appropriations which the Interior department asks of Congress for the next fiscal year amount to about $167,000,000, of which $142,200,700 is for pensions, $7,000,000 for the Indian Bureau, and for the General Land Office $2,994,130; for the protection of forest reserves $500,000 is asked, an increase of $200,000 on the estimates of the previous year.

Indemnification of Confederate Soldiers. —

Brigadier-General F. C. Ainsworth, of the record division of the War department, notes a new class of claims against the Government. Officers and soldiers of the Confederate army and their heirs demand compensation for horses, side arms and baggage taken from them by Federal commanders in violation of the terms of surrender. Of these claims 302 have already been filed, and by authority of Congress they have been taken under consideration.

The Naval Estimates. — The principal items of the estimates of appropriations from Congress for the Navy department in the fiscal year 1904 are:

Pay of the Navy	$17,106,099
Bureau of Navigation	1,157,125
Bureau of Ordnance	2,701,006
Bureau of Equipment	6,018,602
Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks	5,814,440
Naval Academy	1,000,000
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts	3,853,978
Bureau of Steam Engineering	4,007,900
Marine Corps	3,218,173
Increase of the Navy—	
Construction and Machinery	15,025,632
Armor and Armament	10,000,000

The snm total of the estimates is $82,426,030.58.

Sites of Irrigation Reservoirs Chosen. — The fund available for the construction of irrigation works in the arid regions of the West amounts now to $7,000,000 and is rapidly growing. The sites of some of the great reservoirs have already been selected by officers of the Geological Survey, namely: On the St. Mary's river, Montana; the Gunnison river, Colorado; the Carson and Truckee rivers, Nevada; the Salt and Gila rivers, Southern Arizona; the Big Horn river and the Sweetwater river, Wyoming, and the Grand river, Colorado. A hundred employes of the Geological Survey are completing the preliminary surveys. Land values are rising rapidly in the neighborhood of the locations chosen for the reservoirs, and many rights of way, mining and other rights, some of them long abandoned, are being resuscitated, with a view of obtaining liberal compensation from the Government for cession of them. Litigation, it is feared, may retard the progress of the work.

Trade and Industries. — *Imports and Exports of Iron and Steel.* — In the year ended August 31, the imports of iron and steel were more than twice as great as in the year before. The exports of iron and steel are still declining. The report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the importations of iron and steel manufactures in the eight months ending with August are $11,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of 1901, while the exportations of iron and steel manufactures are nearly $5,000,000 less than in 1901 for the same months. A like increase of imports is seen in every class of iron and steel. In August, 1902, the imports of pig iron were 79,447 tons, against 4,301 tons in August, 1901; of scrap iron, 13,759 tons against 4,363; steel rails, $53,704 in value against $537; ingots, blooms, slabs, billets and bars of steel, 87,420,104 pounds against 1,670,515; wire and articles therefrom, 520,825 pounds against 358,750; machinery, $343,472 in value against $171,755. And the eight months ending with August, 1902, compared with the corresponding months of 1901, show imports of pig iron, $4,676,649 against $886,373; of ingots, billets, blooms and bars of steel, $4,783,432 against $863,315; and of machinery, $2,824,021 against $1,950,827. On the export side, the reduction in many articles is equally striking; *e. g.* steel rails export of eight months ,1902, $1,664,422 against $6,715,113; railway engines, $2,574,384 against $3,050,246; pig iron, $897,421 against $708,288; billets, ingots and blooms, $54,524 against $671,135; steel sheets and plates, 23,818,103 pounds against 46,889,367 pounds; and iron sheets and plates, 5,965,572 pounds against 11,910,806 pounds.

The total imports of iron and steel in the eight months of 1901 amounted to $2,096,009, but in the eight months of 1902 to $4,374,473.

Mineral Production in 1901. — Dr. David T. Day, of the geological survey, reports the production of minerals of all kinds in 1901 to have been $1,086,529,521 — about $23,000,000 in excess of the previous year, when the thousand million mark was first reached. The value of iron mined was $242,174,000,

and of coal $348,910,469. In 1901 the time lost in the coal mining industry through strikes amounted to only 733,802 working days, while the time so lost in 1900 was 4,878,102 and 2,124,154 in 1900. In the production of petroleum there was an increase of 5,768,665, over the year 1900, but the value was $9,571,978 less, largely because of the inferior grade of the new petroleum, as compared with that from the older fields.

Growth of Railways. — The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that on June 30, 1901, the total single track railway mileage was 197,237.44 miles, a gain of 3,891.66 in the year. The States and Territories reporting an increase of more than 100 miles were sixteen, of which nine were Southern, viz., Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, Indian Territory and Oklahoma; the other States and Territories were Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and South Dakota. The number of locomotives in service was 39,584, being 1,921 more than in the previous year.

Labor Interests. — *American Trades Unions.* — A writer in the London *Contemporary Review*, in a sketch of "Labor Organizations in the United States," notes the incorporation of the Society of Journeymen Shipwrights in the city of New York in 1803. This was probably the first labor organization founded in this country. Three years later, 1806, were formed in the same city the Tailors' Union and the House Carpenters' Union. The hatters had an organization in 1819 and the Columbian Charitable Society of Shipwrights and Caulkers of Boston and Charlestown, formed in 1822, was chartered by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1823. The labor movement became more active in 1825, workmen demanding shorter hours of labor and better wages; the altruistic preachings of Robert Owen, who came to this country in 1824, and the diffusion of Fourier's ideas contributed to make the period 1825–1850 a period of reform movements of a social-economic kind.

The rapidly developing factory system also, after 1825, caused unions to be formed everywhere in the United States, and legislation for workingmen began to be agitated, especially in Boston and New York. That year saw the first example of a labor journal, the *Workingman's Advocate*, published in New York. A convention of workingmen in 1830 set up a candidate for the governorship of New York, and in 1831 the Workingmen's party formed a coalition with the Whigs. The first instance of a union of different trades in one organization was seen when in New York in 1831 was formed the General Trades Union. The Knight's of Labor, many years later, essayed a like union on a larger scale. In 1832 the merchants and shipowners of New York denounced unionism as "an unlawful combination to control the freedom of individuals;" they "looked with deep regret upon any course designed to coerce individuals and to prescribe the time and manner of labor." One hundred and six firms pledged themselves to refuse employment to union workmen.

The number of members of trade unions in the United States was last July estimated at 1,400,000. England, with less than half as numerous a population, has 400,000 more. Of the 1,400,000 American trade unionists, it is believed that about 850,000 are in the American Federation of Labor, and that nearly 200,000 are in the Knights of Labor organization. The organizations of railway employes are not affiliated to either of those bodies. The order of Railway Conductors has about 25,000 members; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers over 34,000; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen about 38,000; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen 44,000; the numerical strength of other railway unions, as those of the Railway Carmen, Switchmen, Railroad Telegraphers, Railway Trackmen, is not stated.

Of the unions embraced in the American Federation of Labor, the Cigarmakers is one of the best organized; it

has nearly 34,000 members; in 21 years it has paid in benefits $4,737,550.

The Coal Miners' Strike.—On the first of the month, President Roosevelt addressed to George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railway system. W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the board of directors of the Erie Railroad Company, Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, R. M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and John Markle, individual mine operator, an invitation to visit him at Washington, on October 3, and confer with him "in regard to the failure of the coal supply, which has become a matter of vital concern to the whole nation." A telegram expressed in the same words invited John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to the conference. The invitation was promptly accepted by all, or nearly all, of the representatives of the operators' interests, and by Mr. Mitchell.

On the same day, in the convention of the Democratic party of New York, held at Saratoga, a platform of principles and policies was adopted which made this declaration in favor of Government ownership of the anthracite mines:

We advocate the National ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with just compensation to owners. Ninety per cent of the anthracite coal deposits of the world being in the State of Pennsylvania, National ownership can but be in the interest of the people.

Fuel, like water, being a public necessity, we advocate National ownership and operation of the mines as a solution of the problem which will relieve the country from the sufferings which follow differences between labor and capital in the anthracite mines. This course will insure peace in the mining regions and remove the cause for differences leading not only to sufferings, but oftentimes to bloodshed and insurection.

The conference above referred to was held on the appointed day, and ended in failure to reach an agreement. The President disclaimed any right or duty to intervene in the controversy between miners and operators upon legal grounds or in his official capacity. His desire was to bring to an end "a situation which has become literally intolerable. In my judgment," he added, "the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. I do not invite a discussion of your respective claims and positions. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the general good." Mr. Mitchell made instant response to the President's appeal. Speaking for the Union miners, "we are willing," he said, "to meet the gentlemen representing the coal operators to try to adjust our differences among ourselves. If we cannot adjust them that way, Mr. President, we are willing that you shall name a tribunal who shall determine the issues that have resulted in the strike, and if the gentlemen representing the operators will accept the award or decision of such a tribunal, the miners will willingly accept it, even if it is against their claims." President Roosevelt thought it best that the two sides should take a little time to consider what course should be adopted, and at his suggestion the conference was suspended till 3 o'clock. When the conference was resumed Mr. Baer, representing all the operators, read a statement of their case, in which they charge that the 15,000 to 20,000 men actually at work in their mines are "abused, assaulted, injured and maltreated by the United Mine Workers." The men can work only under the protection of armed guards, while thousands of other workmen are deterred from working "by the intimidation, violence and crimes inaugurated by the United Mine Workers, over whom John Mitchell, whom you invited to meet you, is chief." The Governor of Pennsylvania must fearlessly use all his lawfull powers to repress these outrages. He has sent troops into the coal regions. The power of the law is gradually asserting itself. Order will soon be restored unless the strikers are encouraged by false hopes. But if the power of Pennsylvania is insufficient Federal troops may be called

in. "You see there is a lawful way to secure coal for the public." In conclusion the operators propose to add to the offer previously made by them, namely, "to continue the wages existing at the time of the strike and to take up each colliery and adjust any grievance," this further condition, that "if the employers and employes at any particular colliery cannot reach a satisfactory adjustment of any alleged grievance, it shall be referred to the judges of the court of common pleas of the district in which the colliery is situated for final determination." Mr. Mitchell repeated the proposition he had made in the forenoon — that the issues of the strike be referred to a tribunal appointed by President Roosevelt. If the operators will consent to have the decision of the tribunal incorporated in an agreement for not less than one year nor more than five, the union miners will be called in convention to order a return to work. Messrs. Thomas, Markle, Truesdale, Wilcose and Fowler, expressed their dissent from the plan of arbitration, and maintained that the powers of the State of Pennsylvania, and the United States should be employed to suppress violence and crime and to give assurance of safety to willing workers in the mines. The President then addressed to the representatives of the operators the question whether they would accept Mr. Mitchell's proposition and the answer was, "No." Further, they would have no dealings whatever with Mr. Mitchell; nor had they any other proposition to make than that contained in Mr. Baer's statment.

The troops of the Pennsylvania National guard employed in maintaining the peace in the anthracite region was at this time about 3,000 men; but on October 6 Governor Stone issued an order calling out the entire force, and within twenty-four hours about 10,000 men were in the field. Mr. Truesdale, of the Delaware Lackawanna Company was confident that now nearly all the strikers would return to work. But Mr. Mitchell said: "If they call out all the troops in the United States it will not make men return to work." Meanwhile, President Roosevelt was hopeful that an end of the troubles would be reached through arbitration.

On October 7, Carroll D. Wright, by authority of President Roosevelt, made to Mr. Mitchell this proposition: "If Mr. Mitchell will secure the immediate return to work of the miners in the anthracite regions, the President will at once appoint a commission to investigate thoroughly into all the matters at issue between the operators and miners, and will do all within his power to obtain a settlement of these questions in accordance with the report of the commission." The proposition was submitted to the local assemblies of the miners and was with unanimity rejected by them. The men voted that they would continue the strike until their grievances were redressed or their demands granted, or they were ordered to return to work by the officers of their Union. Mr. Mitchell, in his letter to President Roosevelt, reporting the decision of the local unions, writes: "we believe we went more than half way in our proposal at Washington, and we do not feel that we should be asked to make further sacrifice."

On October 10, Senators Platt of New York, and Quay and Penrose of Pennsylvania, with Governor Odell of New York, had a conference with Mr. Baer of the Reading, and Mr. Thomas of the Erie board, and proposed a plan of conciliation. The conference was very brief and had no result. In refusing to consider the plan, Mr. Baer said: "We will not accept political advice or allow the interference of politicians in this, our affair." Thereupon Governor Odell said: "I want you and all the other operators to understand that I am the Governor of New York, the chosen representative of seven million people, and that I am here in this matter solely in that capacity, and to relieve, if possible, an intolerable situation. And what is more, I intend to use every power at my command to do it." The same day, David Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson Company, wrote a letter to President Roosevelt asking that

the Federal government proceed against the miners' organization under the Sherman act as "a conspiracy to prevent interstate commerce."

On October 13, after a conference between President Roosevelt and J. P. Morgan, a draft of a proposition for settlement of the trouble, made by the mine operators, was given to the public. The paper was signed by the presidents of the Philadelphia and Reading, the Pennsylvania Coal, the Delaware & Lackawanna, the Scranton Coal and Elk Hill Coal and Iron, the Delaware & Hudson, and the Lehigh Valley Coal Companies. It proposed that a commission to decide the questions at issue between the employers and the mine workers be appointed by the President, its members to be (1) an officer of the engineer corps of army or navy; (2) an expert mining engineer with experience in mining of coal and other minerals, but one not connected in any way with coal mining; (3) a judge of the United States Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; (4) a man of prominence as a sociologist; (5) a man who by active participation in mining and selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business. It is stipulated that when the commission is named the miners shall return to work and "cease all interference with, and persecution of any, non-union men who are working or shall hereafter work." On the day of this announcement, the price of anthracite, domestic sizes, was $20 a ton in New York City, according to the *Tribune*, but the supply was short and dealers would sell only small quantities. Soft coal was $9 a ton; hickory wood $20 a cord; pine kindling wood $17 a cord.

After conferences with President Roosevelt, October 15, Mr. Mitchell called a meeting of the executive and the national board members of the Union in the anthracite district, to be held the following day at Wilkesbarre. This meeting issued a call for a delegate convention of members of the Union in the anthracite field, to be held in Wilkesbarre October 21, when President Roosevelt's proposition would be voted on. The names of the commissioners were published October 17, viz.: Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, U. S. A. (retired); Edward W. Parker, who for some time has been employed by the Geological Survey in gathering the statistics of coal production; George Gray, United States Judge of the Third Circuit of Pennsylvania; E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; John Lancaster Spalding, Catholic bishop of Peoria, Ill.; Thomas H. Watkins, long engaged in the coal mining business in Pennsylvania, but now having other interests; Carroll D. Wright was named to be recorder of the commission. This constitution of the commission, including the addition of one member, was with some reluctance approved by the operators.

In the delegate convention unbounded opportunity was afforded to members who wished to express dissatisfaction with the proposed mode of settlement. Mr. Mitchell, who presided, would not permit the vote to be taken till not a man remained who desired to voice his objections. When the vote was at last taken it was unanimous in favor of the proposition of President Roosevelt. Thursday, October 23, was named as the day for returning to work. President Roosevelt summoned the commission to assemble at Washington on Friday, October 24. When the members met on that day, Judge Gray was chosen president of the commission. President Roosevelt instructed them as to the scope of their duty. They will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage-workers on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those they are called on to settle. The commissioners voted to admit the public to all formal meetings of the commission. On October 25 Carroll D. Wright was appointed seventh commissioner by the President. At the first business meeting of the commission, October 27, it was decided that the members would

first visit the anthracite region and inspect the mines and the workmen's homes. Mr. Baer, on behalf of the operators, excepted to the appearance of Mr. Mitchell before the commission as a representative of the Coal Miners' Union. Mr. Mitchell thereupon waived his claim to appear as president of the union and would appear as "representative of the strikers." On October 31 the commission decided that the rate of wages to be determined by them should become effective from Novembe 1.

Utah. — *Polygamy.* — At the annual session of the Utah Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the committee on missions reported that since the admission of Utah to statehood two presidents of Mormonism, and the whole Apostolic Board, with two exceptions, have been open and avowed polygamists. Prosecuting attorneys decline to bring the offenders into court, saying that public opinion does not demand prosecution. The last State legislature passed a bill to protect from prosecution persons living in polygamy. Governor Stone vetoed it on the ground that were it to become law the nation would be aroused to pass an anti-polygamy amendment of the Federal Constitution. Polygamy will never be abolished by State enactments: only National laws will be effective. The report recognizes the fact that a majority of the Mormons are not living in polygamy. When their homes are protected by a constitutional amendment they will welcome it and rejoice that the war is over.

Porto Rico. — *Political Status of the Inhabitants.* — In the United States Circuit Court at New York, October 7, Judge Lacombe announced his decision of the case of Isabel Gonzales who, on arrival in the port of New York, had been held by the immigration officers as an "undesirable alien" and ordered to be sent back to her native place. The court held the woman to be an alien in the meaning of the law; and unless she has been in some appropriate way naturalized her status is that of an alien. Her counsel appealed from the decision.

Hawaii. — *Governor Dole's Report.* — Governor Dole, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, presents the following recommendations for action by Congress on behalf f the Territory: Management of all Hawaiian lighthouses, harbors and harbor improvements by the Federal government; establishment of a forestry system; payment of the awards made for indemnity to property owners for buildings destroyed by the Board of Health in 1898, amounting to $1,473,173; or, as an alternative, turning over to the treasury of the territory the customs receipts of the Hawaiian ports; erection of a Federal building at Honolulu; authority for a limited immigration of Chinese coolies.

Paper from Sugar Cane Refuse. — On the sugar plantations of Hawaii, refuse cane has been used to some extent as fuel, but the introduction of cheap petroleum has displaced it, and it is now a waste material. But experiments have been made in reducing the cane to a pulp for paper manufacture, and with such success that a company has been formed to set up a paper mill in Hawaii, and operations will be commenced immediately. The use of the refuse is much more economical than the use of wood, and talc and other necessary ingredients can be imported to Hawaii. Thus, paper can be produced much more cheaply than if the refuse cane were shipped to the United States for treatment there. As the cost of this waste material would be little more than the cost of carriage to the mills the product will compete on favorable terms with the product of the paper trust. The sugar planters are interested in the project, as lending a more economical production of sugar.

Guam. — *Damage from Earthquake Shocks.* — On September 22 there were, within twenty-four hours, 180 severe earthquake shocks, by which the marine barracks at Agana and several other buildings were wrecked. The inhabitants fled from their houses in terror and camped out of doors. The damage

to the naval station was estimated at $23,000, and to other public buildings and to bridges at $22,000.

The Philippines. — *Mindanao; Suppressing the Moros' Revolt.* — After a series of skirmishes on September 29 and 30, the Moros of Maciu retreated into six ports on the lake shore. In the skirmishes twenty Moros were killed and many were wounded. There were no casualities in Captain Pershing's command. Captain Pershing, on October 1, attacked the largest and strongest fort with artillery, bombarding it during three hours. The Sultan of Cabugatan led a sortie of a band of fanatics armed with krisses. They crept 'through the grass and attacked the Americans, but without effect. The Sultan received six wounds and boloed an Ame rican before he died. His rabble were all killed. In the night Captain Pershing moved his batteries within 100 yards of the fort, brought up his infantry lines and renewed the attack. Two efforts of the Moros to escape were foiled, and many were killed. After fifteen hours' bombardment, early in the morning of October 2, the Moros abandoned the fort. Then Captain Pershing destroyed the rest of the forts and returned to Camp Vicars. To certain overtures of friendship from General Sumner, commander of the forces in Mindanao, the Sultan of Bacolod made the defiant answer: "The Sultan of Bacolod desires war forthwith. He wishes to maintain the religion of Mahomet. Cease sending letters. What we want is war, we do not desire your friendship." The Sultan was fortifying his strongholds. He was well provided with rifles.

False Coins in Manila. — Counterfeit American silver dollars, made in China, were reported, October 12, to be widely circulated in Manila. They are of silver and of standard weight. The low price of silver insures to the forgers a profit of 100 per cent.

The New Filipino Church. — On Monday, October 27, the new "Catholic Church of the Philippines" demonstrated its existence by a public religious service. The mass was performed, Bishop Aglipay officiating, who delivered an address in which he renounced allegiance to the Papal see. The Filipino church, he said, will retain substantially all the ritual of the Church of Rome. Aguinaldo, who is a lay official of the church, did not attend the ceremony, being absent on account of illness-; but a letter from him was read, in which he expressed approval of the movement. Bishop Aglipay is styled "Bishop of the Philippines." The new church has chosen other native priests to be bishops respectively of Rizal, Ilocos Norte, Pampanga, Iloilo, Pangasinan, Ilocos, Cagayan, Uniou, Zambales, Cavite, Batangas, and Cebu; bishops are yet to be named for Camarines, Albay, Tabas, Bulacan, and other provinces or dioceses. The leaders of the movement declare that as the churches and church property in the islands belong to the people, they will be taken possession of by the officers of the new church; the friars and the Spanish secular priests will be ignominiously ejected.

Coastwide Trade Open. — The President's order, opening the coastwide trade of the islands to foreign shipping, is expected immediately to improve interinsular freight conditions, and to lessen the price of rice, of which great dearth exists. A number of British, German, Japanese, and Chinese vessels will forthwith engage in this trade, thus very materially reducing freight rates. At present, the rates from Manila to some insular ports are higher than from San Francisco to Manila. To the evils of war have been added those of the cholera epidemic and rinderpest; and now a plague of locusts is working grievous damage to agriculture. With all these ills comes the fall in the price of silver, and the industrial prospect is made very discouraging, In Mindanao, cholera is reported to be gaining a strong foothold. Its ravages are still severe in the province of Iloilo, island of Panay; but it has been stamped out in Manila. The cases so far reported in the islands exceed 100,000.

Personal and Miscellaneous. — *Diplomatic Appointments.* — On October 14 the President named Henry L. Wilson of Washington, who is now Minister to Chile, to be Minister to Greece, in succession to Charles S. Francis, resigned; to be Minister to Chile, John B. Jackson of New Jersey, now First Secretary of Embassy at Berlin; H. Percival Dodge of Massachusetts, now Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, to be First Secretary; R. S. Reynolds Hitt of Illinois, now Third Secretary of Embassy at Paris to be Second Secretary of Embassy at Berlin; Peter Augustus Jay of Rhode Island, to be Third Secretay of Embassy at Paris.

To Succeed General Miles. — Adjutant-General Corbin, on October 27, made official announcement that next August, when Lieutenant-General Miles retires on reaching the age limit, he will be succeeded in the command of the army by Major-General S. B. M. Young, with the rank of Lieutenant-General. General Young will hold his new office only about five months, for he will retire from active service on January 9, 1904. Born January 9, 1840, General Young enlisted in a volunteer regiment as a private soldier in 1861 and rose to the colonelcy. In the Civil War he was four times wounded. He received the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. He entered the regular army in 1866 as Second-Lieutenant of infantry, but soon was transferred to the cavalry, in which branch of the service he rose to be Colonel in 1897. He served in the war with Spain as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and at Las Guasimas earned the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. He was made Brigadier-General in the regular army in 1900, and Major-General in 1901. He served in Northern Luzon in 1899 and 1900.

Statistics of Illiteracy in the Rising Generation. — Tables prepared by the Census Office show that the proportion of white children of foreign-born parents who are able to read and write, is greater than that of children of native born parents. In the United States as a whole, 95.6 per cent of native white children between ten and fourteen years of age, and born of native parents, are able to read and write; but of native white children of the same age whose parents are foreign born, the proportion of literates is 99.1 per cent. This notable difference is due largely to the fact that the children of the immigrants live chiefly in the Northern and Western States where public schools are very numerous and highly efficient, while great numbers of native white children of native parents live in the Southern States where the school system is very much less developed. The distribution of children between ten and fourteen years of age who are able to read and write, was as follows in the year 1900:—

Geographic division.	Native white. native parents.	Native white. foreign parents.
North Atlantic division	99.6	99.1
North Central division	99.0	99.5
Western division	98.0	90.1
South Atlantic division	90.1	98.6
South Central division	90.9	91.3
Continental United States	95.6	99.1

The Pious Fund Decision. — The claim against Mexico of the Archbishop of San Francisco for a sum of money held in trust by the Mexican government, as successor to the government of Spain, which money was donated or bequeathed for the promotion of Christian missions in the territory of California, was some time ago laid by the United States government before the Arbitration Court at The Hague. The court's decision was published October 14, and it is that Mexico shall pay to the United States $1,420,682.67. This sum will cover the total payment of annuities due from and unpaid by the government of the Mexican Republic, namely, the annual payment of$43,050.99 in Mexican currency, from February 2, 1869 to February 2 1902. Further, the government of Mexico shall make to the government of fhe United States on February 2, 1903, and every following year for the same date forever, an annual payment of $43,050.99 of money of the legal currency of Mexico.

The Alaskan Boundary. — For some time it has been expected that efforts would be renewed for the settlement of

the controversies between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of relations along the Canadian border, the Atlantic fisheries, warships on the great lakes, the Alaskan boundary and other questions. Diplomacy disposed of the Bering Sea controversy. So also the Venezuelan difficulty. The Isthmian Canal issue has been settled by the recent Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Reciprocity with Newfoundland is at the front. As to the Alaskan boundary dispute, some time ago Mr. John Charleton, member of the Canadian parliament and of the Joint High Commission, declared that it is the crux of the entire controversy between Canada and the United States, and also that "the position of the United States on that question is an unfair and untenable one." Recent references to this subject have appeared in this magazine on page 601 of Vol. xi., and on pages 138, 228 and 621 of the present volume. A map has been inserted on page 137, and for a full statement of the contention between Canada and the United States on this subject the reader is referred to previous volumes. At present a modus vivendi exists as to the Alaskan boundary, chiefly for the purpose of avoiding a clash along the border. But the modus vivendi cannot be carried on indefinitely. Sooner or later the main question of establishing a permanent boundary must be settled. A discussion of the subject by a Canadian authority in the *Contemporary Review* for August has been sharply criticised by American experts as overlooking the historical fact that Great Britain acknowledged Russian sovereignty over the inlets, for the Hudson Bay Company had a lease of these waters from Russia for a period of ten years. Great Britain had a right of navigation of the rivers, but her rights in the inlets were limited to ten years. Mr. Hodgins, the Canadian writer, translates *fleures* to mean waters, and so includes the inlets when the word means simply rivers. It appears also that the range of mountains which were supposed to mark the boundary line is non-existent, a mere imagination of some mapmaker. The ten marine leagues must, therefore, be relied on to mark out the boundary. A carefully prepared article on the entire Alaskan boundary question, written by the Hon. J. W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State, and accompanied by twelve full-page maps, appeared in the *National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1899.

CANADA.

The Government. — *Mr. Tarte's Resignation.* — The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, reached Quebec on his return from Europe, on the evening of October 17, and was given "one of the largest and grandest receptions of welcome ever accorded a public man in the Ancient Capital." The ensuing evening he was received in Ottawa. Three days later it transpired that he had requested. and received the resignation of Hon. J. Israel Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, in consequence of the latter's recent course in "stumping" the country in favor of an immediately increased protective tariff without previously consulting his chief and his associates in the Cabinet (p. 705). Thus was precipitated the prophesied split in the Canadian government. The event caused much excitement throughout the Dominion, and voices were at once heard predicting the Premier's approaching retirement, calling for a dissolution of Parliament and a general election, and expressing all sorts of opinions. Mr. Tarte's position is thus curtly declared: "I am free now. I shall not be any more accused of being the 'master of the administration': I shan't be told any more that I am compromising my colleagues. I'll go my own little way, preaching the gospel of Canada for the Canadians." His special newspaper organ is *La Patrie* of Montreal. It will be more than merely interesting to watch the consequences of the issue thus sharply forced on our Canadian neighbors. Professor Goldwin Smith has shrewdly observed: "Mr. Tarte, volatile as he is, must have some definite motive and some substan-

tial object in view. It is hardly unjust to surmise that he has come under the attraction of the great interests, the interests, that is, of the manufacturers and the capitalists connected with them." It is not believed that, past master as he is in the arts of the politician, and powerful in the over-represented province of Quebec, he will be able to break down the more carefully conducted policy of Mr. Laurier. Says the *Nation*: "Sir Wilfrid's action fairly clears the political atmosphere and brings back the Liberals to their old lights. Unless local conditions, particularly in the province of Ontario, should be unfavorable, the present Government will have every prospect of continued existence under its skilled opportunist leader."

The Tariff. — It can hardly be doubted that many of Mr. Laurier's own recent utterances have done much to quicken the "Canada for the Canadians" feeling which has found so pointed an expression in Mr. Tarte's much applauded recent speeches. In the hour of this strong drift in Liberal ranks toward higher protective measures, it is interesting to hear the voice of the Opposition leader, Mr. Borden. He has recently declared that it is a mistake to suppose that the true national policy, as ennunciated by Sir John Macdonald, is intended to protect manufactures alone; the aim, rather, is to protect all Canadian interests. He presents the policy of his party in building the Intercolonial and the Pacific Railway as an earnest of what is in reserve; affirming that he is prepared to follow up what has been there done "with a progressive policy whenever needed." He cites the transformation of "the town of Sydney from a sleepy little village to a manufacturing city, as characteristic of what could be done by adequate protection to industries." The Toronto *Monetary Times*, says, respecting this particular instance, that "nobody whose opinions are worth listening to doubts that great things may be done in this way, if you are willing to pay the price. But in the case of Sydney there was something more than, and antecedent to, protection. Primarily, the development of the town of Sydney is due to its coal pits. When attempts are made to do largely what Sydney has done, where there are no local conditions favoring success, a different result is often the outcome."

Reciprocity. — On the whole, it seems impossible to doubt that, while a stronger feeling in favor of reciprocity with Canada is developing in some parts of the United States, in the Dominion the sentiments represented by Mr. Borden for the Conservatives and by Mr. Tarte for a large section of the Liberal party, are exhibiting increased development. A speech by Mr. Tarte, at the opening of the great power house at Sault Ste. Marie on October 28, in which he made his usual strong declaration of commercial independence for Canada, was vigorously applauded by the Americans present and was pointedly indorsed in speeches by Ex-Governor Rich of Michigan and Mr. Levingstone, President of the Lake Carriers' Association. Mr. Tarte, with characteristsc frankness declared:

> We are closing up an epoch of apathy and indifference, and before long we may bring you to time by putting up our fence. That, I think, would have a good result. We are not as big as you, but you cannot swallow us in one mouthful. National pride is running high in Canada, and we are going to protect ourselves, and in doing so we will bring you to time. We have a country full of natural resources. We have iron, gold. lumber and magnificent fisheries. You want our iron and gold, and lumber, don't you? You are joint owners with us in the great waterways, but we are the sole owners of the St. Lawrence route. Our waterway from Chicago to Liverpool is 500 miles shorter than your route, and I think you will use our waterway when it is completed, although I don't care whether you do or not. There is a strong national sentiment on this subject.

Mr. Laurier Declines. — It was reported from Ottawa, on October 31, that Secretary Walcott of the Boston Merchants' Association had invited the Premier to attend a banquet to be soon held by the Association. Sir Wilfred expressed his thanks, but replied that he could not be present.

Miscellaneous. — According to statements recently made by various representative Canadians it has been practically decided to establish the much-discussed fast Atlantic steamship service between Canadian and British ports. Sir Frederick W. Borden (recently accorded the honor of knighthood, see portrait, vol. x., p. 92), the Minister of Militia and Defense, is one of the authorities quoted. The line will receive subsidies from both Canada and Great Britain. The proposal to build a Canadian navy is opposed by the French-Canadian Chambre de Commerce of Montreal. It is contended that the British navy is bound to protect Canadian interests. — A strange movement among the Doukhobors (p. 737) of Assiniboia, northeast of Yorkton, began in October. Large bodies of them left their settlements, marching toward Yorkton, hungry and freezing. The reason given by many, as reported, was that they were on a pilgrimage "to find Jesus." At this writing they appear to be giving a sad exhlbition of ignorant fanaticism.—The lead mines of Canada (chiefly British Columbia), about which not much has been written, are said to be of very great promise, capable of supplying the needs of the whole Dominion. A dispatch from Ottawa, dated October 2, states that the revised figures of the immigration returns show that during the year ending June 30 last, the total arrivals were 67,230, as against 49,149 last year, an increase of 18,081.— A party of Dunkards from the United States has bought forty sections of land in the Indian Head districts, Assiniboia, and will settle at once. — The population of Montreal, according to the new city directory, is approximately 275,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

An article descriptive of various present conditions in Newfoundland appears on pages 758-761.

The Proposed Treaty. — Premier Bond continued his efforts in Washington during October to bring about the proposed reciprocity treaty between Newfoundland and the United States, notwithstanding his reported statement that nothing was likely to be accomplished this year (p. 708). Having returned to St. John's at the end of the month, he said in a reported interview that he succeeded in negotiating a convention with the Washington authorities, and that on October 18 the British Foreign Office instructed Ambassador Herbert to sign this convention. The Premier added that he had submitted the terms of this treaty to his colleagues in the Newfoundland cabinet, and that they regard it as eminently satisfactory.

Considerable conjecture has been expressed as to Canada's probable attitude. She prevented such a treaty in 1890.

As to the advantages of the treaty to Newfoundland and the United States, a St. John's correspondent to the New York *Nation* thus argues:

> The real and solid basis for the treaty is the mutual advantage to both Newfoundland and the States. Just at present the American fishermen have to bear a heavy burden, in license money, light dues, etc. A charge of $350 to $400 each season on a little schooner of about one hundred tons is a tremendous tax. Newfoundland has the whip hand, also, in the supply of bait, ice, transhipment supplies, etc. It is the nearest point to the fishing grounds, and far away the most convenient and profitable basis for carrying on the fishery. On the other hand, unlike Canada, she is not a rival; she does not compete either in manufactures or in agricultural produce. For over two centuries there has been a long, friendly intercourse between the two countries. Looking at the subject in a plain, practical, common-sense way, one can see the reasonableness of allowing a great fish-producing country like our island to send its supply of food to its natural market, the great republic with its seventy millions, and the right of your people to obtain free food and untaxed fish. The effect of the new treaty in Newfoundland will also be very beneficial. It will stimulate a fresh fish trade, now in its infancy. The supply of the finest salmon, lobster, turbot, caplin, herring, etc., is almost unlimited, and with cold storage these can all be sent in perfect condition to Boston and New York. The new situation will probably invite American enterprise for the exploitation of Newfoundland's immense mineral resources and the handling of fresh fish. Every reasonable man can see that the two countries will benefit by a free

mutual exchange of their natural products, and that the breaking down of the absurd barriers of protection in this small way may have further beneficial results.

It is rumored, however, that should the treaty come before the Congress of the United States it will be strongly opposed, in some of its provisions, by New England representatives acting for the fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts, who are not willing to compete with Newfoundlers in American markets.

In Newfoundland a strong feeling exists against any further opposition from Canada in the matter.

End of the Reid Railroad Case. — It transpired in August that public feeling over the Reid arbitration difficulty was growing more intense (vol. xi., pp. 431, 557). Remembering that when the Conservative government passed the Reid contract in 1898, Mr. Morine, then Minister of Finance, was at the same time, and without the knowledge of the colony, solicitor for Mr. Reid, the present Government was feeling that the emergency required vigilance. It was proposed to exhaust every legitimate expedient to insure the absolute impartiality of the Arbitration Tribunal headed by Mr. Alfred Lyttleton, a member of the British Parliament. The decision of the arbitrators was finally rendered on October 8. It unanimously gave Mr. Reid an award of $854,000, amounting to one-third of his whole claim. The award virtually represents the matters for which the Government admitted its liability. The arbitrators decreed that each side should pay its own costs and bear the cost of arbitration between them. It is said that the award gives general satisfaction. Most people feared it would be larger. Mr. Lyttleton at once returned to England.

Revenue. — The Newfoundland revenue for the quarter ended September 30 reached a total of $550,000, which is $20,000 more than the revenue for the corresponding quarter of last year. The revenue for that quarter of 1901 was the highest ever collected during any quarter of the Colony's history up to that time.

MEXICO.

To Increase Trade. — The Mexican government is reported to be engaged in special efforts to capture a share of the trade with Central and South America. This is to be accomplished largely through the agency of a commercial commission which started in October on a prolonged journey — first to New York and Europe, and thence to South America, where it is to spend nearly a a year in the effort to stimulate trade with Mexico. The commission is to study what special Mexican products can be placed in the various countries, and also study the matter of establishing direct lines of steamships.

Yucatan and Henequin. — Near the close of October it transpired that the first real railway merger in which Mexican capital is interested exclusively had just been consummated in the state of Yucatan by the organization of the consolidated railroads with a capital of $22,000,000. This includes all of the principal railroads on the peninsula. Yucatan is the richest of the Mexican states, and the most independent commercially and financially. Its wealth has been chiefly obtained from Henequin. What cotton used to be, and is to a great extent yet in the old South of the United States, Henequin is to Yucatan.

Trusts and Combines. — Efforts thus far by English and American capitalists to form a trust of the breweries and cotton mills of Mexico have not been successful. The centralized power of the Mexican government is so great that the moment trusts or mergers threaten to harm the general welfare an immediate check can be put on them. Recently the Government, finding that E. H. Harriman and associates, who own the Mexican National and the Mexican International railroads in Mexico, were negotiating for the purchase of the Mexican Interoceanic, which runs between the city of Mexico and port of Vera Cruz, stepped in and acquired a controlling interest in the road. An organization of Mexican sugar, cane growers, which has for its object the mutual

benefit of its members by an increase of the price of the product is reported as effected. Negotiations have been in process looking to the purchase of all the principal tobacco and cigarette factories in the country at an expense of more than $50,000,000 by an American corporation said to be the American Tobacco Company.

The Pious Fund Decision. — Considerable dissatisfaction over this decision of the Hague Tribunal (p. 765) exists in Mexico. *El Tiempo* and *El Imparcial*, two leading Mexico City papers, comment caustically on the decision. Doubtless something of this nature was to be expected; doubtless, also, it would be easy to attach more depth of feeling to it than really exists.

GUATEMALA.

Arbitration. — The Central American Court of Compulsory Arbitration (p. 42) has been installed at San José, Costa Rica. Guatemala, however, has refused to participate. A secret understanding is rumored on the action to be taken by the republics if Colombia attacks Nicaragua.

Condition of the Country. — According to a recent report by Mr. Raynor, British Consul, the general condition of Guatemala has improved during the last two years. Foreign trade has increased and improvements are being made in agriculture. There is a considerable importation of machinery to Guatemala for the planting industries. The plant required on the coffee plantations is mostly from the United Kingdom, while that for sugar is from the United States. The net revenue of the Republic last year was nearly $13,500,000, against less than $8,000,000 in 1900. The country appears to be overcoming the fiscal crisis of recent years.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes. — One drawback to progress is the existence of earthquakes and volcanoes. The earthquakes of last April (pp. 312, 390, 465) brought great devastation. Concerning the effects of an eruption of the volcano of Santa Maria in October there have been conflicting reports. The volcano is in the western part of the country, not far from Quezaltenango (map p. 312).

SAN SALVADOR.

The Salvadorians are for the greater part devoted to agricultural, commercial and industrial pursuits, and, fortunately for the country, pay but small regard to

politics. This is very largely due to the confidence placed in General Regalado's administration. Steamship passengers arriving at New Orleans near the end of October reported the volcano of Izalco in a state of eruption. Lava streams have flowed deeply for a distance of three miles from the crater.

CUBA.

Honors to Deceased Patriot Generals. — At Santiago, October 9, there was a grand public demonstration of the people's veneration for their military leaders in the revolt against Spain, to do honor to the memory of General José Maceo, General Moncada, General Crombet, General Sanchez, Colonel Garzon, Colonel Silver and Captain Bergues. Four thousand school children, representing thirty-two public schools, took part in the procession, with representatives of the Insular and Municipal governments and members of various societies. Forty thousand persons marched in the procession, which was several miles in length.

Health of Havana. — Dr. Finlay, chief of the sanitation department, reports that the death rate of the city in the month of September was at the rate of seventeen per thousand per annum. With the end of September a full year was completed since the occurrence of any case of yellow fever — a circumstance without parallel in the memory of the oldest physicians.

HAYTI.

The Revolution. — In mid-October it appeared that the struggle for dominancy that has been proceeding for months between rival leaders had come to an end. A dispatch from Port-au-Prince (October 15) stated that the port of St. Marc, not being able to continue resisting the army of the Provisional Government, solicited the intervention of the diplomatic corps at the capital, which was accorded, and resulted in the capitulation of St. Marc. The Government troops immediately afterwards occupied the city without any disorder. General Firmin, the Revolutionary leader, on the following day embarked with about 200 of his followers for some place of retirement, said to be the Bahama Islands. Government troops entered Gonaives, the headquarters of the Revolutionists, on the 18th. All this sounds like peace again in the island — but the Navy department at Washington, on October 23, received a cable dispatch from the commander of the *Cincinnati* at Cape Haytien, saying that the revolution had broken out afresh, and that women and children had taken refuge on board the *Cincinnati*.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Jamaica. — The revenue of the island for the first five months of the fiscal year is said by the London *Times* correspondent to exceed by £40,000 the receipts for the same period last year, largely in consequence of the expansion of the fruit trade. The British government has begun work on fortifications in the harbor of Kingston in execution of a general scheme for strengthening important British positions in Caribbean waters, in view of the building of the proposed Isthmian canal by the United States.

COLOMBIA.

Is Peace at Hand? — A year and a half have now elapsed since General Uribe-Uribe and his associates revived the fires of rebellion in Colombia, which had previously burned a year and a half. During recent months the tide of war has gone gradually against the revolutionists in the interior of the country. It appears that General Marin, the revolutionary leader in the interior, surrendered with all his troops some time in September. And a dispatch from Panama on October 28 announced the surrender of Generals Uribe-Uribe and Castillo, with their whole force, at Rio Frio, near Santa Marta (east of Barranquilla), to which place they had retreated after being defeated by the Government army under General Majarres at La Cienaga on the 14th. It is claimed that this event

LA GUAYRA, THE PORT OF CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

ensures the pacification of the departments of Magdalena and Bolivar, and confines the revolution to the Isthmus of Panama. Report has it that General Uribe-Uribe, after surrender, proceeded to Bogota to confer with the Government and aid in bringing about a general surrender of revolutionists still in the field.

On the Isthmus, the landing of American marines and Commander McLean's regulations touching railway transit (p. 711) were followed on October 5 by the arrival of Rear-Admiral Casey, on the United States battleship *Wisconsin*, with instructions, as understood, not to permit the transportation of armed or unarmed military employes of the Government, or of war material of any kind, by the railroad. This would be going further than Commander McLean had gone, who permitted the transportation of troops across the railroad after they had been disarmed and under an escort of marines. General Salazar promptly declared that he could not accept this as consistent with a true interpretation of the obligations laid upon the United States by the treaty with Colombia (Vol. xi., p. 498). As a matter of fact, it appears that the two obligations, to keep the road free for business and at the same time maintain the sovereignty of Colombia over the territory, are not easily reconciled. On October 12 a dispatch from Panama stated that Governor Salazar had received instructions from Bogota to send to the capital documentary proofs showing how the Panama Railroad Company had not fulfilled the obligations entailed by its contract with the Government regarding the transportation of Colombian soldiers and war material. At this acute stage of affairs an explanation was conveyed from Washington to the Colombian government, through Minister Hart, to the effect that an examination of Admiral Casey's orders would show that he had not forbidden the use of the railroad by Colombian troops, but had announced that the transportation of troops and supplies would not be permitted when there was reason to believe that their presence on a train would precipitate an attack by insurgents, and thus delay or interrupt traffic across the Isthmus. This explanation rendered the situation less acute

and threatening. On October 14 it transpired that the Admiral had decided to allow the Colombian government to use the railroad, as the transit of troops and ammunition no longer invited hostilities and an interruption of traffic. Conferences were occurring between the Admiral and the Colombian authorities, looking to the possibility of ending the rebellion on the Isthmus, the Admiral being in communication with the Liberal General Herrera. The difficulty of formulating terms to which the Government and Revolutionary leaders will both submit is very great.

In mid-October there were unconfirmed rumors of an overturn at Bogota, General Fernandez deposing President Marroquin and making himself Dictator. General Perdomo, Minister of State and Supreme Commander of the Colombian army, was received at Panama, on the 16th, by General Salazar, Governor of Panama. Perdomo was reported as invested with presidential power for the settlement of troubles on the Isthmus.

Non-action by the Colombian government on the pending Isthmian Canal treaty, in consequence of the troubles on the Isthmus, has been postponing the appointment at Washington of the commission to take charge of the construction of the canal. A slightly sharpened tone at Washington, however, quickened movement on the matter. At the end of the month a marked improvement was reported in the prospect of a speedy conclusion of the negotiations.

VENEZUELA.

Motion Without Progress. — A fierce and prolonged contest began on October 13, near Victoria (about an hour's ride by rail west of Caracas), between the Government forces commanded by President Castro and the revolutionary forces. The revolutionists had gained successes in various localities and had almost completely encircled Caracas, The need of a Government victory was very great — and Castro seems to have achieved one. He is said to have twice led a charge in person and to have shown much valor. There was a great hurrying to and fro in Northern Venezuela. The warships of foreign Powers in Venezuelan waters (to care for the interests of their respective countries) gathered at La Guayra, the port of Caracas. All the world was attent to see if the "decisive battle" had really been fought. But a dispatch from Willemstad (Island of Curaçao) on the 29th stated that the position of President Castro was practically unchanged. He was still occupying Victoria with several thousand men, and the revolutionists had returned to the vicinity in large numbers, and had occupied positions near San Mateo, Villa de Cura, Cagua and Maracay.

An Island in Question. — In the Gulf of Paria, about midway between the British island of Trinidad and the Venezuelan coast, is the island of Patos (Goose), the ownership of which is in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain. The raising of the British flag on the Goose in September drew a protest from the Venezuelan government. Though small and uninhabited the island is of considerable strategic value. Rumors of "strained diplomatic relations" between Venezuela and England were abundant early in October.

PERU.

Prosperity and Progress. — Under the liberal and enlightened government of President Romaña, Peru exhibits many evidences of growth and prosperity. The country is now on a gold basis (Vol. X. pp. 663, 655), and the gold monetary system has proved of great advantage. The Government is reported as about to modify some parts of the school system, in order that the native population of Indians may be educated in a more practical manner than heretofore.

On Lake Titicaca. — Lake Titicaca (nearly 13,000 feet above the sea level) is the highest known sheet of water in the world. It is noted as a remarkable shipbuilding feat that the *Coya*, a steamer built at Dumbarton, Scotland, was dismembered and conveyed to Mollendo, on the Pacific coast. Thence it was taken

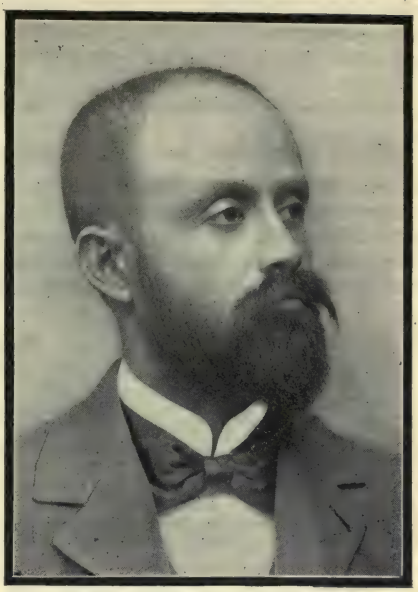
through the mountain by rail to Puno, put together and launched to ply on Lake Titicaca between Punon and the railway terminus at Chiliaya, on the Bolivia shore and about a hundred miles away. The innumerable difficulties were all successfuly met. About five thousand Indians witnessed the launching. It was the occasion of great festivities in the city of Punon.

BOLIVIA.

Acre. — As heretofore stated, the United States government does not intend to take any part in the political questions between Bolivia, Brazil and Peru growing out of the recent concession by Bolivia to an American syndicate seeking to exploit the territory of Acre (p. 635). But the United States Ministers to Brazil (Charles Page Bryan) and Peru (Irving Dudley) have been instructed to endeavor to bring about an amicable arrangement between the countries concerned that will serve to protect the syndicate in the possession of any rights in the territory of Acre which the Bolivian government was legally able to confer. United States Minister William B. Sorsby (to Bolivia) is making a full investigation of the circumstances attending the grant. Something of a clash has occurred between Bolivians and Brazilians in Acre, fighting occurring on both sides of the border line. Brazilians fear that the Bolivian concession would lead to American control of the rubber trade and the practical domination of the Amazon basin. Bolivians resent Brazil's interference in the matter.

ARGENTINA.

Trade.— United States Consul Mayer, of Buenos Ayres, has declared Argentina to be the best republic in South America. Five years ago the United States ranked fifth in trade with it; today it ranks second, having outdone Germany, France, Belgium and Italy. Argentina is not a manufacturing country and everything outside of native products is imported. "In order," says Mr. Mayer



GENERAL CIPRIANO CASTRO,
PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

"to increase trade between the United States and Argentina we must have a direct steamship service connection between New York and Buenos Ayres. In fact, the Argentine government is willing to meet us half-way by paying a subsidy to such an enterprise. The Argentine people themselves prefer American goods to all others on account of superior workmanship and finish. For instance, 75 per cent of all the machinery for farming and other industries comes from American manufacturers. Dry goods, for the most part, are imported from France, England and Italy. There is no reason why we should not have that trade."

Politics. — A new political party is reported as having come into existence, known as the Liberal party, led by Señor Emilo Mitre, son of the venerated ex-President-General Bartolomeo Mitre. "The country," says the Buenos Ayres Anglo-Argentine organ, "requires a better man even than the present President [General J. A. Roca, who assumed office in 1898], and, what is more, it means to have him."

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Government. — Under Lord Salisbury the British Cabinet had twenty members. The Balfour Cabinet numbers eighteen. As finally arranged and published the new Ministry is composed as follows: —

1. The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Privy Seal, and Prime Minister (p. 515).
2. The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.
3. The Earl of Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor.
4. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
5. The Rt. Hon. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for War.
6. The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council.
7. The Marquis of Londonderry President of the Board of Education.
8. The Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
9. The Rt. Hon. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board.
10. Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
11. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India.
12. The Rt. Hon. George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland.
13. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland.
14. The Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade.
15. The Earl of Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty.
16. The Rt. Hon. A. Akers Douglas, Home Secretary.
17. The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Postmaster-General.
18. The Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture.

The only new members brought into the Cabinet are Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Joseph Chamberlain's son) and Mr. Wyndham. The London *Graphic* says that both of these promotions have met with general approval, for both men have given proof of real ability, and both are personally popular. Some other members of the Cabinet have changed their roles. Mr. Balfour, while he has become Prime Minister, still remains Leader of the House of Commons, and still retains the titular office of First Lord of the Treasury. In addition he untertakes the not very exacting duties of Lord Privy Seal. From an administrative point of view, the most important office, after that of Prime Minister, is the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. This was vacated by the retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and its new occupant is Mr. Ritchie. In the previous Cabinet, Mr. Ritchie was Home Secretary; in the Cabinet before that, he was President of the Board of Trade, and going back still further we find him President of the Local Government Board. He has been followed at the Home Office by Mr. Akers Douglas, promoted from the Board of Works. The only other change of office is that effected by the transference of Lord Londonderry from the Post Office to the Board of Education. Hitherto the Duke of Devonshire, as President of the Privy Council, has been President also of the Board of Education, which was till recently, in the eye of the law, only a Committee of the Privy Council. He now resigns his educational duties to Lord Londonderry. The Duke of Devonshire remains Lord President of the Council, but his official duties will be considerably lightened by the transference of the educational work. All the other members of the Cabinet occupy the same positions that they held before.

Parliament. — The opening of Parliament on October 16 was signalized by a violent attack of the Irish members upon the Government's policy in Ireland, and also by the beginning of a bitter struggle over the Education bill. In the debate on Irish matters, Mr. John O'Donnell shook his fist in the Premier's face and was, in consequence, suspended by a vote of 341 to 51. Mr. Healy, professing to speak as "a native of Uganda,"

made what is described as one of the finest satirical speeches ever heard in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour's uncompromising attitude on the Education bill stimulates fierce opposition. He appears to stake his Ministry upon the issue. Nearly 800 amendments are said to have been proposed to the bill, three-fourths of these from Liberal sources. The chief force in support of the bill is the Church of England with which are allied, in this matter, the Roman Catholics. The Liberal objection to the bill is largely that it would tax them for the support of schools which would be controlled by the Anglican clergy. Non-conformists generally are being moved to a policy of "passive resistance"— if the bill should become a law they would refuse to pay the taxes known as school rates. It appears that the new Government has been launched upon an unusually tempestuous sea. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made a sharp attack upon the War office, accusing it of robbing the tax payers, needing drastic reforms, and being too much under the control of merely social influences.

Pacific Cable Completed. — It was announced from London on October 31 that the last link of the British Pacific cable, had been laid at the Fiji Islands the day before. The line connects Canada with Australia. A cable message to King Edward reached Buckingham Palace on the morning of the 31st. On the same day, Sir Sandford Fleming of Ottawa, Canada, to whom is due in a large measure the laying of the Canadian-Australian cable, received a congratulatory message from Premier Seddon of New Zealand.

Miscellaneous. — It was stated in October that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain would soon visit the disturbed colonies in South Africa. — The doors of the famous Bodleian Library were first opened to readers on November 8, 1602. The tercentenary of the instituion was celebrated early in October.— Rev. Joseph Armitage Robinson, Honorary Canon of Ripon, has been appointed Dean of Westminster, in succession to the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, who has resigned. Mr. Robinson was educated at Liverpool College and Cambridge University and was Vice-Chancellor of Truro Cathedral from 1890 to 1893. He traveled in Armenia as ecclesiastical commissioner, and conducted a pioneer expedition to Kano, the commercial centre of the Central Sudan. He is the author of several works of theology and travel.

FRANCE.

The Government. — The National Assembly met again on October 14. Again France faced a budget that proposes expenditure to the amount of more than three-and-a-half milliards of francs (£144,080,000), while the receipts, based upon those of 1901, are estimated at 3,575,000,000 francs, or 27,000,000 francs less than the expenditure. The French treasury is running behind. In the last eight months its disbursements have largely exceeded its receipts. The revenue has fallen below the estimates by about $30,000,000. The cabinet had to face two series of interpellations, one attacking it for employing troops against the strikers in the coal fields, and one for using the troops in the case of the recent school troubles. The vote of confidence on the 17th, which gained the handsome plurality of ninety-six, may be regarded as a formal expression of party loyalty. Premier Combes, in demanding supplementary legislation against the religious orders, engaged himself to pursue relentlessly his anti-clerical campaign.

Coal Miners' Strike. — During the first week of October it was estimated that 25,000 men had stopped work in the Northern coal fields, but no serious disorders had occurred, the Government having sent gendarmes and troops to the threatened points. The demands of the miners included fixed minimum wages, an eight-hour day, and the establishment of old age pensions. A strong minority of the miners was actively opposing the

strike. The *Temps* calculated that the French miners number 162,000 men, of whom only 60,000 belong to the federation. Soon tidings came of conflicts between the strikers and soldiers at Terre Noire, Dunkirk and elsewhere. Meetings occurred at Paris after the middle of the month between Premier Combes and the National Committee of the striking miners, looking to an adjustment of differences. On the 27th it was reported that the coal operators and the miners had agreed to accept arbitration.

Zola's Funeral. — The obsequies, on October 5, of the late Emile Zola formed the greatest funeral ceremony by Paris to any citizen since the burial of Victor Hugo.

GERMANY.

The Tariff Debate. —On October 16, the Reichstag, being again in session, resumed its wrestlings over the tariff bill. Chancellor von Bülow recommended that the bill be passed as drawn up by the Government, saying that proposals to increase the minimum tariff would make it impossible for Germany to obtain from other countries greater concessions than she now enjoys. Nevertheless, near the end of the month the Agrarians so prevailed that the Reichstag demanded higher duties on wheat and rye than the Government could possibly grant. The only votes cast for the Government were by the three parties — Social-Democrats, National Liberals, and Radicals — which have oftenest opposed the Government, and which the Government has hitherto regarded with distrust and, very frequently, hostility. The situation is said to allow to the Ministry a choice between three courses: Dissolve the Reichstag in accord with the demand of the Liberal organs; negotiate for a compromise; or allow the majority to pass the bill in any form it may choose and then suppress it in the Bundesrath or Federal Chamber, which must pass upon it before it becomes law.

BELGIUM.

The coal strike in France stimulated a like movement in Belgium. By the middle of October a conflict on an extensive scale had begun in the district around Mons and Charleroi known as the Borinage. Subsequently the movement was showing signs of weakness.

SWITZERLAND.

Early in October a dispatch from Geneva announced a general strike throughout Switzerland as ordered by the Workmens' National Committee. A clash between strikers and the soldiers occurred at Geneva on the evening of the 9th. The strike collapsed in a few days.

DENMARK.

The Danish Rigsdag re-assembled with the Government sufficiently strong (in consequence of the recent elections) to control matters for the first time in several years. The discussion in the Landsthing (Senate) on the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, began on October 15, Premier Deuntzer declaring that the alternative to the cession of the islands would be an increase of the already heavy expenditure necessary for their maintenance and development. On the 22d the measure was lost by a tie vote (32 to 32). It is said that aged men were brought from their beds to vote against the sale of the islands. The predominant sentiment throughout Denmark is said to be favorable to the sale. The rejection of the treaty is attributed chiefly to a domestic political effort to embarrass the Government and bring about the resignation of the ministry. The London *Times* says that the opposition is a coalition consisting of Copenhagen bankers and merchants, members of academic circles, and — it is a public secret — even the Court. King Christian is personally against the sale of the islands.

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

CHINA.

The signing of the protocol at Peking, on September 7, 1901, by which regular relations were established between the Treaty Powers and China, left the latter (says Herr von Brandt, former German Minister to China) with three great problems to solve: (1) financial — the payment of indemnities to the Powers and to individual sufferers, which will prove the least embarrassing of the three problems; (2) political — the reconstruction of the central government at Peking, the suppression of rebellion in various provinces, and the institution of various reforms; and (3) ethical — to which belong the questions of Christian proselytism and of the exclusion of China from the territory or colonies of some of the treaty powers. This last problem appears to be the most serious one, and most likely to prove dangerous to the relations between China and the Powers. The course of events relating to these three leading problems is presented regularly in the department on "International Affairs."

Hatred of Foreigners. — Augustine Heard, formerly United States Minister to Korea, says that nothing has been done by the Powers, since the taking of Peking, to reduce the Chinese hatred of foreigners. The heavy taxation necessitated by the indemnity requirement has, rather, increased this hatred. The sullen mood of the Chinese is seen in the steady additions made to their armament, the perfecting of their military drill, and the unmistakable preparations for coming conflict.

Manchuria. — The transformation of Manchuria into virtually a Russian province proceeds apace. Many indications are reported by correspondents from that part of the world. For example, at Haibar, where five years ago, there were a few Mogol tents, there is now a Russian town, with Russian shops, hotels and hospitals. The steamers on the Sungari River are as busy as those on American rivers, The engine shops are said to be equal to anything in Asia.

THE ARCH OF LIBERTY ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA.

Reform of the Civil Service. — An Imperial edict has been issued ordering a radical civil service reform in China. Hitherto the officials throughout the Empire have collected taxes and fees according to their own will or caprice, and have not been compelled to report their collections to the Government. The new edict orders all officials hereafter to report what they collect. It aims at a regular system of taxation and appropriation according to law such as now exists in all enlightened countries.

KOREA.

Korean Independence. — The independence of this country dates from 1895 when Japan compelled the Emperor to

renounce the suzerainty of China and proclaim Korea independent at the altar of the "Spirits of the Land," the most sacred altar in the nation. To commemorate the event a fine stone Arch of Liberty has been recently erected a short distance from the West Gate of Seoul, near the rock-cut "Peking Pass," where the Korean Kings for centuries publicly acknowledged Chinese suzerainty by meeting there the Imperial envoys, from whom they received their investiture as sovereigns, and to whom they paid tribute.

AFGHANISTAN.

The Ameer's Policy. — A year has passed since the present Ameer, Habibullah Khan, succeeded his father, (vol. xi., p. 567). The expectations of many that serious disturbances would follow the change of rulers have not been realized. The fanatical aged priest, Hadda Mullah, a great hater of the English, was succeeded last spring by the Sufi Mullah. The Ameer had previously given evidence of his desire to keep on good terms with Great Britain by declining Hadda Mullah's offer to take part in the coronation services. It is to be said also that the Ameer has shown himself not unfriendly to the Russians. His aim appears to be to be on friendly terms with foreign Powers while ruling his own people with a strong hand. The most picturesque circumstances in his career since a year ago is his marriage of several wives in "the leafy month of June."

London dispatches during October indicate that Russia has recently made proposals of some kind to Great Britain respecting Afghanistan, and that the Ameer has been purchasing in Germany war material to be sent to Kabul — a transaction which Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, says is not inconsistent with the subsidy paid to the Ameer by Great Britain.

PERSIA.

The Shah's Return. — Record has been made of the Shah's visit to Europe in the department of "International Affairs," and also of the present position of Persia respecting the European powers (pp. 688,689.) The Shah returned home in October. The London *Times* has published a description by its correspondent at Teheran of the hurried journey of the whole of the Shah's court to welcome him at the frontier.

SIAM.

The best that can be said for Siam is indicated by the representations of a correspondent quoted on page 59 of this volume of CURRENT HISTORY. Perhaps the worse that can be said is that the reforms introduced into Siam will eventually prove insufficient to prevent the decadence of the people that some observers declare to be in progress. About ninety young Siamese, including the Crown Prince (who at this writing is travelling in the United States and being everywhere received with the consideration due to his rank), have been educated in Europe. They are said to be hard-working students but at best only "imitation Englishmen." The people of Siam are described as "frivolous," as "playing at work and working at play." In Siam there is no steady, balancing middle class; "all are princes or serfs." "Ministers, at a time of national crisis, were absent from their offices for weeks together in order to prepare tinsels and streamers for a state procession." The Siamese are far less capable and strenuous than (for example) the Japanese. Foreign powers "have an eye upon" Siam. The Chinese have largely seized on the business of the country. The French are pressing on the territory from the side of Cambodia. The hopes of Siam rest upon the Crown Prince who has been for eight years in England under the best of tutors. It remains to be seen whether he can do anything for Siam. In Philadelphia, on October 17, the Crown Prince described the American people as "big-hearted and easy to get acquainted with." He expressed belief that there is a great field for American commerce in Siam, and especially for cotton products.

Near the end of September the London *Times* quoted from a report by the Consular Assistant at Bangkok, showing that the trade of that port for a year showed a considerable increase in the foreign seaborne trade of Siam. The exports amounted to £4,366,967 against a little over £3,000,000 the previous year, while the imports were over two and three quarters millions against one quarter millions in 1900. The total value of the trade is the highest yet recorded. Of imports, cotton goods form more than a fifth of the whole and metals and machinery about a tenth.

AUSTRALIA.

The Government. — After nearly a year's struggle over the tariff question, the Government's bill (Vol. xi., pp. 623, 624) was adopted in September. Parliament was prorogued early in October. The total revenue of the Commonwealth for the last fiscal year amounted to £11,288,903. The balance paid to the different states amounted to £7,368,418 and was divided as follows: New South Wales, £2,385,905; Victoria, £1,920,974; Queensland, £904,775; South Australia, £616,148; Western Australia, £1,225,076; Tasmania, £315,540.

The Drought and Discontent. — Much continues to be reported respecting the ravages of the drought. In New South Wales, for instance, the sixty-one millions of sheep had been reduced to forty-one millions in 1902, "and no one dares think of the number for 1902, for it is stated that forty millions of sheep have been killed during this period of drought in the whole of Australia." A correspondent of *L'Illustration* (Paris) says this and declares that "the present drought is the most frightful that has ever been known" there. The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times* reports that a large area of the wheat lands of Northern Victoria will yield nothing this season. There is great distress among the farmers of the stricken district. Such experiences, in a country of hardly four millions of inhab-

itants with a total debt of no less than two hundred and seven millions of pounds sterling, is enough to explain the popular discontent of which much is reported.

A notable expression of dissatisfaction with the working of the Federal constitution occurred in Sydney, New South Wales, on October 17, when riotous demonstrations took place against Premier Barton (just back from London by way of Canada) who was hooted at on the streets by opponents of the Government's tariff policy. In an address in the Town Hall, Mr. Barton severely denounced the agitators, calling them "anarchists, disloyalists and traitors," They retaliated by cheering for Mr. George Reid, the leader of the Federal Opposition.

Religious Revival. — A remarkable revival of religion has been reported from various localities in Australia during the past season, under the leadership of Messrs. Geil, Torrey and Alexander from America, Messrs. Virgo and Bevan of Australia, and others.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand lacks only about a seventh to equal the extent of Great Britain and Ireland. The total area of the three islands which constitute New Zealand proper (North Island, South or Middle Island, and Stewart's Island) is 103,658 square miles. The population consists of nearly 800,000 souls. Of these about 38,000 are Maoris (p. 762).

The first body of emigrants was sent out by the London New Zealand Society, and the town of Wellington was founded in 1840. The Treaty of Waitangi was made with the Maoris, but it did not suffice to prevent bloody strifes over the possession of lands. British sovereignty was proclaimed and New Zealand became a colony with the seat of government a Auckland. Representative institutions were given to the Colony by an act passed in 1852. The original six provinces were in time increased to nine, and in 1876 the Abolition of Provinces Act substituted for Superintendents and Provincial Councils a system of local county government which has worked "more or less satisfactorily." The legslative power is vested in the Governor and a "General Assembly" consisting of two Chambers — the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives. The present Governor is the Earl of Ranfurly; the Prime Minister is the Hon. R. J. Seddon. Maori representatives have sat in Parliament since 1866. The seat of government was transferred from Auckland to Wellington in 1864.

The native New Zealanders have been no exception to the rule that the subject-peoples of more advanced nations are more apt in acquiring the vices than the virtues of those who go ostensibly to civilize them, and the only hope of the preservation of the Maori race is said (J. Grattan Grey, in "Australasia, Old and New") to lie in (1) the determination to part with no more of their lands except on fair terms, and (2) the absolute suppression of the drink traffic amongst them.

Cable connection exists between Australia, New Zealand and Fanning Island (p. 623). Steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company began calling regularly at Fanning Island in September.

A statement issued in September shows that the New Zealand expenditure on public works last year amounted to £2,143,200.

Parliament concluded its sittings early in October. The elections occur in November.

INDIA.

Before British sway in India the whole country was never under a single ruler. For nearly a thousand years before its conquest by the British it was the scene of perpetual conflict between the peoples inhabiting it. About three-eighths of the country are now left under the immediate sway of native monarchs. There are about 800 feudatory states in India, some being very small. Foremost among them are the seventeen principalities ruled by Rajputs who represent the purest Hindoo blood and govern in the old patriarchial fashion. Great Britain makes no progress in holding India otherwise than by might of conquest. Assimilation is out of the question. The late Sir Walter Besant said: "The complete amalgamation of the conquering race which holds India with the Hindus is impossible; it seems equally impossible that the various races of India should themselves amalgamate. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that unless India can be abandoned to the intestine wars which would certainly follow, or unless it is ceded to or conquered by some other Power, the English occupation of India must remain, as it is, a strong, just hand, restraining and leading, but the hand of a foreigner."

Considerable rains were reported throughout the provinces during October, the Northwest having but slight relief. The number of persons receiving Government relief at the beginning of the month was 250,000. Two weeks later it had fallen to 205,000. On the whole, agricultural prospects were considered very good.

Affairs in Africa.

ALGERIA.

Industries. — The chief product of Algeria is wine. Having been advancing "by leaps and bounds," that industry suffered considerably during 1900 and 1901 in consequence of an abnormal yield in France; but today the outlook of the wine grower in Algeria is much brighter, the crops in France having been greatly damaged by frosts and hail storms. The amount of wine exported from Algeria during 1897 was 781,558 gallons; in 1898, 796,049 gallons; in 1899, 945,879 gallons; and in 1900, 549,131 gallons. The other principal products are alfa, cereals, cork, vegetable hair, locust beans, olive oil, fruits and vegetables, and Italian pastes. The area which alfa occupies in the three departments of Algeria is estimated at more than 12,000,000 acres. In 1900 Algeria exported 1,650,235 cwt. of wheat, 1,188,153 cwt. of oats, 1,773,569 cwt. of barley, and 27,496 cwt. of maize. The barley is much in demand in Europe for malting purposes. Algeria produces excellent hard wheat, giving a flour rich in gluten, and consequently very good for the manufacture of Italian pastes and semolina. This industry is annually increasing.

MOROCCO.

Early in October the correspondent of the London *Times* reported negotiations between the Government and representatives of the Berber tribes who declared themselves weary of fighting (p. 721) and ready to submit on any terms the Sultan might impose. Subsequently, however, the Berbers were said to have been aiming, by these negotiations, merely to gain time, and it was reported that the Sultan would, at an early date, proceed against them from Fez at the head of a strong force.

BRITISH AFRICA.

South Africa.— *Trade.* — The growing importance of South Africa as a market for products of the United States is illustrated by figures issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statics. This country occupies the second place in the list of those supplying South Africa, Great Britain being first, Victoria second, and Germany third. An analysis of the imports into South Africa by countries shows that the growth has been rapid, and especially so in imports from the United States, the figures, stated in pounds sterling being: From the United States, £418,126 in 1892 and £2,640,193 in 1901; from Germany, £231,172 in 1892 and £118,010 in 1901; from the United Kingdom, £10,118,837 in 1892 and £20,326,006 in 1901. The following table shows the principal articles exported from the United States to British Africa in 1901, compared with 1892:

	1902.	1901.
Horses	.....	$3,468,455
Mules	.....	2,436,775
Rum	$863,798	1,382,020
Mineral oils, refined	408,544	1,322,474
Machinery	178,385	1,055,450
Other iron and steel manufactures	194,422	1,509,150
Wheat flour	42,039	995,302
Wheat	22,09	746,817
Provisions, except beef, canned	44,564	849,474
Boards, deals and planks	214,785	594,038
Cars, carriages, etc	73,686	517,706
Cornmeal	.....	475,632
Corn	496	397,292
Household furinture	67,721	352,597
Total domestic exports	$3,453,700	$21,613,995

Cape Colony. — Gloomy accounts of the state of affairs in the Colony are received in London through private channels. Secretary Chamberlain's announced purpose to visit South Africa may or may not give color to these reports. A significant fact (reported in the London *Times*) is that the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in the Transvaal has issued a pastoral letter in which the national scouts and others who helped the British at the later

stages of the war are threatened with excommunication.

The troubles arising from the industrial depression and political unrest have now been added to by the emergence of the native question in a vexatious form. A Kaffir named Bockborre has gathered a number of natives in the northwest colony, and has looted the stocks of farmers and committed other outrages. At Johannesburg, in the North, serious trouble attaches to the illicit liquor traffic. Drunken Kaffirs, armed with revolvers, have been in conflict with the police.

Natal. — Reports have been current of unrest among the natives of Zululand (a province of Natal), the trouble appearing to be a spirit of vengefulness against the Boers. The Zulus still have the arms with which they were provided during the late war. Subject to certain limitations, martial law was repeated in Natal on October 4.

The "Croesus of South Africa."— An article in *Everybody's Magazine* for October is devoted to the fortune-amassing career of Alfred Beit, who controls the De Beers mines and is reported to be the largest diamond merchant in the world. He was the partner of the late Cecil Rhodes and is styled the "Crœsus of South Africa where Rhodes stood the Colossus." He was born about forty-five years ago, of a well-known family in Hamburg. The foundations of his immense fortune were laid in Kimberly.

The Mad Mullah of Somaliland.— Somaliland is a territory of Eastern Africa extending along the coasts of the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean as far south as the Equator. It is inhabited by nomadic Arab tribes. A tract along the Gulf of Aden, comprising about 68,000 square miles, is a British protectorate. A tract along the Indian Ocean, from Cape Guardafui to the Equator, comprising about 100,000 square miles, belongs to Italy. The chief town of British Somaliland is Berbera. In the trading season some 30,000 people are here.

Of late the "Mad Mullah" has appeared in British Somaliland. "That ubiquitous priest," says the London *Graphic*, "made his first appearance, if our memory serves, during the Chitral campaign. Later on he cropped up on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, and was supposed to be preaching a jehad against the infidels generally. After that he flitted about — or was it his shadow? — in the French Sudan, but although reported as killed, he has turned up again in Somaliland, none the worse for wear. Of course, these several Mullahs had nothing in common except the prefix to their priestly titles, and that was bestowed on them, not by their fellow-countrymen, but by contemptuous foreigners." British troops have been in severe conflict with the "Mad Mullah" of Somaliland and his fanatic horde. It appears from dispatches from Aden during the latter part of October that a force under Colonel Swayne narrowly escaped destruction while advancing through a dense jungle.

FRENCH AFRICA.

The Struggle Northward. — The forces of the French republic in Africa are slowly and laboriously working to subdue the desert of the Sahara and bring under the rule of France the unsettled regions allotted to her in 1899 when the Dark Continent was divided among the nations of Europe. A great work is being done in those regions of which comparatively little is heard, and preparations are making for what will probably be the last great struggle between the Arab of the deserts of Africa and the white invader. What Gordon began and Kitchener finished is upper Egypt and the Sudan, France has undertaken farther west, working southward from Algeria and Tunis and northward from the French Kongo, seeking to make safe the great caravan routes which traverse Sahara from the centre of the continent to Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli, to conquer a dominion almost as large as the whole of Europe. In this work the French forces are brought into conflict with the fiercest of the Arab tribes, the Senussi, who have taken to themselves the lost

cause of the Mahdists in the Sudan and have given refuge to thousands of Arabs who left their homes in British territories after the fall of Omdurman and Khartum. Practically the same problems face the French as faced the British, except that they are infinitely more difficult, since the French operations are farther removed from a base and have no Nile to help their transportation. The great caravan routes are still at the mercy of the wandering Arab, and until he has been conquered in the Sahara as he has been in upper Egypt and Eastern Sudan, French dominion will be but a name. A French expedition has been fighting its way north from the French Kongo to Wadai, an important Arab state in Central Africa, the base of a great trade. France aims to secure the trade routes, and to do this she will be compelled to subdue the Senussi as thoroughly as Kitchener did the Mahdists in the East. Battles have already been fought in and about Wadai, and although the French have been victorious it has been demonstrated that their forces are much two weak to accomplish much of permanent value. Between Central Africa and the Mediterranean states are great hordes of Senussi ready to begin a holy war against the French, and beyond the Senussi are large bodies of Turkish troops whose mission is a mystery. The attitude of Turkey is really the crux of the situation. If Abdul Hamid is sincere in his protestations that he wishes only to protect his Hinterlands against the Arabs, the problem before the French, while a serious one, presents no insurmountable difficulties. But those that are supposed to know, believe that the Sultan, fearful of what the future may hold for him in Tripoli, his sole remaining possession in Northern Africa, will be only too glad to help the Arabs of the deserts in their fight against the French if he can do it without compromising himself to seriously.

The Senussi Mahdi has been very active against the French — among other things assiduously poisoning the minds of the native tribes against them. The product of the sale of herds, crops and stores has been largely invested in quick-firing rifles. Rumor, however, says that he has not succeeded in avoiding all hostility against himself among the denizens of the Sudan. His representatives have offended many Arabs who are in the land.

Tunis.— The dominancy of France in Tunis was shown months ago by a decree that the personal fortune and estates of Mohammed Bey, the nominal ruler, and his family, as well as the crown property, would thereafter be managed by the French Resident-General. Advices from Tunis some time since announced the death of the Mahdi, Sheikh Senussi, in Kaneh, north of Lake Tchad. This man had been a source of considerable inconvenience to the French in their North African colonizing schemes.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

The African possessions of Portugal are as follows: Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, Prince's and St. Thomas Islands, Angola, Portuguese East Africa. The last mentioned territory is separated from British, Central and South Africa by agreements entered into in 1891. Reports of a progressive commercial decay in Portuguese Africa have been current for some time. In the island of Mozambique, for example, there is marked stagnation, and signs of decline are visible in all directions. Rumors have been current of late of a coming purchase of Portuguese East Africa by Great Britain, which has long been anxious to get possession of Delagoa Bay.

The cholera epidemic in Egypt is said to be decreasing. An Alexandrian dispatch in the first week of October, however, reported 1,809 fresh cases and 1,782 deaths. The disease had almost disappeared from Cairo, Luxor and Ramleh. Assuan was quite free from it.

An International Peace Exposition is to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 1904–1905. The managers have opened an office in London and will soon do so in America.

Science and Invention.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

Report to the Census Bureau. — Considering that twenty years ago the telegraph was about the only electrical invention of commercial importance, the report of Thomas Commerford Martin to the Census Bureau for 1900 is remarkably significant. The facts show a development unequalled in the industial world. The total value of the articles manufactured for use in electrical business of all kinds in the United States amounted to $2,655,036 in 1880, to $19,114,714 in 1890 and to $91,348,889 in 1900. The largest item in Mr. Martin's total is $19,000,000 for motors, of which amount much more than a third represents railway equipment. The output of dynamos and telephonic apparatus each exceeded $10,000,000, while incandescent lamps, arc lights, carbons and fixtures footed up at about the same amount. More than 21,000,000 Edison lamps were made in 1900, and their value is put at $4,000,000.

It was not within the scope of Mr. Martin's undertaking to show the proportions attained by the branches of business which utilize these products. He supplies a few hints of that character, however, and these are immensely suggestive. In 1880 the companies working under the Bell telephone patents had 54,319 instruments in service, which may be regarded as an approximation to the number of subscribers. The liabilities of those concerns aggregated $15,502,135. Twenty years later the Bell system reported 1,080,000 subscribers, and the capital of the parent and subcompanies amounted to $300,000,000. In the meantime the independent companies had 700,000 subscribers and an investment of about $150,000,000. An even more striking statement is made concerning the street railway interests of the country. Practically all of the lines here represented are now operated by electricity, and their stocks and bonds together make a total of $1,800,000,000!

Among the special signs of progress within the last ten years which are to be observed is the tendency to use more alternating current dynamos than formerly. The largest machines of today are all of that type. An enormous number of small motors, deriving current from light and power companies, is now being used in small factories and shops. Great improvements have been made in telephonic switch-boards, which facilitate communication between subscribers. There is a general disposition to bury all overhead wires. Mr. Tesla's and Mr. Hewitt's experiments with vacuum tube lighting promise great things for the future, and a modified form of the Nernst light is already finding a place in this country. In New York City alone there were about three thousand elevators operated by electricity. About the same number of motors for automobiles is turned out annually. The output of storage batteries, mainly for power stations, reached $2,559,601 in 1900, but the production will doubtless increase when a satisfactory battery is found for horseless carriages.

Inasmuch as Mr. Edison's new cell is not yet on the market Mr. Martin was not in a position to discuss it. The special agent of the Census Bureau also restricts his remarks about wireless telegraphy to Marconi's achievements, doubtless because none of the American workers in that field had put their results on a commercial basis when he wrote. Mr. Martin thinks, however, that "it is impossible to overrate the importance of this development, particularly in its application to marine work."

Professor Armetieff's Invention. — An important invention in the electrical world is a safety suit for electrical workers, in which it is impossible to obtain a

deadly shock of current. This invention, which is by Professor Armetieff of Berlin, will result in a decrease of the number of losses of life by live wire. The suit is of gauze and completly encloses the wearer. Professor Armetieff, clad in this suit, received a shock without effect much stronger than is used for executing criminals at Sing Sing.

On the Pacific Coast. — A wireless telegraph line has been opened between White's Point, California, and Catalina Island, thirty-six miles off the coast. This is probably the first wireless telegraph line in America that has been started on a commercial basis.

On an English Railway. — Details have been announced of an extensive scheme for electrical equipment which has been adopted by the Northeastern Railway of England. Tenders have been closed for the conversion of forty-one miles of the system. This is the first practical step taken by any of the great English railways to supersede steam locomotion.

Electricity from Coal.—Mr. Hugo Jone, inventor, has shown in Boston (*Evening Transcript*, October 18) a successfully working model of a battery to produce electricity from coal. A complete success in this matter would revolutionize present power machines, and eliminate steam from locomotives, ships and public works, where power is necessary for operation.

A Stellar Compass. — One of the most important and far-reaching inventions to the maritime world ever recorded, says the San Francisco *Call*, has been patented by Captain Robert T. Lawless of the steamship *Australia* of the Oceanic Steamship Company. The Lawless invention is called a "Stellar Compass" and "Great Circle Course Projector." By this invention Captain Lawless asserts it is possible to steer a ship after dusk by fixing the compass on a particular star, thereby insuring the straight course of the vessel throughout the night.

The Bow Trolley. — Discussing European practice in electric traction in the *Street Railway Journal*, Mr. H. Vellgath says the most notable departure in European practice from American standards is in the use of the bow instead of the trolley wheel. During the last few years the former has grown steadily in favor, although it is not as generally used as the wheel. It is claimed on behalf of the bow trolley that it eliminates all danger of loss of contact, and that there is no necessity for reversing the bow when the direction of the car is changed. Greater contact surface is afforded and much easier spans in curves are secured.

EXPLORATION.

Polar Ventures. — Following the record of last month (pp. 724–729) a few brief notes may be made here. Mr. Evelyn B. Baldwin arrived in New York on October 2 and at once denied the truthfulness of reports that had been made to his discredit. Nevertheless, it was announced by Mr. Ziegler, on October 19, that Baldwin would not be in charge of a new Polar expedition which he intends to equip. It appears that in the late expedition Mr. Baldwin accomplished little more than the establishing of depots of stores at various points and that Mr. Ziegler is not satisfied with this outcome of the expedition. With the possible exception of a Russian expedition (p. 404) no explorers are at this time seeking the North Pole. A Swedish expedition, directed by Dr. P. Rubin and including Dr. von Zeipal as astronomer and Lieutenant Duner as cartographer, is at work north of Spitzbergen, taking meridian measurements.

The three expeditions operating in Antarctic regions are (1) the British, in the *Discovery*, Captain Scott, sent out by the Royal Geographical Society of London (2) the German, in the *Gauss*, under Erik von Drygalski, and (3) the Swedish, Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, in the *Antarctic* (pp. 404, 565, 729). There is little or no expectation that any news of these Southern explorers will reach the outer world this year.

In Central Asia. — The July number of

this magazine contained articles (pp. 404–406) on recent explorations in Turkestan and Tibet. It is currently reported in Hamburg (says the *National Geographic Magazine*, that one of the seven Japanese Buddhist priests who have been endeavoring to enter Tibet has succeeded, and that he is now in Lhasa (or Lassa). It is said that this priest went in from Darjiling (British India), and that two others are approaching the sacred city from Mongolia. The third party passed up the Yangtse Valley toward the frontier about a year ago, but their present whereabouts are unknown.

THERAPEUTICS.

Smallpox and Vaccination. — The prevalence of smallpox last winter and the promise of even more extensive ravages of the disease this winter make the problem of its prevention and limitation a pertinent one. The proofs are so overwhelming as to the efficiency of vaccination as a preventive of this disease that it seems strange any sane person can doubt them. In order to educate public opinion in favor of vaccination in England, a vaccination league has been formed whose chief objects will be the study of the laws regulating vaccination and the improvement of the vaccination law itself and its administration.

A league of this nature should offset to some extent the pernicious teachings of anti-vaccinationists. The league a short time ago issued its first manifesto, which is distinguished by moderation and fairness, and absolutely bristles with pertinent facts. The aim of the league will be merely to state truths, and to leave the drawing of deductions to the intelligence of the public. Also, the best procurable expert opinion will be obtained, to suggest improvements in legislation and in the administration of the vaccination law. The formation of such a league in Great Britain augurs well for the future of vaccination in that country, and should act as an effective counterblast to the one-sided arguments of its opponents.

The mildness of the type of smallpox in the United States at the present time has intensified the difficulty of dealing with the disease properly. Precautions necessary to stamp it out and restrict its scope have been neglected. Consequently smallpox has spread, almost unhindered, through the length and breadth of the land The hope that it will continue mild may prove illusive, and, in any case, until strictly-enforced measures have been taken to stay the course of the malady, its dissemination will doubtless continue. It would be wiser, therefore, to treat this lingering epidemic as if it were of a virulent type, and to use every effort to extirpate it. The example, too, of the leaders of science and thought in Great Britain, in endeavoring to impress the public with a just conception of the value of vaccination, might be, perhaps, followed in this country with advantageous results.

Infantile Diarrhœa. — Many reports have appeared in the daily papers regarding the discovery of the specific germ of the summer diarrhœa of infants. The following is a brief statement of what has been accomplished.

During the past summer Messrs. C. W. Duval and V. H. Bassett, fourth-year medical students — the former at the University of Pennsylvania and the latter at the Johns Hopkins University — engaged in the investigation of the causation of the summer diarrhœas of infants at the Thomas Wilson Sanitarium, near Baltimore. The work was undertaken with the aid of an appropriation granted, for the purpose of this

investigation, by the Rockfeller Institute of Medical Research. These men have practically proven that the Shiga bacillus — an organism already recognized as the cause of dysentary — is also the cause of summer diarrhœa in children. Doutless the reasons why previous investigators have failed to detect the Shiga bacillus in this disease are partly the unusual difficulty in discovering specific germs in the extensive and varied intestinal flora, and partly that special familiarity with the modes of isolation and recognition of the Shiga bacillus is necessary for its detection.

It is hoped that the discovery of the specific infectious agent concerned in the causation of this most frightful scourge of infancy will lead to improved methods of prevention and cure. In his article on "Bacillary Dysentary," Shiga reports some excellent results in the treatment of this disease by means of a specific bactericidal serum, and there is every reason to hope the same method will prove to be equally efficacious in infantile dysentary. The Rockfeller Institute will continue work along these lines next summer.

Tuberculosis Congress. — About a hundred eminent authorities on pathological research assembled in the Prussian Parliament House on October 13, to discuss the results of another year's inquiries into the nature and treatment of consumption. Among the German representatives was Dr. Koch.

AERONAUTICS.

According to the statement of Ex-Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, M. Santos-Dumont has offered to make an attempt to travel from Paris to San Francisco by airship provided, the sum of $200,000 is raised for him in case his attempt is successful.

On September 29 E. C. Boice, in the airship which Santos-Dumont left behind him, made an ascent from Brighton Beach. Hardly had Mr. Boice set off when Leo Stevens started upward from Manhattan Beach. They seemed to have their airships well under control. Boice sailed a mile and a half and landed in a vacant lot. Stevens succeeded in covering about three-quarters of a mile. During the trials an eight-mile wind was blowing from the Northeast. Boice's trip was almost directly in the teeth of the wind. Stevens was compelled to drift along with the wind.

Stanley Spencer, an Englishman, has apparently eclipsed the record of Santos-Dumont by sailing thirty miles over London in a dirigible balloon of his own invention. This air ship presents some new features. It is described by the New York *Sun* as follows:

> The skeleton framework of the air ship is a frail looking affair about fifteen feet long, with a cradle for the aeronaut a few feet from the back end. The tractor, which is made of pine, is placed in the fore part of the framework and draws the ship after it. Mr. Spencer believes that the bluntness of the front makes for steadiness, rigidity, and progression. The gas-bag, which is seventy feet long, is capable of holding 20,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. It is so constructed that, if in the event of a mischance it is torn, it acts as a parachute, bringing the aeronaut safely to the earth. It can descend rapidly. The gas can be replaced by air in a very short time. The motor is the most interesting part of the mechanism. A slender platform of bamboo and rope suspended from the balloon acts as a car and carries the engine. It also provides a footing for three or four persons. The patrol motor, which has a capacity of thirty horse-power, is placed as far as possible from the gas-valve.

M. De Bradsky, the well known aeronaut, and his assistant, M. Morin, were killed by falling from a balloon at Paris on October 13. De Bradsky's balloon started from Paris on a trial trip. When over Stains (about five and a half miles from the centre of Paris) one of the wires broke, and then another gave way, and the car, weighing 880 pounds crashed to the ground. The catastrophe sent a thrill of horror through Paris, following the disaster to the Brazilian aeronaut, Anguste Severo, who was killed May 12 last.

M. De Bradsky was a Hungarian baron, thirty-six years of age, rich and clever, and had been in the diplomatic service. He made his first ascension in 1901. La Chambre, the constructor of the air ship, said it had perfect stability. There

was no pitching or sudden shocks. Its defects were that the car was too light and that the motor and guiding screw were too weak.

ASTRONOMY.

Eclipse of the Moon. — There was a total eclipse of the moon, visible throughout the United States, on the night of October 16–17. At Boston the moon entered the penumbra of the shadow at 10.17 P. M. and went out of it at 3.50 A. M. The moon's surface appeared covered from 12.19 to 1.48. Definite results from observations are yet (at this writing) to be given. But it has been announced from Cambridge that Professor Pickering obtained proof that the light spot around a crater increases in area as the sun's rays are shut off. This is said to demonstrate that the brightness of the area is due to light reflected from hoar frost rather than from rocks.

Eros Re-discovered.—This planet which (disappeared in 1898 by Witt of Berlin) disappeared in May, 1901, has been rediscovered. Until 1898, as far as telescopes could show, Mars came nearer to the earth than any other planet, but after Witt's discovery it was found that Eros reached a point a little more than a third of the distance from earth to Mars. The honor of the re-discovery belongs to Professor G. D. Ling, of the Chamberlin Observatory, Colorado. This planet, according to Professor Pickering of Harvard University, is an asteroid of between fifteen and twenty miles in diameter. It has caused more excitement among astronomical circles than any heavenly body during the last century. The reason for this is two-fold. First, its nearness to the earth. Second, by means of this planet it is hoped that an accurate measurement can be made of the distance that separates the earth from the sun.

Comet B 1902. — This is the official description of a comet discovered by Mr. Perrine at the Lick Observatory on September 17. Not since 1882 has there been seen a more brilliant comet. When discovered it was in the constellation Perseus, and about five degrees southeast of the star Algol, near which star it passed a few days later. The daily motion of the comet was about half a degree in a northwesterly direction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

British Scientists. — According to Professor James Dewar, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Great Britain is showing backwardness in scientific investigation and progress. Speaking before the seventy-second annual meeting of the Association, at Belfast (September 10) he made comparisons emphatically disadvantageous to Great Britain between her and other countries, Germany in particular, in the field of applied chemistry. Notwithstanding the immense ravages of chemical industries in which the United Kingdom was once prominent, Germany today employs a professional staff three times as great as that of the United Kingdom, and as superior in technical training and requirements as it is numerically.

Americanist Congress. — The thirteenth session of the International Congress of Americanists, bringing together students of the archæology, ethnology and early history of Americans, was held in New York beginning on October 20. It was the first to convene in the United States. The Society of Americanists was organized in Europe more than a quarter of a century ago, upon the initiative of the Duke of Loubat, and it has met every two years since its formation. In all that time its sittings have been held on this side of the Atlantic only once, and on that occasion in Mexico.

American Antiqarian Society. — The annnal meeting of this organization, at Worcester, Mass., on October 21, was productive of several important contributions to the history of New England. The President of this body is the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, Worcester.

PRESIDENT CHARLES W. ELIOT, OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Education.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S PLEA.

President Eliot of Harvard University, in an earnest argument before the Connecticut State Teachers' Association, on October 17, in the city Hartford, advocated a material increase in public school expenditures. He declared that "the expenditure per pupil in the common schools of the United States is altogether insufficient" and dealt with the educational failures and disappointments in this country in consequence. On the 18th, before the New Hampshire State Teachers' Association he continued the argument, considering the gains of American schools and colleges where there have been increased expenditures, and arguing therefrom the wisdom of still greater sums for education. Again, on the 24th, before the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction in the city of Providence he made a strong addition to the discussion.

These remarkable addresses have attracted very wide attention. "Coming from one of the foremost educators of the country, and perhaps its greatest authority on the subject, no one should be angered at President Eliot's criticism of public schools in America," says Charles C. Burlingham, president of the New York Board of Education and "it must be admitted that much he said is true." Says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*: "It is plain that Dr. Eliot's view of this country's educational system is far from pessimistic. He recognises the immense advance in method and in theory which has characterized the past thirty years. His main point is that the advance has been much more marked in the sphere of the higher education and in secondary teaching than in the department of primary instruction. What he earnestly pleads for is an effort to improve the conditions which prevail, as

a rule, in the schools wherein the first eight years of a child's mental training are spent. It is, as he says, no fit educational outcome in a century of democracy that the work in the elementary schools should not be provided for so liberally as to induce the majority of students to go further and to acquire some portion of that higher and humanizing citizenship and for a finer type of manhood and womanhood."

In view of our national wealth and needs, President Eliot's contention is doubtless a good one, notwithstanding in the United States about two and a half times as much is spent per capita for education as is spent in England and Germany, which are ahead of other European nations in this respect.

FELIX ADLER AT COLUMBIA.

One of the most notabe college appointments for the current year is that of Felix Adler as lecturer in Columbia University, inasmuch as the honor came to him for possessing the very qualities that caused his removal from the list of lecturers at Cornell University twenty-five years ago. This appointment is to make no break in Dr. Adler's work either in the Society for Ethical Culture or the Ethical Culture School. Of his career Edward Lissner writes:

The chair of ethics is a fitting rounding out of the career of this philosopher and scholar. Felix Adler is not alone a man of ideas, which have made him a leader—he is a man of action, of force, who has done things and because what he has done is for the good of humanity. His career at Columbia will be notable and worthy of attention. That college was his alma mater. After graduation he went abroad to study for the ministry. Upon his return to this country he was one of the candidates for Rabbi of Temple Emanuel, in New York, and delivered a lecture there. But the pulpit did not harmonize with his tastes, and he subsequently accepted the post of non-resident lecturer at Cornell. His lectures immediately began to attract wide attention. They drew unusual crowds to the college. It was his outspoken views that attracted people, but these same views and manner of expression aroused church circles; for the Old Testament was being criticised in the calm, dispassionate manner now so well known as characteristic of Felix Adler. The result was that the following year he was taken off the list as a non-resident lecturer—or in plain English, discharged. New York. at the time, had one liberal church, whose preacher was the great Octavius B. Frothingham. He was attracted by Dr. Adler's lectures at Cornell, and by the time Adler had formed his Society for Ethical Culture, Frothingham was ready to retire, on account of old age, and to leave the field clear to his youthful successor, whom he looked upon as his heir in the cause of liberalism.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The annual report of President Faunce of Brown University makes some emphatic statements in regard to college athletics. He considers the situation difficult and far from satisfactory. The amateur spirit which exists in England has not yet been created in America. There are plenty of rules, but "spirit is seldom the result of rules." Charges of professionalism rather than "pure sport" are still annually made by our foremost institutions. Although every student representing a university in athletics must sign annually "a minute and iron-clad statement that he has never in his life received direct or indirect compensation for any athletic knowledge he may possess," there is difficulty in defining or settling that "indirect compensation." To quote:

Two college nines never face each other on the diamond today with full faith in each other's literal "eligibility." Each side may believe that the other is in fairness entitled to play, but neither side believes that fairness has involved, or ought to involve, the literal construction of the rules. Here is a problem in ethics of a startling urgency. Students cannot be candid in the class-room if they are evasive on the athletic field. The moral life is continuous. An honest man is honest all through. Our American students mean to be honest; they love fair play. They are the most candid set of young men in the land. But when required to sign a statement whose meaning no man can define, they do so for "substance of doctrine," and they believe their opponents do the same. It may be that the "ethics of subscription" is as lofty among most athletes as among some theologues. Both are sorely perplexed by the rules of the game.

We who are charged with authority must never relax our vigilance. We rejoice in the increasingly high character of the athletes in college life. But we must not rely on

rules to create an attitude toward sport, and must remember that the only safety with us, as with English students, is in a better perspective, a broader view of the purpose of recreation and its relation to the truly noble life.

SHORTER COLLEGE COURSES.

Harvard's decision to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the end of three years' study, beginning with the class of 1905; and President Butler's proposition to cut the Columbia College course in two, the degree of Bachelor of Arts to be conferred after a residence of two years, are both receiving much comment in newspaper and educational circles. Of the three years' college course, *Harper's Weekly* says:

It has been growing more and more obvious yearly to those who observe conditions that a four years' course in college, devoted wholly to the study of purely academic subjects, is at least a year too long, and in the case of young men who are to embark upon a professional career, results in a very material loss of time without any corresponding advantage to be gained.

The New York *Times* does not accept this view, considering that a shorter college course will lower the standard of "general cultivation and what used to be called 'a liberal education.'" The Philadelphia *Press* speaks as follows of President Butler's proposition:

President Butler's plan would establish two distinct classes of students in college. One class would be the two-year students, who chose that course in order to take a short cut through college for no other reason than that it was short, and those who were in a hurry to begin preparation for their chosen profession. The other class of students would pursue the regulation four-year course, either because they had the leisure to do so or desired the broader culture which more time and study give. On the first, or two-year, class of students the degree of Bachelor of Arts would be conferred, and on the second, or four-year, class of students the degree of Master of Arts, the latter class only to be eligible to the subsequent degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

KINDERGARTENS IN CIVIC GROWTHS.

In these days of agitation against public kindergartens in such cities as New York and Chicago, Constance Mackenzie Durham's article on the above subject in *Gunton's Magazine* is of timely interest. As a first proposition she takes up the nature of the method of the kindergarten in dealing with childish experiences, and then makes a second proposition on the bearing of the experience of the kindergarten upon civic growths. After showing the various responsibilities of children that are developed through different kindergarten experiences she brings out the development of the community idea as follows:

There is another kind of experience which the kindergarten provides right within its walls. That other experience is the joint individual and co-operative nature of the children's life among themselves. Here no excursions are needed and no reproductions. The children are the points of contact and their own experiences. Here they are not only in touch with life, they are life in very earnest. A child goes to work and the result becomes his own property. He sews and weaves and paints and models, and the product of his industry is his to do with as he may choose. Again, he goes to work for the sake of the kindergarten in joint action with the other children. His work, perhaps, forms part of a decorative design for the common room; or of a gift in common for a chosen friend. He has his own garden to tend. He is responsible for its appearance. The other children protect him in his ownership in it. Again, he turns in with many children for the care of the common bit of garden plot, the property of all. He takes his turn at placing chairs, serving lunches, distributing materials. When his turn is over, he gives way to others who, in their turn, serve him. The individual has his place and his right, but the community right is larger and comes first. He may not like this order of things; but if his dislike of it becomes so marked as to disturb the community, it joins against them to set him aside until he shall have learned the hard lesson of the relation of the one to the whole.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

Professor W. E. Burghardt Dubois of Atlanta University, has been doing some eloquent pleading for the higher education of the negro. In a recent article in the *Atlantic Monthly* he claims that, with due respect for what has come to the negro through all forms of manual

training, there is but one way in which the difficulties of the race problem can be met, "by the breadth and broadening of human reason by catholicity of taste and culture." He thus concludes:

The function of the negro college then is clear. It must maintain the standards of popular education, it must seek the social regeneration of the negro, and it must help in the solution of problems of race contact and co-operation. And, finally, beyond all this, it must develop men. Above our modern socialism, and out of the worship of the mass, must persist and evolve that higher individualism which the centres of culture protect; there must come a loftier respect for the sovereign human soul that seeks to know itself and the world about it; that seeks a freedom for expansion and self-development; that will love and hate and labor in its own way, untrammeled alike by old and new. Such souls aforetime have inspired and guided worlds, and if we be not wholly bewitched by our Rhine-gold, they shall again. Herein the longing of black men must have respect; the rich and bitter depth of their experience, the unknown treasures of their inner life, the strange rendings of nature they have seen, may give the world new points of view and make their loving, living and doing precious to all human hearts. And to themselves in these the days that try their souls the chance to soar in the dim blue air above the smoke is to their finer spirits boon and guerdon for what they lose on earth by being black.

I sit with Shakespeare and he winces not. Across the color line I move arm in arm with Balzac and Dumas, where smiling men and welcoming women glide in gilded halls. From out the caves of Evening that swing between the strong-limbed earth and the tracery of the stars, I summon Aristotle and Aurelius and what soul I will, and they come all graciously with no scorn nor condescension. So, wed with truth, I dwell above the Veil. Is this the life you grudge us, O knightly America? Is this the life you long to change into the dull red hideousness of Georgia? Are you so afraid lest peering from this high Pisgah, between Philistine and Amalekite, we sight the Promised Land?

PRESIDENT JAMES.

The celebration in connection with the installation of Dr. Edmund Janes James as President of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., occupied three days beginning October 21. President James's inaugural was devoted to a discussion of the American higher education. Speaking of co-education he said: "No system of higher education in any country at any time has ever made such liberal provision for the higher education of women as our own. What the ultimate form of female education is to be in this country I think no wise man would venture to predict with any confidence. It is safe, however, to say that the various forms now in existence will continue to flourish, and other forms may be adopted as our society develops. The typical form, however, will be, in my opinion, co-education, simple, complete and unadulterated."

After comparing the "well-considered schemes worked out in advance by expert authorities and imposed by the Government" with the institutions that "have grown out of the life of the people, have been developed in answer to the needs of the people," Dr. James reaches the conclusion that we have here "in a very real sense at the present time an American system of higher education, a system as fully adapted to the needs of our American life as the system of any European country, not excepting Germany itself, to the needs and wants of that country."

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., "in behalf of his father" has made a gift of $500,000 to the Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York, "as a thank offering to Almighty God for the preservation of his family and household on the occasion of the destruction by fire of his country home at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., on the night of September 17, 1902." This is the largest single gift Mr. Rockefeller has made to any educational institution aside from Chicago University, and is contingent on the payment of all outstanding debts of the college and the raising of $250,000 for endowment from other sources.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his address on the occasion of his re-installation as Rector of St. Andrew's University on October 22, dwelt upon the industrial supremacy of the world, which he declared has now passed to the United States.

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

THE DEFINITION OF A SOCIOLOGIST.

An unexpected incident of the recent coal strike was the request of the operators for the appointment of a sociologist on the commission of arbitration. The term has been so loosely applied that the President deemed a definition necessary in making his appointment, and both the wording of his definition and the character of his appointment have excited some merriment among the editors. The exigencies of the situation seemed to demand the appointment of a representative of organized labor on the commission; it was necessary, therefore, to make the official definition broad enough to admit of such an appointment. "A man who has thought and studied deeply on social questions, and has practically applied his knowledge," was the President's contribution to the terminology of the science, and the drollery of the definition became apparent when it was made known that Grand Chief Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors was his choice for the difficult and delicate position.

A definition that has less distinguished authority, but perhaps equal merit is "an economist enlightened by *love*." The forbidding doctrines of the earlier Malthusian economists were long ago found to be based on narrow views and limited reasoning. The broadening influence of wider knowledge and larger sympathies has marked the distinction between economists of the old school and sociologists of the modern type. Broadly speaking, the economist deals with laws—the laws, for example, of competition and co-operation in human society; the sociologist deals with the effects of these laws upon human beings. The concentration of power and wealth, in the hands of a few, as viewed by the economist, tends to the greater efficiency of capital. The diffusion of wealth and privilege among the masses is, from the sociologist's point of view, a greater gain since it raises the general standard of living and thus gives greater employment to capital. The amelioration of social conditions is a legitimate aim of the sociologist, while the organization of society on on its most efficient basis would be the ideal of an economist. It is possible that the aim and the ideal might converge in the long run toward a single objective; but the two would approach that objective by different routes and from different motives. Economists are wont to speak slightingly of the modern term, and it is to be feared that President Roosevelt's definition and application of the term will not add to its favor among men of science; yet there is a valid distinction between the names economist and sociologist and one that does not reflect discredit on the modern word.

A BILL FOR THE MISGOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

When, a few months ago, the Supreme Court of Ohio declared the municipal charters of Cleveland, Toledo and other cities to be unconstitutional because they were created by special legislation, an opportunity was offered the Legislature of the State to render a public service of great importance by the enactment of a general municipal code in harmony with modern ideas of city government. It may be stated in passing that the tendency of all recent municipal legislation has been in the direction of home rule and freedom from State interference and toward greater concentration of power and responsibility in the hands of the

mayor. The bill that passed the Ohio Legislature on October 21 provides for the government of seventy-one cities of more than 5,000 inhabitants. The minimum number of councilmen in every city, however small, is seven, of whom four are to be elected by wards and three at large. The largest city, Cleveland, will have a council of thirty-three, twenty-seven elected by wards and six at large. The executive officers elected by the people are the mayor, vice-mayor, treasurer, solicitor and auditor; but the real executive control is vested in a series of boards, the most important of which is the board of public service, of three or five members to be elected by the people. This board has absolute discretion in the creation of offices and filling them, the employment of any number of persons at salaries which it fixes without reference to the mayor or council. The board also makes its own contracts which the council has no right either to approve or disapprove; though the work for which the contract is let must first be authorized by the council. The board may alter the terms of any contract, either to change the nature of the work or its extent, and the mayor and council have no authority to intervene.

The police and fire departments are under a bi-partisan board of public safety to be appointed by the mayor if his nominations are confirmed by a two thirds majority of the council. Failing of confirmation (which must generally happen) they are to be appointed by the governor, whose interference in the local affairs of seventy-one different cities must thus be constant. Appointment to these two departments are to be on the merit basis, although this provision is not properly safe-guarded, and civil service reform principles are nowhere else recognized. Boards of health, of parks, and of tax commissioners complete this complicated system of irresponsible government in which the mayor and council will be but figure-heads, while the real business of the city governments will be conducted by boards, partly elected and partly appointed, in which no central responsible authority can be found.

It is needless to say that every principle of municipal reform is violated by this code whose author was the petty boss of a local political machine in Cincinnati, aided and abetted by the junior senator of the State who resides in Cleveland, and whose curious personal antipathy to the present mayor of that city had much to do with the shaping of legislation affecting seventy other municipalities. Of the result, the Chicago *Evening Post*, a paper of the same political faith as the dominant party in Ohio, says: "Bossism and partisanship have triumphed over political principle and municipal interest and progress; the Ohio code will be condemned by every intelligent student of municipal government; it will react on and injure the Republican party of Ohio." This opinion must be shared by every unprejudiced person.

STATISTICS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

The United States Commissioner of Labor has conducted, under the direction of Congress, a special investigation of American cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants. Of this class, there are 135 cities in the entire country whose aggregate wealth reaches the enormous total of $13,500,000,000, as shown by the assessors' books. That a very large proportion of the personal property of every city escapes assessment is a notorious fact, but we are scarcely prepared for the disclosure that only one-fifth of the total wealth of all the cities on the assessment rolls is personal property. The importance of the movement in some of our Western States in favor of a more equitable system of taxation is greatly emphasized by these figures. The actual income of all the cities under consideration is $402,000,000, of which $260,000,000 comes from the property tax and but $2,350,000 from the sale or taxation of franchises. The corporations enjoying public franchises contribute, therefore, less than one per cent of the amount assessed on property for the

enormously valuable privileges they enjoy, a sad commentary on the wisdom and disinterestedness of the municipal authorities. The combined debt of all the cities, less established sinking funds, amounts to $908,000,000, only $23,000,000 less than the public debt of the United States. The combined assets of the cities, however, are double the amount of their combined debt.

The combined police force of the 135 cities numbers over 29,000 men and the number of arrests made in a single year reaches the appalling total of 916,000. In spite of 36,000 firemen employed in all the cities (a number, by the way, that seems grossly disproportioned to the number of policemen) the property loss by fire amounted to $39,000,000. There are 5,700 public school buildings in which 68,000 teachers are employed. The total public investment in school property exceeds $250,000,000, and the annual cost of maintenance is over $64,000,000. The investment in libraries, museums, art galleries, etc., amounts to over $42,000,000, and the cost of maintenance is $2,800,000. It would be interesting to compare these sums with similar amounts expended in a like number of European cities, where every town of importance has its museum and art gallery and where the study of art is a recognized feature of all education. The public investments in hospitals, asylums, almshouses, etc., amount to $36,000,000, requiring an annual expenditure of over $12,000,000. The investment in public parks amounts to more than $580,000,000, over a fourth of the total assets of all the cities, and the cost of maintenance about $6,000,000. All these facts and figures are of interest to students of municipal government, and when the comparatively recent growth of the cities is taken into account they make an impressive aggregate.

THE WORLD'S FUEL SUPPLY.

The recent narrowly averted danger of a fuel famine in the United States lends interest to some figures on the world's fuel supply collected by Dr. Ferdinand Fischer of Gottingen, Germany. China, according to this authority, is the richest country in the world in coal, although lack of transportation and mining facilities has rendered this great source of supply unavailable up to the present time. Japan, Borneo and New South Wales each have considerable coal deposits; but Africa and South America are believed to have but small resources of this kind. In Dr. Fischer's opinion Germany has a coal supply sufficient to meet the demands of the country for a thousand years, while Great Britain will exhaust her coal supply within fifty or a hundred years. The coal production of the United States last year was nearly twenty percent more than Great Britain's; nearly eighty percent larger than Germany's; nearly seven times that of Austria-Hungary; and more than eight times that of France. England, however, continues to sell more coal to the countries which import it than all the rest of the world together. It supplies far more coaling stations than any other country. It is the only land that does an enormous business in the exportation of coal.

Two new fuels are exciting the attention of economists at home and abroad. One is solid petroleum, in the manufacture of which a firm is engaged in St. Etienne, France; and the other is peat coke, a product that has great possibilities if, as seems possible now, it can be economically produced.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

America is the land of fine public schools and unusual opportunities for popular education, and yet the Census Bureau records the painful fact that out of our entire male population of voting age 2,288,000 cannot read and write. In cities of 25,000 or more population, six in every hundred men are illiterate, while in the rural districts the proportion rises to thirteen percent. The South is responsible for a large part of this unfavorable showing, illiteracy being very prevalent in that section both among whites and blacks.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.

Art, Music and the Drama.

THE FINE ARTS.

Acquisitions by the Boston Museum. — The growth in America of interest and productivity in the Fine Arts is shown nowhere more surely than in the development and enrichment of the great museums throughout the country. Such institutions as the Metropolitan Museum of New York the Art Institute of Chicago and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, not to enumerate others in Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, and other great cities, are striking exponents of great progress since the days when there was no art in this country save what was imported in occasional family portraits painted by Vandyck or Rembrandt, Lely or Kneller; they are also signs of a progress yet to be which many ardent prophets can describe only in the strongest superlatives.

The acquisition of two valuable paintings by the trustees of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will be of deep interest to all artists and lovers of the beautiful. One is a small painting by Paul Veronese, entitled "Justice." It is pronounced by experts to be of undoubted authenticity. The canvas (17 by 22 inches) is not a sketch, but a carefully finished picture. The figure is the blonde-haired woman who appears so frequently in this artist's large decorations, believed to be his wife. She is dressed in a gorgeous Venetian costume, elaborately adorned with jewels, holding a sword in one hand and the scales in the other, her right foot resting upon a castle. The background is a characteristic Venetian landscape. At the right is a dais, on which rests a crown, with crimson draperies hanging

above it. The picture bears the artist's signature. It was purchased by the trustees and came to the museum directly from Venice, where it had been in private possession. The other painting is an unfinished portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The subject is William Locke, Esq. This has been given to the museum by Denman W. Ross as a memorial to General Loring. The gift is peculiarly appropriate, as General Loring greatly admired the picture and more than once expressed his desire to see it added to the collection of the museum.

Various additions have been made of late to the Boston Museum's staff of experts, and the newly created department of Egyptian art, in charge of Mr. Albert M. Lythgoe, is of special interest. For the past three years Mr. Lythgoe has been associated with Dr. Reisner in charge of the Hearst expedition in Egypt where he has been conducting excavations with great success. Mr. Lythgoe returns to Egypt this winter to complete his work with the expedition and also to do work there for the museum. The Egyptian collection of the museum has grown principally by annual gifts from the Egypt exploration fund of London, and it is now the intention of the trustees to develop the collection both of originals and casts.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mascagni. — Signor Pietro Mascagni made his first appearance in America on October 8, in New York. He is but a little over thirty years of age, and at twenty-six was "in dire poverty, roaming about the little towns of Italy, his greatest possession the ability to play six instruments well." His rise to fame is thus told by a contemporary: While musical director in the little town of Cerignole, with a salary of some twenty dollars a month, he happened to read in a newspaper that a great musical publisher was offering the splendid sum of $600 as a prize for the best original operetta. There were but six weeks to compose it in. Mascagni fell to work. But he had no

SIGNOR MASCAGNI.

libretto. The young man appealed to two of his friends and they seized upon a novel — Verga's story, "Cavalleria Rusticana"— and from it brought forth a libretto. Then came days of anxious, weary waiting. But at last (in March of 1890) Mascagni won the first prize. It was not until May of the same year that his opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," was produced at Rome amid storms of applause and a triumph of praise. The young musical director of Cerignole had won fame and fortune at one stroke.

It seems to be the general impression of the press that while in New York Signor Mascagni achieved a personal triumph, still the level of production of his operas was below the usual standard of Mr. Grau's Metropolitan Opera House production. "Zanetto"— produced in America for the first time — is considered far below his "Cavalleria Rusticana.', "Zanetto" is a one-act opera lasting about fifty minutes. There are only two characters in it, one of whom is the beautiful Silvia, who keeps a country inn. She is a "cruel lady whom all must adore," but she cares for none except Zanetto, a roving minstrel. Her sweet voice arouses in him a longing for

Photograph by Purdy, Boston.

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

Sands & Brady, Providence.

JULIA MARLOWE.

a little cottage and *una sorella*—a sister! He has heard of Silvia, and asks the supposed widow to help him find her. She begs him not to go, but he finally departs to "where glorious shines the dawn," while she "hides her face in her hands and weeps."

As a conductor, Mascagni is decidedly demonstrative — he is described as being as animated as the proverbial jumping-jack; but he knows his art.

Mansfield. — Richard Mansfield's production of "Julius Cæsar" at the Grand Opera House, Chicago, on October 14, is regarded as the finest thing he has ever done. Never before has Shakespeare been staged so magnificently. Those who saw Mansfield's production of "Henry V." imagined that the acme of stage art had been reached. But this is described as even more magnificent. The scenery for the production was painted by Alma Tadema, and the warmth and wealth of color leave nothing to be desired. The garden of Brutus, with the moon veiling her face from the stern conspirators and the red light on the altar near by; the impressiveness of the scene in the Capitol, with Cæsar in imperial purple, the golden leaves of laurel resting on his mighty head — these are only incidents in the marvelous pictures that are presented. The Brutus of Mr. Mansfield has been warmly commended for its originality, its nobility and its tenderness.

Julia Marlowe. — Julia Marlowe, whose popularity as a pleasing and intelligent actress is unequivocal, opened her season in Boston, on October 6, with a new play from the French of Catulle Mendès, called "The Queen Fiammetta." While Boston is always kind to Miss Marlowe, still it cannot be said that the play was a success. The work of Mendès is noted for its outrageous audacity, for its selection of most degenerate types. Therefore it was necessary that a course of vigorous expurgation be applied before the play could be considered appropriate for Americans. The result of this was a rather dull drama — well staged, it is true, and in places well acted, but on the whole distateful. It is to be hoped that Miss Marlowe may return to the class of plays used in her earlier career.

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

It is a rather significant fact that the announcement of *Harper's Magazine* for 1903, while laying great stress on economic and social topics and giving a special paragraph to short stories and its artistic features, says nothing about poetry.

Not many years ago, a gentleman made a discovery of what he considered a remarkable treasure-trove of original verse. He sent some of the best of the poems to the editor of one of the big monthlies and expected that it would be hailed with enthusiasm. Weeks passed by and nothing was heard from it. Happening to be in the vicinity of the publication office, he went to see the editor and asked him what he had done with the poems sent so long ago.

"Well, to tell the truth," said that critical individual, "we have so much poetry on hand that we could not see our way clear to using it." "Poetry on hand!" exclaimed the discoverer, "why don't you ever print any?"

Recently a friend of mine sent a little gem to a monthly magazine, and after a time it was returned with this orphic explanation: "This poem is declined, not because we don't like it, but from an instinct not soluble with reason."

It is strange that the poets of the country are turning their attention to the advertising spaces of the electric cars? The spaces above the passengers' heads are filled with wonderful specimens of rhyme and reason: Laundries, bakeries, soap manufacturies, corsets, breakfast foods, quack medicines, furniture bargains and hosts of other attractions, needful and ornamental, call into requisition the services of the Muses. There is no danger of the art of Poesy dying out, when such munificent patrons still hold up the torch of encouragement.

In a conversation which I had with former President Cleveland at Gray Gables a few weeks ago, he expressed his solicitude at the apparent decay of Poetry. I told him I thought it was only apparent. The standard of demand has certainly risen. If one compares the great body of verse in the long array of "The British Poets," if one looks over any anthology, if one takes the majority of poems in the collected works of the writers of fifty years or a hundred years ago, and views them with an editor's eye, how many of them would one accept for publication, if now for the first time presented? Byron would be found rough and unpolished. A writer in a recent number of the New York *Times'* Saturday review compared Poe unfavorably with Byron, but chose a most unfortunate example of Byron's style, at least from a technical point of view. Shelley was faulty in his rhythms. As a proof, try to scan "The Sensitive Plant." Per contra, a good part of the fugitive verse of the day, and many of the poems found in recent volumes of poetry, would stand out clear and bright if they were the product of the eighteenth century.

NEW VERSE.

I suspect that Milton would have a hard time to get "Paradise Lost" published if he were living now and had just finished writing it. Now here is Mr. Valentine Brown, of Portland, Ore., who has written a very creditable epic entitled "Armageddon." His preface is worth reproducing, and I should do so had I room and were it not for the fact that the author offers to send the book to anyone who has interest enough in it to send for it. He is not only the author, not only the publisher, but he is also the compositor of the printed

pages. He says: "The writing of 'Armageddon' has taken me nearly every evening for a year. When a few pages were written, I placed them in type, and then wrote a few more pages . . . . I have shown portions of 'Armageddon' to some of my acquaintances, but none of them seemed to care for it; for this reason I think the poem good — not poetry of accepted style, perhaps." So he finished the book himself, and to eliminate the mercenary element he adds: "If anyone who happens to be freely favored with a copy of 'Armageddon' wishes to read this introduction and then glance over the poem, well and good; if not, well and good. Life is too real for me to worry about such things, though I think that my best work, perhaps, is finished."

Now I have just compared "Armageddon" with Vondel's "Lucifer," translated by Mr. Leonard Charles Van Noppen, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is far ahead of it. I would not hesitate to pit the eighth part, descriptive of the forces of Perdition attacking the Earth, with Milton's famous battle of the good and evil angels. It has not the serene majesty of Milton, but it has fire and passion —

Like hail from a storm cloud fell the great orbs,
Like oceans of thunders the answer
Rolled from the battlements;
Rivers of fire with sun-blinding fierceness
Burst from the eyes of the squadrons —
Smote on the warriors of heaven.

Fierce detonations crashed and resounded;
Deep reverberations rolled and re-echoed;
The ramparts were powdered with missiles,
The heavens were blazing like furnaces;
The squadrons closed in on their mission.
And the battlements fell at the blasting.

The chariots changed from moons unto suns,
And their wings were the streams of their anger;
They drank up the rivers and oceans,
And the elements changed in solution;
They burned up the mountains and valley,
And the earth was a molten volcano.

Not all the poem is devoted to fierce conflict. The eleventh part tells how Messiah and the innumerable angels from Heaven come to Paradise and sit in judgment. It begins:

The soul which is born in the human
Is a spark from the Infinite Being.
The soul in the beast is its brother,
And the soul in the flower its sister.

The judgment prepared for sinners was terrible, but Christ's mercy intervenes and the angels chant: —

Hail thee! Hail thee! the Mighty — the Merciful.
Thy servants will toil in the wilderness
And thy glory will shine in the darkness·
Thy hosts will encompass thy enemies
And thy mercy will enter the prisons
Ever, forever — pausing not — faltering not
Thy kingdom is advancing and thy angels will praise thee,
Will hail thee the conqueror.

There are lines that might have been smoothed and improved, but, taken as a whole, "Armageddon" is a remarkable production for a skeptical age: and it deserves respect as the earnest, sincere effort of a deeply religious nature to reach Miltonic heights in a Miltonic vein, if not in the typical conventional manner.

CAPTAIN CRAIG.

Mr. Edward Arlington Robinson is a Maine man, from Gardiner, who at present has his home in New York. He was born just thirty-three years ago, and after studying at Harvard he brought out his first volume of poems in 1896. This was followed by "Children of the Night," in 1897. And now Houghton, Mifflin & Company have issued a slender volume of 170 pages containing the title-poem, which just half fills it, and sixteen other poems. "Captain Craig" is a character-study in blank verse. It begins: —

I doubt if ten men in all Tilbury Town
Had ever shaken hands with Captain Craig
Or called him by his name, or looked at him
So curiously, or so concernedly,
As they had looked at ashes, but a few —
Say five or six of us — had found somehow
The spark in him, and we had found it there,
Choked under like a jest in Holy Writ
By Tilbury prudence.

The narrator details at length his fostering of the spark, the flame of erratic friendship into which it grew, and its final flickering out in one last post mortem jest. Captain Craig, under his tramp-like exterior, is a lettered man,

PETER ROSEGER, AUSTRIAN NOVELIST.

familiar with Horace and Sophocles and with many phases of life. His talk and his letters are filled with a quaint, humorous philosophy, with many shrewd observations, as when, for instance, speaking of a woman

Cursed with happiness,
Beauty and wealth, health, horses—everything
That she could ask,

He says:—

The cleverness
God gave her—or the devil—cautions her
That she must keep the china cup of life
Filled somehow, and she fills it—runs it over—
Claps her white hands while someone does the sopping,
With fingers made, she thinks, for just that purpose,
Giggles and eats and reads and goes to church,
Makes pretty little penitential prayers,
And has an eighteen-carat crucifix
Wrapped up in chamois skin.

This creature of impulses, however, has also something to say of Captain Craig, and his judgment of her is seen to be wrong.

It is an unusual poem. One can detect in it the influence of Browning, and yet it is not an imitation, except possibly, in the often harsh and needlessly complicated verse. Mr. Robinson is fond of beginning his lines with anapests. This habit would mislead the reader into difficulty in scanning the first line on page 22: "I have had half a mind to blow my brains out," where the accent naturally falls on had and thus throws the rhythm entirely out. But the poem is well worth studying as a study, and there are many electrifying passages—not the least the dream described on page 43.

The second poem, "Isaac and Archibald," has the same ironic intent as "Captain Craig." It is a childish recollection versified and made memorable by its truth of characterization. It is a

novel in embryo. But in "Aunt Imogen" Mr. Robinson reaches the high-water mark of dramatic intensity in depicting the maternity longing in the heart of an old maid:—

The hungering incompleteness and regret—
That passionate ache for something of her own,
For something of her self.

Her nephew, a young boy, makes her realize it:

One clinching revelation of what was,
One by flash of irrevocable chance
Had acridly but honestly foretold
The mystical fulfilment of a life
That might have once . . . But that was all gone by:
There was no need of reaching back for that:
The triumph was not hers; there was no love
Save borrowed love; there was no might have been.

And so when the boy asleep in her lap wakes up:

And smiled to see the way she blinked at him,
'Twas only in old concord with the stars
That she took hold of him and held him close,
Close to herself, and crushed him till he laughed.

The pathos and the humor of that brings it up to great poetry, and Browning himself never more mercilessly touched the quivering nerve of truth. Mr. Robinson deserves to rank very high also, by reason of his ballad entitled "The Return of Moyan and Fingal." It has every element of power in it: weirdness, motion, startling contrast, faultless rhythm. Take these stated lines:

The night wind hovered and shrieked and snarled.

A wind that shook the dark.

So down we steered and along we tore
Thro' the flash of the midnight foam.

The dark wet mooring pointed home
Like a finger from the sea.

The sonnets entitled "The Growth of 'Lorraine'" and the two entitled "The Woman and the Wife" are in their way likewise exceedingly powerful and striking. Mr. Robinson is a very modest, shy and retiring man, but if this day may be called the Twilight of Poetry, his verse is a very bright and promising evening star. Great things may be expected of one whose work is already so original and individual.

A WAR STORY IN VERSE.

"John Gildart," by M. E. Henry Ruffin (William H. Young and Company), is, as its sub-title claims, "an Heroic Poem," and the beauty and strength of the *motif* almost atone for the serious technical faults of the verse.

John Gildart, in the first part, brings his beautiful bride to his home in the mountains of Virginia, and they enjoy a period of unmixed happiness. Then comes the war, and John is moved by his patriotic nobility of soul to enlist. He is a brave man. At last word is brought of his fortunes at home, and he goes without a furlough. On his voluntary return he is shot as a deserter. Such is the simplest possible outline of the tale. There is such simplicity about the style that gives it a certain charm; although too many lines end with feeble words like "in," "if," "as" and the like. The poem is illustrated and deserves success.

OTHER VERSE.

I suspect that Mr. Frederick Lawrence Knowles, who is himself taking a somewhat prominent position among the younger poets of our day, and whose career may well be watched with interest, may be one of that mysterious entity which compiles books for L. C. Page & Company under the name of H. L. Paget. At all events, Mr. Knowles has transferred the habit of compiling to his more recent position as literary adviser to Dana Estes & Co. Some months ago he brought out a "Year-Book of Famous Lyrics," and now he has just finished "A Treasury of Humorous Poetry." He has selected not far from 250 poems from 105 authors. He says in his preface: "The term 'humorous' has been interpreted in this compilation very broadly. It has been made to include poems as widely apart as the rollicking ballads of Hood and the refined, del-

icately phrased verses of Locker-Lampson, or as the grotesque comicality of Gilbert and the serious irony of Canning, Clough and Sill. . . . The selections vary from broadly comic to merely facetious and lively."

Of course, Mr. Knowles has no double meaning in the word "broadly." The compilation is not marred by a line of doubtful taste. Thomas Hood is represented by eleven selections, Oliver Wendell Holmes by five, William S. Gilbert by ten, Calverly by nine and our remarkable acquaintance, "Anonymous," by eight. Evidently Mr. Knowles had more difficulty in limiting than in filling up, and here his catholicity as an editor has been shown. It is a satisfactory survey in concrete form of the humor of the past two hundred years. The same publishers (Dana Estes & Co.) have brought out, in a pretty volume of one hundred and eighty pages, a convenient edition of Browning's "Pippa Passes," with half a dozen full page illustrations by Louis Meynelle. It is provided with an excellent succinct introduction, showing the ethical significance of the poem, with abundant notes, and with a chronological table of Browning's life and works. On page 24, Ottima appears as Ottama.

In this connection it is pleasant to speak of the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke's profound and exhaustive study of the Poetry of Browning (T. Y. Crowell & Co.). Boston has for many years had a Browning society which, while in many ways doing excellent work in making Browning's work intelligible and popular, has also wasted much time in trying to discover the esoteric meaning of his misprints. Mr. Brooke's study is dignified and worthy; it covers many phases of the poet's genius. It begins with a brilliant comparison between Browning and Tennyson pictured as sitting unchallenged on two lofty peaks of Parnassus, Apollo's Mount. Mr. Brooke is very subtle in his understanding of the two poets. Particularly interesting is his comparison of them in their treatment of women. Referring to Browning's marriage to a superior woman who had studied her own sex in herself and other women, he says: "It was owing also to his wife, whose relation to him was frank on all points, that Browning saw so much more clearly than other poets into the deep, curious or remote phases of the passions, thoughts and vagaries of womanhood." He attributes to Browning's fondness for society and to Tennyson's scornful isolation the difference in the breadth of their views. There are seventeen chapters, though two are devoted to his treatment of nature and several other topics are thus doubly treated. All Browning students will welcome this thoughtful presentation of the great English poet.

A GREAT BOOK ABOUT RUSSIA.

Under the title "All the Russias" (Charles Scribner's Sons), Henry Norman, former Harvard graduate and resident of Boston, now Member of Parliament, has embodied the results of his travels, observations and studies over a considerable portion of the mighty empire of the Slavs. The title is, nevertheless, misleading, for it by no means covers all the Russias. Poland is scarcely mentioned, not sufficiently even to be included in the excellent index. The Russias of the Dnieper are not mentioned. Kief and Novgorod, where so much of Russian history clusters, are wanting. There is not a word of the Crimea. "Outlying Russia" would have been a safer title. But the work is not a guide-book and as the author says in his preface: "My own modest aim has been to present a picture of the aspects of contemporary Russia of most interest to foreign readers, with especial reference to the recent remarkable industrial and commercial development of Russia, and the possibility of closer commercial and political relations between Russia and Great Britain. . . . As in former books, I have tried to present in their natural relationship the picturesque surface and the solid substratum of fact, in the hope of making my pages at the same time entertaining and informing."

It may be said at the beginning that

he has been eminently successful in this. With a capital camera, with which he was enabled to reproduce the most characteristic scenes and points, he has illuminated his work with 130 delightful pictures, an average of one to every three pages, though the last third of the book, being mainly statistical, has none. He starts out from Calais and takes the reader by train to St. Petersburg, where one brief chapter sums up his impressions of that cosmopolitan city. A couple of dozen pages with beautiful pictures are devoted to the two Moscows, the historical and the industrial. Here he makes a curious blunder, into which he is led by his lack of knowledge of Russian. He explains the name of the Ivan Veliki tower. The sentence in which it occurs well illustrates Mr. Norman's picturesque and vivid style: "High above all is the tower of Ivan Veliki (an Englishman by the name of John Villiers), from which the whole city is spread out before you like the illuminated page of some old missal." "Ivan Veliki" is simply the Russian for John the Great (Ivan III.) who reigned during the first half of the sixteenth century and concentrated the powers of "all the Russias." It is rather odd that Mr. Norman should prefer, in speaking of the present dynasty, to call them Tsars instead of the loftier title of Emperors, but it is refreshing to have the minor title spelled correctly.

From Moscow Mr. Norman went to Tula, visiting Count Tolstoï at Yasnaya Polyana. He devotes a whole chapter to "the great writer of the Russian land," as Turgenief called him, and, like most visitors, was impressed by his extraordinary inconsistencies. He gave a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon of the Government letting Tolstoï alone. Mr. Norman spells the name with a "y" in the text and an "ï" in the chapter heading. Tolstoï in writing English letters signs his name with a final "y" and of course he has a right to transliterate it as he pleases, just as he pleases, just as the Des Isle family have the right to pronounce their name *Deesizzle*, but, nevertheless, the form with the dieresis is correct and is most consistent with other words taken from Russian, as for instance troika. Mr. Norman makes a very interesting excursion to Finland, but he reeognizes the justification of the Russian government for abrogating the Finnish constitution." He says: "Why should the Finn, alone of all subjects of the Tsar, escape the personal burden of military service? I confess that I can see no reason except that under his constitution he is thus exceptionally favored." And he goes on: "To be quite frank, the charge of violation of the Finnish constitution is met by one simple consideration. As a matter of fact, there is in human affairs of this kind no such thing as finality. Or, rather, the only final thing is *force majeure*—imperative national self-interest. Before that all promises are air, and all treaties are black marks on white paper. I put this brutally (foreseeing the consequences) but there is no use in mincing words. Exery student of history, politics or diplomacy knows it to be the simple truth, and every country, not Russia alone, affords examples in proof."

We cannot object to Mr. Norman's historical statement, but fortunately he has erred as a prophet. He says: "The United States was solemnly pledged to grant complete independence to Cuba," and he adds that this promise seems likely not to be kept. It has been kept. Mr. Norman is a thorough Machiavelian; he has no respect for honesty in diplomacy, and he would recall the minister who tells the truth. Perhaps when Russia has driven all her noblest and most deserving Suomi out of Finland she will learn, as France did in the case of the Huguenots, that a promise kept is in the long run more profitable than the loss of those whom the breach of it disaffected.

Mr. Norman devotes several chapters to Siberia and the great Trans-Siberian railway. He has the courage of his convictions, and he criticizes the Russian penal system with extreme severity, especially the way the administration has of dumping dangerous criminals into Siberia and letting them go about armed to

the teeth. The picture that he paints of Siberian civilization is darkly colored by the presence of the convict. Mr. Norman's account of the oil wells of Baku and his visit to Central Asia forms the middle portion of his book and is most interesting and significant. He believes that Russia has an eye on India, and especially the Indian trade. His words will be of great interest to every Englishman. Yet he is no Russophobe. He says in his preface that he anticiptates with satisfaction that in England he will be regarded as too pro-Russian, and in Russia as too anti-Russian. But he makes it evident that he tries to be eminently fair. He gives a fascinating account of Mr. De Witte, the greatest Russian of modern times. The book is crammed with financial and industrial details which seem to be reliable. It gives the best idea of the Empire that can be found in the same compass anywhere, and will turn renewed attention to the "Colossus of the North."

It is rather curious, however, that with the exception of Count Tolstoï, Mr. Norman says nothing of the literary conditions of Russia, nothing of Russian music or Russian art. The work must, therefore, be taken for what it is — a record of personal observation given out by a man of singularly keen powers and with exceptional opportunities. As such, it is delighful.

MODERN SOCIAL ITALY.

Mr. Ashton Rollins Willard is the principal American authority on Italian art. He has been in Italy enough to speak the language fluently, and he has made acquaintances among the leaders of Italian thought and society; so that what he writes in his new book, "The Land of the Latins" (Longmans, Green & Company), bears the seal of authority. He also writes with a gracious, well-balanced style, with a keen sense of the whimsicalities and contrasts of life, and often with a quiet humor. In his description of a certain country house up among the Sabine hills, after telling of a janissary's harness of the thirteenth century, he says: "The Oriental thing made one think of Scheherazade and her tales. An Arabian Knight seemed to stare at one from the open head-piece." There are ten chapters. The first tells of a great function at the Vatican; the second, of a soirée at the Palazzo Ruspoli; the third, of the Roman races. He devotes delightful pages to the homes of the royal family, to the theatres and studios, the book-shops and summer resorts. One could not have a more delightful cicerone. He takes his readers where the majority of tourists never have a chance of going and he gives many interesting details not found in guide-books or ordinary books of travel. There is an illustration for each chapter.

MODERN SOCIAL CHINA.

When Professor Edward S. Morse was still connected with the Imperial University of Tokio, he made a short visit to China, and from the notes and sketches with which he filled his note-books, he has constructed a most amusing book entitled "Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes" (Little, Brown & Company). Professor Morse is able to draw equally with either hand, and this facility of his must have been brought into play. He does not pretend that the sketches are finished, but he claims that they help elucidate his text. What struck him more forcibly than anything else was the filth everywhere prevalent. He thinks that the Chinese superstitions are no whit more ridiculous than many of our own. Their delight in a superannuated goose-egg, preserved (or, at least, kept) for years in clay is really not more disgusting than our liking for decayed cheese. The habit of their women in compressing their feet is not more fatal than tight-lacing, and certainly our national cleanliness does not reach a high-water mark when our men are seen expectorating on the sidewalks and the women sweeping them with trailing gowns. Professor Morse was enabled to see many of the more recondite aspects of Chinese life, and he describes his experiences with never-failing vivacity.

NEW BIOGRAPHIES.

McMaster's "Webster." — Professor John Bach McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania, author of the "Popular History of the United States," and of an excellent "Life of Franklin," has increased the number of his credit-marks by his biography of Daniel Webster just published by the Century Company. It is clear cut and sincere. Webster's enormous services in the preservation of the Union, his colossal genius, his wonderful rise from poverty and obscurity, his legal and political career, are all evolved in a simple and logical and therefore satisfactory manner. Professor McMaster renders it perfectly evident how he made his crucial mistake in regard to the great question of slavery. It is a pathetic and yet an inspiring story. Smoothly written and variegated by side-lights on the passions of the day, the book is rather a political than a personal life of Webster. The public man stands definitely before the reader. Little is said of his habits, of his religious views, of his domestic faults and virtues. It ends with a strange abruptness, for there is no summing up of his character. It is finely illustrated with reproductions of portraits and with views.

Higginson's "Longfellow." — It is certainly a literary event of the first importance that Colonel T. W. Higginson, who will soon be in his eightieth year, should have been spared with undiminished mentality to write a life of his old friend and neighbor, the poet Longfellow. His contribution to the "American Men of Letters" series (Houghton, Mifflin & Company) is a model of what a biography should be. It contains sufficient of the personality of Longfellow as expressed in his letters and diary. It justifies the claim of the preface that it has much interesting material drawn from the manuscript correspondence of the first Mrs. Longfellow during his formative period; also material obtained from the "Harvard College Papers" elucidating the academical side of the poet's life; and, thirdly, a series of extracts from his earlier writing not hitherto brought together. This would alone make the volume notable; but Colonel Higginson's own comments on Longfellow's career and his estimates of his literary work are both valuable and important. He deals very wisely and satisfactorily with the somewhat common disposition to underestimate Longfellow's services to literature. His universal popularity, the space that he occupies in the zenith of world literature, is a sufficient refutation of his relative unimportance. All this Colonel Higginson makes firm and fast with incontrovertible statistics. But he is also very judicial and not at all fulsome in his praise.

A GREAT EDITION OF POE.

In seventeen dainty volumes, handy to hold, substantially bound and with types perfectly easy for the eye, Professor James A. Harrison has distributed the extant works of Edgar Allan Poe (T. Y. Crowell & Company). It has been a labor of love, and if, as seems inevitable, Poe has taken his place in the very front rank of American authors, the work has been worth doing. Professor Harrison has not been satisfied to take anything for granted. He has subjected every statement of everyone of his editorial and biographical predecessors to the closest analysis. He has given us an absolutely authentic text, going back to all the early magazines and journals to which Poe contributed, incorporating all of Poe's multifarious emendations, adding a vast quantity of new material, and then, having established his text, arranging it in chronological order. The correspondence is also, in large measure, entirely new to students of Poe. The result is that this new edition gives a quite different idea of the brilliant and unhappy young genius whose fame has so grown and extended since his tragic death fifty-three years ago. Professor Harrison and the publishers merit the warmest thanks of all Poe's admirers for their generous presentation of this superb critical edition, with its wealth of illustrations and its convenient and satisfactory apparatus.

HISTORY RETOLD FROM PARKMAN.

Professor Pelham Edgar, of the University of Toronto, has performed a labor quite in keeping with the spirit of this day of condensed literature. He has taken the whole series of the historical writings of the late Francis Parkman, and has put the extracts into a chronological sequence in a volume of 542 pages, entitled "The Struggle for a Continent" (Little, Brown & Co). With the exception of the necessary connecting links, the work is wholly the historian's, and therefore has a decided unity of its own. Those who are too busy to read the entire works from which the extracts are taken will find it very useful. There are seven maps and nearly fifty illustrations, many of them full-page, and the work has a full index and brief sketch of the life of Parkman.

"MILTON'S ENGLAND."

"Milton's England" (L. C. Page & Company) is the title of a sort of guide-book biography or biographical guide-book. Its object is to give an idea of what England, and especially London, was in John Milton's day. Many of the streets, houses and churches which Milton must have seen are destroyed, but there are still some memorials; there are still some venerable relics, there are preserved quaint aud curious engravings which give an intelligible notion of the state of architecture and many passages in old books and plays that describe manners and customs in that century. The London fire swept away thousands of precious buildings; the exigencies of trade have changed the city almost as much. But Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, who has followed with attentive devotion the footsteps of the great Puritan poet, gives a remarkably vivid picture of those days and of the men and events which made Milton's life interesting. Not Milton only is seen wandering through the narrow streets; Sir Harry Vane, Cyriac Skinner, even the King, whose head fell under the executioner's axe, furnish variety to her pages. The book is illustrated with reproductions of old pictures. A visitor to London might spend a most agreeable week taking Mrs. Mead's book for a guide. To the stay-at-home it brings up a whole world of great events. It is charmingly written.

OLD NEW ENGLAND.

L. C. Page & Company also bring out "The Romance of Old New England Roof-trees," by Mary C. Crawford of Charlestown. The author relates the familiar story of Sir Harry Frankland and the pretty maid of Marblehead; she takes the reader to various houses associated with the memories of New England worthies; her last chapter gives an authentic account of the poet Whittier's first and only love. Her spirit is laudable and there is much that is good and worthy in the book; but her style is rather slipshod and awkward. Many sentences might have been greatly improved. There are thirty-two full-page illustrations.

DUTCH LIFE.

Readers who desire a "picture of Dutch life now to be seen in the Netherlands" by one who has had exceptionally good opportunities to study it, and who "tries to be scrupulously fair to a people renowned for their kindness to the stranger in their midst," may turn to "Dutch Life in Town and Country," by P. M. Hough, B. A. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York). Holland is not a large country territorially, but it is the the land of William the Silent, Barneveldt, Armiuius, Rembrandt, Rubens, Hobbema, Grotius, De Ruyter, Erasmus, Rysdaël, Daendels, Van Speijk and Van Tromp; and it comprises seven provinces in which there are "considerable differ ences in scenery, race, dialect, pronunciation and religion, and therefore, in the features and character of the people." Lovers of the heroic, the picturesque and the curious will never, travelling, willingly pass Holland by, nor turn a deaf ear to one who fitly rehearses the story of its past or describes present-day

life in "the twelve thousand square miles of lowland pressed into a corner of of Europe," in which the Dutchman contentedly plays his part in the world-wide drama. Mr. Hough presents many separate themes — he may be said to have pretty completely "boxed the compass" of Dutch life with his delineations of court and social life, the professional classes, the peasantry and rural customs, the workmen of the towns, the position of women, the canals and their population, national amusements, life in the schools and universities, and the spheres of art, literature, politics, justice and religion. One chapter is devoted to the army and navy. Another is entitled "Holland over Sea"— an important chapter truly, since "little" Holland holds the second place among the successful colonizing nations. The volume (291 pages) is adorned with nearly a score of beautiful half tone plates. Among them is one of the interior of the church at Delftshaven where the Pilgrim Fathers worshipped before leaving for New England.

NEW FICTION.

"Our Lady of the Beeches," by the Baroness Bettina von Hutten (Houghton, Mifflin & Company), is a prose variant of Tennyson's "Love and Duty." In this brief passionate prose-poem the lovers, as in Tennyson,

> "Caught up the whole of love and uttered it
> And bade adieu for ever."

The story begins with a sheaf of letters where an unknown lady writes to an unknown author commenting on his recently published "Breviary of a Pessimist." A correspondence results. How the two anonymities at last meet in the Maine woods is one of the improbabilities of which life itself is prolific. The Baroness causes her characters to express many thoughts that men think but do not ordinarily express. It is a strong, consistent episode with pathos and with well-restrained vistas of description. It is a book which people will discuss.

There was once a singer who on a wager succeeded in singing a long aria from beginning to end just a half tone below the accompaniment. It was an almost incredible *tour de force*. Mr. Arlo Bates in his new story, "The Diary of a Saint," has practically accomplished the same feat in literature. The name of the story (which is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Company) is rather unfortunate, but the *motif* and moral of the work are noble and satisfying. He has entered into the spirit of a high-minded, generous, liberal-theologied woman and day by day, for a year, thought her thoughts, seen with her eyes, inward and outward. The scene is laid in a little country village where there is the aristocracy of the New England "good family" and the democracy that allows the heroine to meet on equal terms the lower orders of society. Into this quiet oasis of existence come tragedies of love and passion, of birth and death. It is a very stirring and absorbing story, though constructed on the simplest lines. With the exception of "The Wheel of Fire" it is by all odds the best work in fiction that Mr. Bates has done.

Peter Rosegger, author of "The Forest Schoolmaster," is justly taking his place as a recognized man of power. Miss Frances E. Skinner presents (through G. P. Putnam's Sons) "The God Seeker," which is an historical story relating to the conflict tha' arose in 1493 between the Catholic priest who wished to extirpate all remains of heathenism and the inhabitants of the Alpine village of Trägos, who persisted in celebrating Midsummer Day. It is a story of crime and expiation. Relentless passions are aroused; fierce and furious indignation. The overmastering power of the Church brings unspeakab'e sorrows to a multitude of innocent, though ignorant, hearts. Through it all runs a golden thread of sentiment and love, ending at last in a circle of peace. It is a stirring story and smoothly translated.

Every story results in a progeny of lesser ones. The legitimate offspring of "The Prisoner of Zenda" is "The Shadow of the Czar," by John R. Carling (Little, Brown & Company), The hero

in each case is an Englishman who, taking part in the politics of a foreign principality, marries the princess and wins the throne. Mr. Carling's story is far more complicated, however, than Anthony Hope's. The passions involved are much more tempestuous; here a beautiful princess has pitted against her the whole might of the Emperor Nicholas, and her final success in proving her claim is brought about after long and tremendous odds are overcome. Granted the premises, Mr. Carling has accomplished his task admirably. His fertility of invention never flags; he allows his dramatis personæ to wade through rivers of blood. It is wholly melodramatic, but when once one has become accustomed to the stage scenery and the yellow glare of the footlights you forget the sense of probability and are carried on to the end, which is a fitting climax — a duel in a historic cathedral, with the Tsar a grim and anxious witness.

Off Mt. Desert there is an island which bears away the palm for situation and beauty. It is called Gott's Island. It may have suggested to Mr. Edwin Day Sibley the title of his story, "Stillman Gott" (John S. Brooks & Company). One sentence gives a good idea of the writer's clever wit. "A lazy man never has been successful since the Almighty sat down to rest after the stupendous undertaking of creating the world, and the first mistake Adam and Eve made was to begin life doing nothing. And when these two inexperienced beings broke one of the laws laid down for their guidance, Omniscience, pitying their weakness, punished them by conferring upon them man's greatest blessing, hard work." The book is in every way worthy of the philosophy of that paragraph. Stillman Gott is a simple fisherman, who speaks a dialect not over-well represented by "er" for "a," but he is shrewd and wise, and his shrewdness and wisdom are shown in his argument when conducting his defense when charged with burning a neighbor's barn. The story is the legitimate offspring of "David Harum," but though constructed on somewhat the same lines, it is quite original in its content. It is worthy of good success and wide popularity.

"Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift" (Houghton, Mifflin & Company) is that of beauty. She is a Cape Cod Quaker and no one has ever dreamed of telling her that she is beautiful. She goes to visit relatives in New Bedford and the fatal secret is disclosed to her. She becomes intoxicated with the honeyed cup of flattery. She spends her money for pretty clothes and then, too late, realizes that it is needed at home. She is called home by her father's illness. She finds him dead. This simple, pretty story is told simply and prettily by Mary Catherine Lee. But Mr. Taylor's frontispiece gives no concrete notion of the Quaker loveliness: it is a failure.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

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International Affairs.

Siam and the Powers. Fortnightly Rev. Oct.

Affairs in America.

The Barren Lands of America. Crittenden Marriott. Munsey. Oct.

America's Welcome to the Immigrant. E. R. Abbott. Out. Oct. 4.

A Statistical View of American Cities. Walter G. Davis. Gunton. Oct.

Cuban Reciprocity: A Moral Issue. Gunton. Oct.

Labor Organizations in the United States. Carroll D. Wright. Contemp. Rev. Oct.

The American Industrial Peril. Major C. C. Townsend. Contemp. Rev. Oct.

The Monroe Doctrine. Sir Frederick Pollock. Nineteenth Cent. Oct.

Our Northern Rockies. R. H. Chapman. Nat. Geo. Oct.

Suffrage Restriction in the South. Clarence H. Poe. N. A. R. Oct.

Public Debt of the United States. O. P. Austin. N. A. R. Oct.

American Politics. Henry Litchfield West. Forum. Oct.

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A Few More French Facts. Richard Davey. Fortnightly Rev, Oct.

German Light on German Policy. Cachas. Fortnightly Rev. Oct.

Seven Years of Unionist Government in Ireland. Fortnightly Rev. Oct.

A Conservative Reform Program. Sidney Low. Nineteenth Cent. Oct.

The Education Bill. Various Writers. Nineteenth Cent. Oct.

The Parliamentary Machine. C. B. Roylance Kent. Liv. Age. Oct. 11.

The Polish Threshold of Russia. Louis E. Van Norman. Chaut. Oct.

British Imperial Foundations. Frederick Austen Ogg. Chaut. Oct.

Denmark and the Treaty. Gertrude Atherton. N. A. R. Oct.

The Associations Law in France. Walter Littlefield. N. A. R. Oct.

The Political Situation in Russia. Isaac A. Hourwich. Forum. Oct.

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In Central Asia. Dr. Sven Hedin. Liv. Age. Oct 4.

The Filipino at School. Levona P. Newsom. Out. Oct. 18.

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French Study of the Boer War. Contemp. Rev. Oct.

The French in Central Africa. Edgar J. Wardle. Contemp. Rev. Oct.

Science and Invention.

Across Russian Lapland in Search of Birds. Harry F. Witherby. Liv. Age. Oct. 28.

Anthropology in Australia. John Fraser. Amer. Antiq. Sept.

Primitive Man and his Stone Implements in the North American Loess. Amer. Antiq. Sept.

The Volcanic Eruptions in the West Indies: A Report to the Royal Society. Liv. Age. Sept. 27.

Peary's Work in 1901—1902. Nat. Geo. Oct.

Applied Science. Henry Harrison Suplee. Forum. Oct.

Rational or Dietetic Treatment of "Bright's Disease" Contrasted with Surgical Intervention. Wm. Henry Porter, M. D. Med. Rec. Sept. 27.

Pulse and Respiration at an Elevation of 10,200 Feet, as Ascertained by the Examination of One Hundred Subjects. Maurice Kahn, M. D. Med. Rec. Sept. 27.

Some Clinical and Operative Phases of Appendicitis. A. H. Cordier, M. D. Med. Rec. Oct 4.

The Abuse and Control of Hypnotism. F. W. Eldridge Green and E. G. P. Bousfield. Contemp. Rev. Oct.

Education.

Educational Outlook. Ossian H. Lang. Forum. Oct.

The Public Kindergarten in Civic Growths. Constance M. Durham. Gunton. Oct.

Politics and Education. Augustine Birrell. Contemp. Rev. Oct.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago
CATH. UNIV. BUL.	Catholic University Bulletin Washington, D. C.
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.
CENT.	Century, New York
CHAUT.	Chicago
CRIT.	The Critic, New York
DELIN.	Delineator, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia
FORUM	Forum, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston
MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
OUT.	Outlook, New York
POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

Necrology.

American and Canadian.

BEARDSHEAR, W. M., President of Iowa State College; born at Dayton, Ohio, November 7, 1850; died at Ames, Iowa, August 5. At fourteen years of age, a brave farmer boy, he entered the Army of the Cumberland. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio and took B. A. and M. A. degrees at Olterbein University, after which he had a post graduate course at Yale, where he received the degree of LL. D., and from then until his death his entire life has been given to educational pursuits. From 1881 to 1889 he was president of Western College, Toledo, Ohio, one of the youngest presidents in the United States. His next position was that of superintendent of schools in Des Moines, Iowa, where he served two years. Since then he has been president of the Iowa State Teacher's Association; president of the National Educational Association; a director from the State of Iowa and president of manual industry and training in the same Association; president of the Iowa State Improved Stock Breeder's Association; a member of the United States Indian Commission; juror on Educational Awards at the Pan-American Exposition; and since 1891 president of the Iowa State College.

BOURGEOIS, HON. JUDGE JEAN BAPTISTE, born in St. Dominique, Canada, May 19, 1835; died at Three Rivers, in September. He was educated at St. Hyacinth College, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and his whole professional career was in that city. He received his appointment as Judge of the Superior Court for the district of Ottawa in 1876; in 1880 he was transferred to Three Rivers, resigning his position last year.

CLARK, DANIEL, geologist, aged eighty-three years, died at Sodom, Tyringham, Mass., October 5. His collection of precious stones, curios, coins, etc., is said to be very valuable. The Pittsfield Athenaeum has dedicated a room to him in recognition of valuable contributions.

DRUMMUND, HON. JOSIAH H., A. M., LL. D., for many years one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in Maine, died at Portland, Me., October 25. For thirty-five years he was clerk and attorney for the Maine Central Railroad.

GROUT, HON. WILLIAM W., Vermont Congressman and ex-State Senator, died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., October 7. He was born in Compton, P. Q., May 24, 1836, and was graduated from the Poughkeepsie Law School in 1857. He was first nominated by his party in 1862 for State attorney but declined to serve in the war. After his return he received many political honors. He was elected to the forty-ninth Congress and was re-elected for four years. He did important service in State militia, where he received the commission of Brigadier-General.

JONES, HON. FRANK, millionaire brewer and former United States Congressman; born in Barrington, N. H., September 15, 1832; died at Portsmouth in the same state, October 3. For many years he was the leader of New Hampshire Democracy, being twice Mayor of Portsmouth and a member of the forty-fourth and forty-fifth Congresses. Latterly he was a Republican. He was a director of the old Eastern Railroad, also of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and for over three years its president. He was owner of the Rockingham House, Portsmouth; The Wentworth in Newcastle, the hotel and other property at Sorrento, Me , and the Boston Tavern in Boston.

JOUETT, REAR ADMIRAL JAMES EDWARD; born at Lexington, Ky., February 27, 1828; died at Sandy Spring, Md., October 1. He entered the Naval Academy in 1841, saw service in the Mexican War and was graduated from the Academy in 1847. In the Civil War he became early famous by conducting a daring boat expedition against the confederate war vessel *Royal Yacht*, off Galveston. At this time he was lieutenant on the frigate *Santee*, but in recognition of his services was made lieutenant-commander of the gun boat *Metacomet* While in command of the latter he received highest praise from Admiral Farragut and the country for his intrepidity in the forcing of the forts at Mobile Bay. In later years Admiral Jouett received praise from the Navy Department for his judicious course while commanding the home fleet on the Isthmus of Panama. He was retired in 1890, and by a special act of Congress was granted full pay for life.

PHELPS, DR. ABEL M., orthopedic specialist; born at Alburg Springs, Vt., January 27, 1851, died at New York, October 6. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1873, and became surgeon for the Vermont Central Railroad receiving many serious accident cases for treatment. In 1880 he went to Europe, where for four years he studied surgery. He introduced

American methods of orthopedic work at the Allgemeines Krankenhaus, at Hamburg, and delivered clinical lectures explaining his operations. Upon his return to this country he was appointed professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Vermont, later accepting a similar position at the University of New York. In 1887 the chair of orthopedic surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital was given him.

SELFRIDGE, REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS O., oldest officer of his rank; born in Boston April 24, 1804; died at Waverly, Mass., October 16. He was appointed to the navy in 1818, and April 24, 1866, was placed on the retired list. He took part in the engagement and capture of Matanzas and Guaymas, and at the latter place received a severe wound which incapacitated him for sea duty. In 1847–8 he commanded the sloop *Dale* of the Pacific Squadron, and in the Civil War, for a few months, he was in command of the steam frigate *Mississippi* of the Gulf Squadron. Later he was commandant at Mare Island Navy Yard and from 1869 to 1871 was president of the examining board. He was probably the oldest living officer of his rank in any navy in the world, and there is no other navy in the world which had two admirals, father and son, both retired.

STANTON, ELIZABETH CADY pioneer in the cause of woman suffrage; born November 12, 1815 at Johnstown, N.Y.; died October 26, in New York City. In her childhood she spent much time in her father's law office and her sympathies were first aroused for the women seeking justice there, and she determined to spend her life in bettering their condition. On her wedding journey in 1840 she went to London to attend the World's Anti-Slavery Convention to which Mr. Stanton was a delegate. Here she met Mrs. Mott, with whom she issued in 1848, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., the first call for the first woman's rights convention. Even Mrs. Mott did not approve, at that time, of Mrs. Stanton's demand for the ballot. In 1850 her associations with Miss Susan B. Anthony began, who acted as Mrs. Stanton's manager, the latter giving nearly all her time to lecturing and writing. As early as 1854 she addressed the New York Legislature, on the rights of married women. From 1855 to 1865 she was president of the national committee of her party and filled the same office in the Woman's Loyal League in 1863, and in the National Woman Suffrage Association until 1873. In 1895 she published her autobiography, "Eighty Years and More."

Foreign.

GLADSTONE, PROFESSOR JOHN HALL; born in 1827, died October 7. He received his education at London University and at Giesten. For more than half a ceutury he was one of the leading investigators in chemistry, electricity and optics, and the results of his researches were published by the different learned societies.

KENSIT, JOHN, anti-ritualistic crusader; died at Liverpool October 8, from the effects of an injury caused by a chisel which was hurled at him after a vigorous speech at Birkenhead, in September.

LIU-KUNS-YI, Viceroy of Nankin; died October 5. He was largely instrumental in keeping the Yang-tse Valley tranquil during the Boxer troubles, and probably saved China from partition. He entered the service in 1881 and was progressive and energetic.

RAWLINSON, REV. GEORGE, Canon of Canterbury; died at London October 6. In 1862 he was made professor of ancient history at Oxford, where he was educated, before that having been a curate of Merton. "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," "The Origin of Nations," and "The History of Herodotus" are among the numerous historical works from his pen.

ZOLA, M. EMILE, novelist; born in Paris, April 5, 1840; died in that city September 29. He devoted his school days almost entirely to the study of French literature and even failed to secure a degree with which to begin his career. This greatly retarded his early ambitions. Some of his first stories were rejected, but by constant application he was able to obtain the recognition of two newspapers of the people, *Le Petit Journal* and *La Vie Parisienne.* The injustice that M. Zola found in art and society was exposed in his novel "Mon Salon," which met a storm of abuse. Several novels followed in quick succession before he began his series, "Rougon-Macquart" which made him famous. The full title of the group is "Les Rougon-Macquart, Histoire Naturelle et Sociale d'une Famille sous le Second Empire," and soon after beginning this series he made an advantageous contract to furnish two novels yearly which ended the period of his suffering and want. He wrote of the low life of France and the school of "realism" which he followed was distasteful to the majority of readers, though his power in portrayal was always recognized. He made many friends among humanitarians a few years ago in his defense of Dreyfus, the Jew, who was condemned to a life on Devil's Island because of his having presumably disclosed some military secrets. M. Zola made most scathing attacks upon the accusers of Dreyfus, not solely in defending the man, but in the name of justice.

Photograph by E. Chickering, Boston.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

CURRENT HISTORY

AND

MODERN CULTURE

VOL. 12. RECORD OF NOVEMBER, 1902. No. 11.

A FEW OF THE WORLD'S LEADERS.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

"There is a mythology of excessive admiration; there is a mythology of studied depreciation; and both alike are fatal to a sound judgment." The truth thus expressed by the historian Froude should not be overlooked by those who would form a correct estimate of the life and character of the late ex-Speaker Reed. He was one of the men of whom it is said that Nature fashions them and then breaks the dies. Unique, powerful and aggressive, Mr. Reed has impressed himself upon his generation to a degree of which he gave little promise in boyhood if that is true — and not a mere witticism — which he said of himself: "I'm sorry not to have had an interesting youth, but somehow the neighbors always refused to see anything extraordinary in Tommy Reed." In the man the world has seen something decidedly extraordinary.

Mr. Reed died in Washington, D. C., on December 7, 1902. A sketch of his career will be given in the Necrology department of this magazine next month (the record for December) but a few things may be here set down. He was born in Portland, Me., sixty-three years ago, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860. His resolution to cultivate oratory, according to his own testimony, dated from the delivery of an address on "The Fear of Death," soon after his graduation. It produced a profound sensation among his auditors; and when he saw the crowd seated spellbound before him, he determined then and there that he would some day be an orator. With the simplicity yet profundity, the strength and vividness, of his conceptions, and with his unpretentious yet masterful use of language, the world has since become familiar.

Mr. Reed entered upon the practice of law in Portland. His career as a public man began with his election to the State legislature in 1868. In 1876, after holding many important State offices, he was elected to Congress from the first Maine district by a plurality of 1,200. In Washington he soon became widely famous as a keen and witty debater, with a remarkable power of lucid and exact statement. His following in the country became very large. As Speaker of the House of Representatives he accomplished a revolution in parliamentary procedure. The House had tied itself up with rules and precedents and interpretations until it was often at the mercy of a minority and was defeating the objects of its existence. The man with small reverence for the established order and with courage and ability to establish a new and better one, came in the person of "Czar Reed." His work as Speaker made him a candidate for the Presidency, but men of Mr. Reed's radical qualities, sturdy independence and freedom of speech never become Presidents save in very extraordinary times.

It was in April, 1899, that Mr. Reed deliberately ended his political career, saying in a letter to the Governor of his State: "Office as a ribbon to wear in

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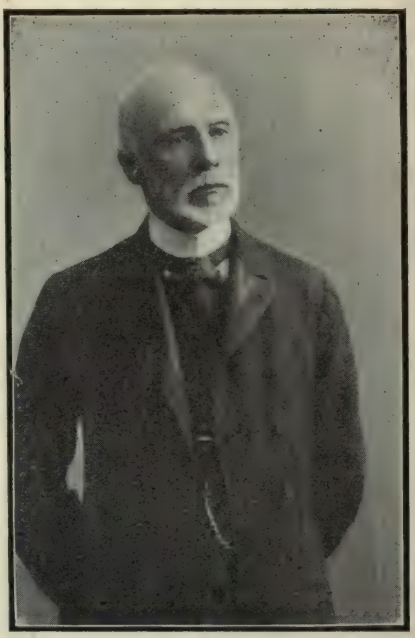
your buttonhole is not worthy of consideration, but office as opportunity is worthy of all consideration." He entered upon the practice of his profession in New York City, but did not lose the ear of his fellow-countrymen. Whenever "Tom Reed" spoke everybody listened. The *Nation* accurately says that there was in him a strain of shrewd and sturdy Americanism of the old-fashioned sort. In many respects he was the strongest national character that the Republican party has produced in recent years. "A simple, pure, faithful and gifted man has gone," and a large place is vacant that this generation will not see filled. He will not soon be forgotten.

MAJ.-GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG.

General Young has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Miles in command of the United States Army when the latter reaches the age limit next August. A sketch of General Young's career has been given on Page 784 of this magazine. After his return from service in the Philippines he was placed in command of the Department of California until, some time time ago, he was made President of the War College.



SIR ELEAZER TASCHEREAU.

This eminent lawyer has become Chief Justice of Canada, in succession to the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Henry Strong, who has reached the ripe age of seventy-seven. He is not past service, however, having accepted the position of chairman of the commission for the codification of the statutes of Canada. The new Chief Justice was born in 1836. Of him it has been well said: "Whether on the bench, or in his private everyday life, he is always the refined scholar, the cultured gentleman and the genial, sincere friend." Called to the bar in 1857, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec in 1871, and a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1878. He has written several law books and is a man of extensive learning and immense legal knowledge. He was knighted on the occasion of King Edward's coronation and it may be said that the honor is seldom more worthily bestowed.

THE MIKADO OF JAPAN.

The Mikado, Matsu Hito, whose fiftieth birthday has recently been celebrated (p. 881), was born at Kioto, November 3, 1852. During his reign Japan has become the leading nation of the Orient, developing a constitutional government, overturning the old feudal system, establishing a party political system similar to that of Great Britain, and becoming tolerant of Christian missionaries.

MARQUIS ITO.

This famous Japanese statesman is the head of the Conservative party which won in the recent elections (pp. 717, 881), and which stands for the authority of the Emperor. He is the Bismarck of Japan. His party, says Dr. W. E. Griffis, is "a dyke built around the divine right of the Emperor, intended to keep the throne impregnable against the rising waves of democracy."

DR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

The eminent thinker on historical and political subjects, Professor Goldwin Smith of Toronto, recently completed his seventy-ninth year. He became famous many years ago as an Oxford professor and a virile and fearless writer. In Canada he has long been "pre-eminent in the sphere of politics as the one combatant in the strife for whom the possibilities of office and power have no temptations, and as a man who will upon all occasions give expression to his honest convictions without truckling to party exigencies or the popular sentiment of the moment." Political abuses and malign social tendencies have always found him a sharp challenger and a keen opponent. He appears today as the foe of three forces which he regards as imperiling the better interests of society — Plutocracy, Militarism and Imperialism. His views on this line are expressed in his vigorous volume entitled "Commonwealth or Empire."

THE EDUCATION STRUGGLE IN ENGLAND.

BY DAWSON BURNS.

Before the last decade of the eighteenth century, the provision for elementary education in England was of a very meagre description. Most of the benefactions for this purpose, originating in the Middle Ages, had been diverted into narrower channels. "Charity Schools" were few, and the scholars may still be distinguished by the antique and quaint attire in which they appear before the public eye. Private schools of the primary class were generally of an inferior kind, and "Dame Schools," under the rule of ancient women, were the only fields of learning in which the lambs of society could browse in rural districts and smaller towns. When men were too old and incompetent for other occupations, their ambition could still aspire to one of two — that of the parish constable or that of the private schoolmaster.

Then arose Joseph Lancaster, a minister of the Society of Friends, commonly called "Quakers," and in the "Lancasterian Schools" instituted by him, or in imitation of his example, something like a decent education was provided for a portion of the children of the poor. The British and Foreign School Society followed in the first years of the nineteenth century with its training schools for teachers, and its public schools on the Lancasterian system, developed and improved. These efforts, principally put forth by dissenters from the established church, stirred up the Anglican clergy, and the National School Society was founded with the object of affording instruction in the rudiments, supplemented by the church catechism and superintended by the parish clergyman and his curate.

Between thirty and forty years after, the subject of primary education was discussed in Parliament, and the Council of Education was formed to supply money grants to denominational or voluntary schools submitting to Government regulations and consenting to have their efficiency tested by examinations conducted by Government inspectors.

So things stood till 1870, when Mr. W. E. Forster, on behalf of Mr. Gladstone's administration, brought in a bill for the extension of elementary education under local control. This bill, which became an act of Parliament, provided that in England, wherever the provision for primary education was deficient, a school board should be elected to establis hand control schools, for creating and carrying on which a rate should be levied on the locality.

The opposition directed against this measure was of two kinds. The friends of denominational and voluntary schools were alarmed at the supposed injury they would suffer from the competition of board schools, but such a consideration, natural, yet selfish, could not be allowed to stand in the way of a great national boon. The religious question, as it was called, was of a more serious character. Some desired that religious teaching of any and every kind should be excluded from board schools; others wished that the teaching should be on the lines of the Church of England standards; and others again, while desirous that some religious teaching should be imparted, wished that it should be of a non-sectarian character. The last of these views was adopted, and school boards were permitted, under certain conditions, to decide what the religious teaching should comprehend. In the London board schools a short devotional service opens the morning work; and in the classes hymns are sung and selections from Scripture are read and explained.

Few acts of Parliament can compare with the act of 1870 in the benefits con-

ferred, and it is not possible to estimate the amount of ignorance, with its attendant degradation, from which it has saved the children of England and Wales. The management differs widely in different places, both as to extent and efficiency. The School Board of London has jurisdiction over all board schools in the metropolis, and there exists a system of grouping, under which several schools are placed under a committee of managers, whose powers, however, are rather suggestive than executive. The present writer is a member of one such committee, whose schools include about 3,500 children, with an average attendance of ninety per cent and upwards; and he can testify to the general excellence of the instruction given. The fees once charged in board schools are now abolished.

All legislation is more or less tentative, and it could not but happen that in the course of thirty-two years the act of 1870 should stand in need of amendments. These might have been introduced and provision made for secondary education; but the Government chose to bring in a bill which, in some measure, is a repeal of the existing law. At present these schools are under boards directly elected by the rate-payers for this particular purpose, denominational schools being left to the control of their own people, with Government inspection and grants for efficiency. The bill now before Parliament proposes to transfer the control of the board schools to municipal or county councils and to place the denominational schools also under the control of these councils. This would extinguish direct and popular election for education, and bring up the education question, with all the others involved, in the election of municipal and county councils. It will also make these councils responsible for the maintenance of the denominational schools, and so great will be this advantage to such schools that with not a little reason the bill has been designated one for the preservation and relief of denominational schools.

There seems to be no reason, except a theoretical one, for putting the board schools under councils, while there are manifest advantages in separating the education question from the complexities of municipal and county council elections.

It is the second part of the scheme — that of taking over the denominational schools — which originates the "religious difficulty," and intensifies the struggle. Under the act of 1870 the schools established under it are supported by a local rate; but the Government bill proposes that this rate shall also be applied for the support of the denominational schools in which sectarian dogmas are taught under clerical supervision. This is a manifest violation of the principle in the act of 1870, forbidding such an appropriation. The plea of Mr. Chamberlain, that the local rate will go for secular teaching, is one which the Mr. Chamberlain of other days would have scouted. Even if the plea were valid, the objection remains that the rate will support the school which gives the sectarian teaching. There is the further danger that the clericals, as they may be called without disrespect, will strain every nerve to get control of the councils, and so introduce sectarian teaching into all the schools under the authority of the councils. One can see no end to the strife that will thus be engendered.

In forcing its bill through Parliament, the Government depends upon three bodies of supporters: First, the Conservative members; second, the Liberal-Unionist members, and third, the Irish members. Of the Conservatives, nothing need be said. Of the Irish members it is difficult to speak in this matter as a united body. That they should support the present Government for any object is only one of the oddities associated with all Irish business; but the fact remains that the Irish party is substantially a Roman Catholic party, and that the Roman Catholic dignitaries are friendly to a measure that gives them public money, while it leaves them free to teach relic-worship and the Papal supremacy.

There remains only the Liberal-Unionists to be accounted for, and as a Liberal Unionist myself, I cannot but mourn

over their apostacy, on this question, from the principles that Liberals have hitherto unanimously maintained. Their educational attitude is to be traced to that official alliance with the Conservative party which began in 1895. How their conduct in relation to this bill will affect them as a party will only be known after the next general election. I should not be surprised if, from a concurrence of causes they should disappear from the political arena as a distinct party.

The opposition to the Education bill rests with the Liberals, who follow their "Bannerman" leader. They are fighting strongly and sternly, especially the Nonconformist or Free Church section of them, but the numerical odds against them are overwhelming. Yet it should be understood that the Government majority in Parliament has nothing to do, in its origin, with this or similar measures; it arises simply from the issue of the general election of 1900, which covered the successful prosecution of the South African war. Could the country be consulted on this special question, I have no doubt whatever that the Government majority would disappear, and the Government with it. This is another example of the difficulty of securing a representation of the national sentiment under supposedly representative institutions. Real representation has yet to be provided for.

The bill was read a third time in the House of Commons on December 3 by 246 votes to 123 — the number of members voting, including the four tellers, being 373. (The House consists of 670 members). During its progress through the Commons, the chief amendment proposed by a private member, and accepted by the Government, was one to give the managers of denominational schools control over the religious teaching in them. This was resented by the High Church party as an insult to the clergymen who, under the present plan, have the practical control of the religious teaching in such schools.

Under our Parliamentary system, bills may originate in either House, and then, if carried in one House, go up to the other. The Education bill, having passed the Commons, went up at once to the House of Lords, and on the second reading, December 4, a debate was initiated by the Duke of Devonshire who represents the Government. The Duke once sat in the House of Commons as the Marquis of Hartington, and during a temporary retirement of Mr. Gladstone he was the leader of the Liberal party. Together with other prominent Liberal Unionists, he joined Lord Salisbury's government in 1895. Earl Spencer, as the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, at this time, moved the rejection of the Education bill; but yesterday evening (December 5) this motion was rejected by 147 votes to 37, and the bill passed its second reading. That the bill will pass the Lords and receive the Royal assent in due course (for with us the Crown has only a nominal veto) is morally certain; but as London is not included in this bill, another is to be introduced, next session, dealing with public elementary and secondary education in London, when the struggle of this year will be vigorously renewed.

One word as to the contest between Conservatism and Liberalism in England. By instinct — the instinct of caution — England is Conservative. By intelligence — the intelligence based on observation and reflection, fortified by experience — England is Liberal. The Liberal party need not despair if they will be true to Liberalism of the true type. If they would unite under an enlightened statesman like the Earl of Rosebery, and throw off the burden of the *corpus vile* of Home Rule, they might renew the triumph of justice over cliqueism and of patriotism over selfishness, which began with the Reform bill of 1832. Will they be equal to their opportunities?

London, Dec. 6, 1902.

CATTLE HERD IN SHORT GRASS, KANSAS.

THE PASSING OF THE BIG CATTLE RANCHES.

BY WILLIAM R. DRAPER.

All of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory was once but a vast cattle range, where the herds pastured in luxuriant grasses during the summer, and in winter found shelter in the warm valleys. The proximity of the pastures to the Kansas City market afforded excellent reasons why the cattle men should favor keeping the settlers out as long as might be possible. Consequently, for dozens of years the cowboy held possession of these two domains (perhaps the largest cattle country — in one body — that the United States afforded). A pasture requiring three days to cross in wagons, a width of two hundred miles, was very common, even ten years ago. To-day such a range would attract the attention of the oldest veteran of the cattle trail.

The days of the big range men have passed forever. Cowmen, in a true sense, are no more on the plains of the Southwest. There may be those who ship several train loads of fattened steers to the markets every fall and spring, but the man who owns so many cattle that he knows not their exact number has died with the buffalo.

Even the festive round-up, once the greatest of frontier sights, has become only a part of history. Cattle are yet "bunched" and driven along the roads to the stock pens beside a railway track. But the rounding up of a thousand or so cattle in the centre of a vast pasture is no more. Cowboys have become nothing more to-day than "line riders" — a position the tenderest of the tenderfeet were given in other days. It is nothing more than riding on the outer edge of the herd to see that none stray away.

The raiser of domestic cattle, on a small scale, is the man who supplies the markets to-day and constitutes the stock-raising fraternity. Nearly every farmer who owns his own quarter section, and is fairly well fixed financially, owns from thirty to one hundred steers every fall, which he fattens for the winter markets. After he has sold these, he buys more calves or "doggies" and proceeds to

A KANSAS BARNYARD OF TODAY.

fatten another herd. Often the farmer goes in for fancy stock-breeding, and instead of raising cattle for the slaughter house he raises them for prize-takers.

Barnyards of the prairie-west farmer of today are combinations of stock-pens and stables for the working animals. There are but few farmers who do not raise some cattle for the market. They can feed them without noticeable expense, and the returns are excellent for the time spent. So pastures have been plowed up, and today one finds fields of wheat or other cereals instead. Cowboys have been forced to follow the plow.

But for years the cattle barons controlled the Western range. They have done more toward retarding progress in the Southwest than any other one class. The numerous delegations of Indians that have visited Washington year after year, praying for the Indian Territory to remain closed against the pale-face settler, were not there as the representatives of their people, but of the cattlemen. Indian allotment in the land of the Five Civilized Tribes has been delayed seven years by lobbyists representing the cattle interests. Pasture land has been leased in the Indian country for three cents an acre. In the Osage and Ponca nations this is true. The Osages contribute eight million acres of pasture land, all of which is leased to Texas and Oklahoma cattle barons. However, since the beef trust has commenced to attract attention not altogether favorable, the redskins have declared they will annul the leases. The opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations last year was delayed three years by cattle-men who had cheap leases on pasture land in the reservations. However, the coils are tightening against them, the settler is asserting his rights — often at the point of a gun — and the end of the big range is at hand. Within a year the cattle-men and farmers of Western Kansas engaged in open conflict to such an extent that the militia were almost needed.

A FRONTIER TOWN OF TODAY.

STREET SCENE AT MINERAL CITY, O. T.

From "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

THE FEDERAL PALACE AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

International Affairs.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

Diplomatic Service.—Under an absolute monarchy forms of precedure have great moment, and sacredness attaches to an established usage. Therefore considerable remark has been called forth by the Russian Czar's special invitation of the retiring Ambassador from the United States, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, with Mrs. Tower, on the eve of their recent removal to Berlin (p. 768) to call on him for a parting audience at Livadia. A rule rigid and long established forbids formal receptions at Livadia; and it is customary for foreign delegations, even the most important, to await the Czar's return to St. Petersburg, as the new French Ambassador had recently been waiting two months before he could enter on his duties. The Emperor's invitation of Mr. Tower is generally construed as expressing his special friendliness for the ambassador and for the United States.

One of the minor incidents on the diplomatic field, yet quite noteworthy, was the close about the middle of November of Mr. Wu Ting-fang's service as minister from China to this country. He has been called to important official service in his own land, and the peculiar place which he had made for himself both in governmental and in social circles in Washington can scarcely be filled. He has also been much in demand as a public speaker on various occasions in distant places. His services in aiding to open communication with the silent foreign colony in Peking during the fearful siege will not be forgotten.

Consular Service. — The United States consular system has in past years drawn more criticism than any other governmental department dealing with foreign relations. It has been pointed out that consulates had in specified cases been bestowed in payment of political services; and that in many cases of appointment, innocent of this shameful offence, there had been no evidence of the personal fitness or of the peculiar experience or of the special training requisite for the distinctive duties of the office.

Though a consul's regular duty may not at all times, in all places, be laborious, yet everywhere in these days of intense business activity and of commerce vastly expanding by national rivalry, the service demands at foreign ports men trained to watchfulness of commercial movements and of new openings for trade, men patient and thorough in investigation, with capacity to trace and grasp numberless details along the lines of national interests in trade.

Moreover, though consuls are not commissioned to encroach on the technically diplomatic sphere in which envoys, ministers, and ambassadors serve, a consul may suddenly find himself standing at the verge of a diplomatic situation of large international consequence, requiring instantly from him much of the delicacy, keenness, and promptness both in his judgment and in his action that are requisite in high diplomacy.

In view of the situation above indicated, some publicists and men of extensive business have been urging the need of an entirely new system, including consular academies with special and extensive courses of training, and a system of definite gradations in rank to be reached both through service and by examinations. Plans for improved systems have been before congress. Whatever theories on this subject may be held, the fact is now to be recorded that according to the general testimony of men conversant with commercial affairs, there has been at least the beginning of a reform on the field; the practical service rendered by United States consuls as a body has in recent months been improving and has even been recognized with praise from the business men of countries foremost in their commercial rivalry of the United States. Secretary Hay, in laying before the Congress the last annual volume of "Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries," communicated also his warm approval of the amount and quality of the work during the past year by our consuls.

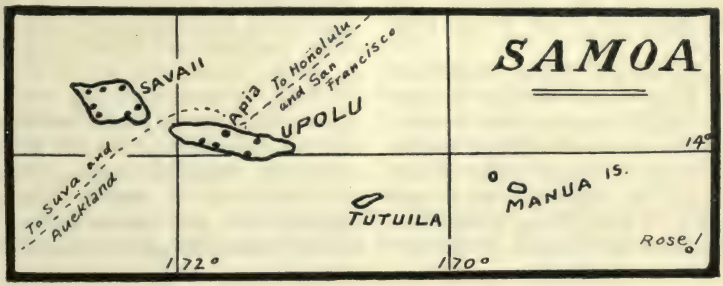
Though it may thus appear that the right men are more important than the wisest system, the newspapers still have good reason for their continuance in demanding improvement in the consular system — such as a carefully ordered selection or training of the men, a larger and properly graded pay, and a more assured tenure of office. Some publicists and some men of extensive business continue to demand an entirely new system. The consular service of Germany, which has been most successfully developed in the last quarter century, is set forth as supplying in some respects a model of activity and efficiency. One of its peculiar features is shown in a recent report to the State Department by United States Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz. He reports the German system as providing for two general classes of consuls — consuls by profession and consuls elective. The professionals hold office under strict civil service rules, having regular salaries and gaining promotion on the basis of their work done; these are appointed to the most important commercial centres. The elective consuls are chosen by the business men of the foreign city where they are to act; their salaries are not fixed — their office being an honor. The present tendency is to increase the number of the professional class.

The Samoan Award. — The decision by King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as arbitrator of the Samoan controversy between Germany on the one part and the United States and Great Britain on the other, was generally announced, October 22, as in favor of Germany on all the points at issue (pp. 766, 767). Its full text, made public November 22,

MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

in Washington, London and Berlin, was evidently a surprise to the cabinets at Washington and London, as they considered their action in Samoa as fully warranted in view of all the facts in the case. The decision was the result of a convention signed at Washington, November 7, 1899, submitting the claims for damages of Samoan residents to arbitration by the King of Sweden and Norway — the main questions being whether the military action of the United States and Great Britain in the islands had been warranted, and whether those Governments were responsible for its results. The aggregate of claims for damages done by the military landing party amounted to about $300,000 — the claimants being citizens of several countries but mostly Germans and Americans, who asked compensation for damages in Samoa between January 1 and May 13, 1899.

A Historical View. — The Samoan dispute grew out of the concerted action of American and British naval commanders (no German warships being then present) in landing a combined force at Apia, April 1, 1899, for the purpose of making a reconnaisance and dispersing the supporters of Mataafa who were in armed rebellion against the recognized Government, jeopardizing the lives and property of natives and foreign residents. The conditions at the islands seemed anarchical. Of the landing party three Americans and three British were killed. A United States war vessel was immediately despatched to Samoa, carrying an international commission, American, British, and German, whose investigations resulted chiefly in



abrogating the tripartite agreement of 1889—the islands being divided between the United States and Germany, while Great Britain withdrew.

Facts and Deductions Set Forth in the Briefs. — To King Oscar as arbitrator were submitted in the spring of 1902 the briefs presenting arguments by both sides on the main points at issue, with the schedule of claims. In these briefs, not made public, are set forth according to a trustworthy report, facts and deductions which may be summarized as follows:

On the death in August, 1899, of Malietoa Laupepa, King of Samoa, according to the decision of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, in the treaty of 1889, two candidates were prominent in claiming the throne — Malietoa Tanu, son of the dead king; and Mataafa, a chief exiled in 1893 in accordance with a decision of the Powers, but permitted on Germany's suggestion to return in 1898. The treaty required that, in case of a failure of the natives to agree on a king, the dispute should have consideration by the Chief Justice, who at that time was W. L. Chambers, whom President McKinley afterward appointed a member of the Spanish Claims commission. The Chief Justice awarded the throne to Malietoa Tanu on the ground that in 1889 Prince Bismarck had pronounced Mataafa ineligible because he had barbarously mutilated German dead, in which declaration of the Chief Justice the representatives of the United States and Great Britain joined. This award of the throne was immediately followed by the violent outbreak of the adherents of Mataafa with such destruction of life and property that the American and British warships had found it their duty to intervene.

The American and British briefs submitted to King Oscar declared further that the Mataafan outbreak took encouragement from the position taken by the German Consul General, Herr Rose. On this point the American brief uses these words; "The United States has not felt disposed to attribute to the German consul any sinister motive, while it has not failed to recognize that his action necessarily operated to stimulate those uncivilized people to open and violent acts of rebellion." The late Lloyd Osborne, then Consul General of the United States at Apia, is quoted as saying in a report that "without discussing the question of justification there can be no earthly doubt that had Germany indorsed and sustained the decision of the Chief Justice there would have been no war in Samoa." Mataafa's attempt to attack a detachment of American and British bluejackets was declared responsible for the action of Rear Admiral Kautz (in firing on the hostile canoes) which preceded the bombardment.

The German brief carries a tone of severity, presenting serious charges against Chief Justice Chambers, which were written a month before King Oscar's decision was announced, accusing him of maladministration, and declaring that he is not to be trusted. It declares that United States Admiral Kautz was under the influence of the British Consul and took a perverted view of the situation.

The correspondence between the representatives of the three Powers in Apia at the time, as spread on the records, was extremely bitter.

The Arbitral Decision. — The decision gives to Germany a complete victory on every point in question. Reserved to "a future decision" is the question "as to the extent to which the two governments, or each of them, may be considered responsible for such losses."

Denial of British-American Claims.— The arbitrator recites that the United States ship *Philadelphia* and the British ships *Porpoise* and *Royalist* on March 15, 1899, opened fire across the town of Apia, Samoa, directing the same against the forces of High Chief Mataafa; that the same vessels brought the newly appointed King of Samoa, Malietoa, and his forces to Mulinuu Point and supplied arms and ammunition to them for the enusing struggle against Mataafa.

In answer to the British and American contentions that under the Treaty of Berlin any one of the signatory powers was fully authorized to enforce the decision of the Chief Justice of Samoa declaring Malietoa King, the arbitrator says: "We have found nothing in the said general act or any subsequent agreement which authorizes one of the signatory powers, or a majority of them, to take action to enforce the conditions of the act or to make the decisions of the Chief Justice binding on the powers." It is declared that the British-American military action "had the character of a serious control over the Samoan Islands and the government thereof," which was prohibited by article 1 of the general act.

Military Action Not Warranted. — The arbitrator meets the British-American contention that their military action was warranted because necessary for the protection of lives and property which it was their duty to safeguard, by the flat statement that "we have found nothing in the evidence before us to show that the general condition of affairs was such as to render the military action necessary for the protection of lives and property," and then goes on to show that Mataafa never intended to cross the bay at that time and make an attack on the consulates, and on account of the state of the tide could not possibly have done so at that time.

The decision further recites that Malietoa had been completely defeated before the arrival of the *Philadelphia*, but that the United States admiral and the British authorities brought back his warriors and armed and provisioned them, giving them ammunition, which, under the treaty, should have been issued only at the unanimous request of the three consuls.

The Three Powers Bound to Proceed Only in Common Accord.— The arbitrator insists that the Berlin conference aimed to establish a principle that in their dealings with Samoa the Powers could proceed only by common accord, and that as the consular representatives of the three Powers by proclamation had recognized the provisional government of Mataafa the Powers themselves were bound on principles of international good faith to maintain the situation until by common accord they decided to change it. The action of the British and American authorities, "tending to overthrow the provisional government thereby established," it is held, "was contrary to the aforesaid obligation and cannot be justified."

The German Consul Justified. — Regarding the British-American complaint against the German Consul for his refusal to sustain the decision of the Chief Justice, the arbitrator holds that "it cannot be considered to have been the duty of the German Consul to take part in the issuance of said proclamation; and it has not been proved that with regard to said decision any steps were taken by him contrary to the general act, and therefore no responsibility attaches for the attitude taken by him in this respect."

The Decision Summarized. — That the military action in question, viz., the bringing back of the Malietoans and the distribution to them of arms and ammunition, the bombardment, the military operations on shore, and the stoppage of the street traffic cannot be considered as having been warranted:

And that, therefore, His Britannic Majesty's government and the United States government are responsible under the convention of the 7th of November, 1899, for losses caused by said military action.

The American aud British View and Feeling. — The two nations which are the losing parties in this award can not be said to accept it as in accord with the facts. On this question which involves its justice — while their opinion held in reserve is evident — the two governments have kept an appropriate silence. The decision being that of an arbitrator, the final authority known to international law, not the slightest question is heard in Britain or America concerning final payment of the damages in which the

two nations are mulcted. The amount of these remains to be fixed after further consideration.

At this point, however, if expressions of public opinion in both countries are to be trusted, the concession will stop. Consent will not be given to let the principle which this award embodies become established in international law. Without impugning the honored King Oscar's impartiality there is a feeling that his judgment seems to have been formed in a special atmosphere. The decision will not be accepted as a precedent. Neither the United States nor Great Britain can allow the establishment of a principle which denies the right of a government to land marines or troops for protection of its citizens in foreign lands in a time of riot, revolution, or anarchical tumult. It is pointed out that to concede the establishment of such a principle would impose on the United States a liability to enormous damages in case of collision with rioters or rebels on the Isthmus of Panama if it should land its troops there to protect United States citizens, or even to fulfil its solemn treaty obligations to preserve free trafic across the isthmus. In Samoa the United States not only saw need of protecting its citizens in time of riot but was even under treaty obligations to preserve the titular government, against rebellion; and in its performance of the latter duty as well as well as of the former the pending claims had their origin. If under warrant of a specific treaty a nation may not intervene for protection of property and life, much less may it be warranted in intervening without such treaty.

The German View. — Full statement of the feeling in Germany regarding the the decision cannot be made here. The Berlin *Lokalanseiger* perhaps indicates the prevalent feeling in the following utterance, November 19: The decision is a splendid justification of the behavior of Germany's representatives in Samoa, in 1899, toward American and English intervention. Germany's standpoint, that armed intervention without the assent of the German Consul could not be recognized as justifiable is expressly indorsed, and the rejoinder of England and the United States, that this assent was unjustly withheld, is rejected.

Two General Inferences. — In much of the American comment two inferences frequently appear.

1. In international arbitrations hereafter in which this country is concerned The Hague tribunal will probably be preferred to any individual arbitrator, however respected. If appeal be made to that high court, sovereigns will be relieved of much labor and some embarrassment; decisions may be expected to carry more weight with the parties concerned; and final arbitral utterances will have more of the authority of permanent international law.

2. A tripartite international control is both inconvenient and a perilous cause of confusion and trouble. Unanimity of action by three rival powers distant from the scene of operations can scarcely be expected in continuance, yet without unanimity — according to the Samoan decision — nothing whatever can be done. The ready result may easily be local anarchy, broadening into general war.

Russia's Policy with Seal-Hunters. — The Russian government has recently issued orders for the capture and confiscation of all poaching vessels on the coasts of Siberia. The orders which apply principally to sealers, and require the sinking of such vessels if they attempt escape, will compel closer observation of sea boundaries. These vessels are largely from the United States, with a considerable Canadian quota. Some observers claiming knowledge of the situation state their belief that the new orders have their inspiration from a combination formed between certain Russian concessionaires and the company which has leased the sealing rights of Alaska from the United States government — the object being to drive off and keep at distance from the seal islands all other seal-hunters, American or Canadian. Some British capitalists are reported as having interest in the same combination.

There seems small reason to seek so far for reasons for the familiar stringency and exclusiveness of Russian orders.

THE WESTERN ASIATIC SITUATION.

Persia and the Persian Gulf. — In regions such as Persia, backward in social development and loosely organized in government, a large increase of trade with a foreign country may gradually introduce that country to a decisive political control. Because Persia may serve as a gateway from Eastern Europe into India and the Far East, Russia has long sought to win from Great Britain the influence in Persian affairs which had accompanied British commercial enterprise.

Persia sought a re-organization of her undisciplined and corrupt customs service by borrowing from Belgium, as a small and neutral state, a staff of officials to introduce civilized methods. Various reforms were introduced; and in September the new administration was reported by the London *Times* correspondent as not inimical to British interests. On November 10, however, he definitely revoked this statement, and declared that certain high-handed measures, in violation of Persia's specific engagements, indicated a settled purpose to obstruct British trade as soon as it began to gain importance through a development of communication in Central and Northern Persia. The correspondent sees in this, and in the establishment of a Russian consular agency at Ahwaz, where Russia has no tangible interests, and in various other movements, the first steps of an organized attack on Great Britain's position long held in Southern Persia. Russia's large loan in 1900 to Persia might well be expected to give her practical control over the Persian customs service.

Afghanistan. — Reports of Russia's movement to establish direct relations with Afghanistan have in recent months been verified. In the British Parliament, October 20, Lord Cranborne, of the Foreign Office, stated that the Government had received from the Russian government a proposal for establishing direct relations between Russia and Afghanistan relative to the frontier — Russia denying that such relations would have any political character, as she continued to consider Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. To this the British reply was that it was impossible to consider any change in the existing arrangements without more precise information regarding the proposed relations and the limitations to be placed on them, and the means for ensuring the observations of such limitations. Lord Cranborne added that no answer had yet been received to Great Britain's reply.

The news that the British government had even been approached by Russia on this delicate subject occasioned a noticeable disturbance of feeling in the United Kingdom. In frontier matters, Russia's methods of slow, pacific advance, always within the bounds prescribed by treaty, yet ultimately countervailing every purpose for which the treaty had professedly been framed, had been recently made evident in Manchuria as an object lesson.

If statements by way of India, November 6, may be credited, a letter from the Russian government making the same request had been also in the hands of the Afghan Ameer, Habilullah, and drew from him the written reply that he was willing to discuss the matter, but that it was not possible to change in a moment the whole tenor of Afghan policy: all future communications to him, however, must be sent through the Government of India, accocding to the precedent set by the late Ameer, Abdur-rahman. The last sentence indicates that Russia had not confined herself to a correct course.

Experienced observers freely express the opinion that Russia is moving toward India, not purposing any mode of direct attack, but covertly through Afghanistan. The only real defense, in their view, is to preserve Afghanistan and Beluchistan as real barriers against the Slav by a development of communications to Kabul,

Kandahar and Siestan, and by establishing fortified posts in Afghanistan.

THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

The Chinese Empire. — *The Indemnity.* — The prospect seems brightening for a settlement by arbitration before The Hague tribunal of the vexing question whether the indemnity should be paid on a gold or on a silver basis. The fundamental obstacle — that China was not originally, and had not become, a participant in The Hague convention having of late been removed by China's formally adhering thereto, Minister Wu sought Secretary Hay's aid to gain acceptance by the Powers of this mode of settlement. An obstacle is seen in the feeling of Great Britain and Japan, that because of their having originally scaled down their indemnity demands at a much lower rate than most of the other Powers, they would fail to be repaid their actual expenditures occasioned by the Boxer rebellion if they should accept a settlement on a silver basis. It was announced, November 12, that Germany had agreed to submit the question of a gold or silver basis to The Hague tribunal, if only that feature of the protocol be submitted.

Financial Conditions. — The well-informed Peking correspondent of the London *Times* reports that though there is no reason to fear that China will fail to meet her engagements in the treaty, the financial situation is discouraging, inasmuch as no effective attempt has yet been made anywhere in the empire to introduce any kind of fiscal reform, while corruption seems on the increase. As an instance is cited the Peking octroi, yielding to the Government 150,000 taels net revenue previous to Prince Su's administration, which revenue was increased under him to 700,000 taels; yet he was transferred and condemned for exposing the true earnings of the octroi; and his successor, Prince Ching, reverted to the old methods.

The correspondent adds that, at the present rate of silver, China must provide 3,500,000 taels (about $2,700,000) for the next indemnity instalment, due in January.

American Interests. — Official reports received at Washington early in November of resolutions unanimously adopted by the American Association in China, set forth strong objections of American merchants in the empire to the British-Chinese treaty, signed at Shanghai, September 3. The resolutions declare that the treaty contains certain clauses not to become operative unless "all the powers entitled to the most favored treatment in China shall enter into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed" by article 8 which provides for native custom houses and offices for collecting duties at open ports, and on rivers, land routes, and province frontiers. The resolutions further complain that an excise equivalent to double the export duty laid down in the protocol of 1901 is to be charged on all manufactures in China; and that an additional special surtax of one-half the export duty may be levied on exports to coast ports or to foreign lands; and finally that the treaty stipulates "that foreign goods on importation," in addition to the effective five per cent import duty, as provided for in the protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax equivalent to 1 1-2 times the duty. These taxes are objected to as tending to retard China's internal development, and to continue her as a debtor nation.

The reply in certain official circles at Washington is that the United States in negotiating a treaty with China will proceed on lines of its own; and that this Government need not be especially concerned in what may appear objectionable in the British treaty as the American treaty commissioners need not be guided by it in any way.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the Asiatic squadron, has reported to the Navy Department his recent trip in the *Helena* 800 miles up the Yangtse River to investigate conditions in interior China. The abundance of crops which he saw causes him to deem quite improbable in the near future the rioting and other disturbances due to famine. The Admiral deems the most

important single American interest in that region to be the concession granted last June to the American-China Development Company for construction of a railway from the coast at Canton to Hankow. The route, 700 miles, lies along that followed for centuries by the traders between North and South China, and passes through a number of large commercial cities. The route was surveyed in 1896-7, but the Boxer outbreak was a hindrance till last June, when the Peking government ratified the final concession, which requires a broad-guage road, well built, to be completed as far as practicable within three years. The company's initial paid capital is $3,000,000. At the end of eighty years it reverts to the Chinese government on payment of the market value of the stock. The Government reserves the right to purchase the road on the same terms at any time after forty years.

In the construction of the road, Admiral Evans says, the company has an agreement with a Belgian syndicate to give preferene to Belgium in the purchase of material, provided it cannot be bought more advantageously in America. The entire management of affairs, the Admiral reports, is in the hands of Americans, who have their main office in Shanghai. Preparations are under way to begin work at Wuchang and Canton, the terminal points, and to work toward each other.

The Admiral regards this concession as the most valuable yet granted by the Chinese government to the people of any country, and if carried out along the lines intended he thinks it will greatly enhance American prestige in the Orient. Because of the large amount of material necessary for construction purposes, it is reported that the company will start a special line of freight steamers from Seattle to Canton and Hankow.

From Peking, November 27, came the report that the Empress Dowager had decided to appoint Prince Chun principal representative of China at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

In an article under this title in the *North American Review*, November, 1902, John Barrett — formerly United States Minister to Siam, now Commissioner-General of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to Asia, Australia and the Philippines— presents the American position and opportunity in China. Some principal points are here briefly indicated.

The United States holds in China to-day a position of unprecedented strength, with a most favorable opportunity for the exercise of wholesome political influence, and for the furtherance of legitimate material interests. This position is due to China's trust in America's diplomacy because of its honesty; and to China's welcome of America's commerce because it involves no territorial aggression. These somewhat novel and altogether remarkable conditions are incomparably favorable for extending our commerce where 500,000,000 people debouch on seas that lave our western shores, and where an area of 5,000,000 square miles is in the infancy of its material development, and yet where already, with facilities limited and conditions adverse, the annual foreign commerce exceeds $1,000,000,000 — these figures including with China as the centre of foreign effort, also Japan, Korea, Siam and neighboring dependencies. If the Far-Eastern markets be overlooked when a strong flood-tide of home demand is running, then when comes the inevitable ebb, merchants and manufacturers will regret their neglect. The American merchants and manufacturers say that they are too busy at home to make a creditable representation at the two most elaborate industrial expositions ever undertaken in Asia — at Hanoi in Indo-China this winter, and at Osaka in Japan next spring — where German and British merchants are to take part on a large scale.

The present American advantage in China is due to our record of fair dealing since the negotiation of our first treaty of commerce. From the first we have stood for the territorial integrity of the empire, and for extending trade along legitimate lines. We have never conspired, nor consented, to acquire territorial possessions there. American diplo-

macy, though forceful, is frank and direct; our ministers and consuls negotiate without ulterior or hidden purposes. They regard our legitimate self-interest, but do not seek to undermine China's natural rights. As to our missionaries, the Chinese authorities, while not generally favoring the presence of any missionaries, especially in remote sections, admit that they had fewer complaints against American missionaries than against others.

Among various elements of the situation in China which are presented is the *likin* or system of inland barrier taxes, with a statement of the diverse views concerning it among the American merchants in China.

The Yangtse Valley.—In the middle of November the Chinese newspapers were declaring with unusual strength that though the British force had begun a withdrawal from Shanghai to Wei-hai-wei, and the German force to Kiaochau, the independence of the Yangtse Valley was still menaced. It was demanded that, instead of withdrawing to their garrison stations these foreign troops should get out of China. The beginning of the withdrwal was according to an agreement in October which the Powers adopted on initiative by France with a view to developing the great Yangtsekiang valley for commercial purposes. It was agreed that if any Power resumed military occupancy of Shanghai the others might do likewise. Germany proposed that China be asked for assurances of equality of treatment for all the Powers. China gave such assurances, and the withdrawal followed. This move is declared to be an extension of "the open-door policy" to the great valley, of which the benefits will accrue also to the United States though it had long ago withdrawn its troops. According to the London *Times* correspondent in Shanghai, the German conditions above noted are recognized by the Chinese officials as a direct denial of Great Britain's claims to a sphere of influence in the Yangtse valley. On November 10, it was decided that the conditions and details of the evacuation of Shanghai by the troops of the Powers were to be adjusted after the actual evacuation was complete.

Disturbance Renewed.—The Boxers are still active in sections of the great Empire, and attempts to check or to punish them seem so ineffective that suspicions have been renewed concerning the complicity or at least the passivity of the Government regarding them. The murder at Chenchou, weeks ago, of two English missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Bruce and Lewis, whom the officials in Hunan refused to protect, brought, in answer to the British Minister's complaint, an edict from the throne, November 2, for decapitation of high officials and imprisonment of others. The failure of the Government to proceed with the due punishment, together with an insolent proclamation by the Governor of Hunan, caused a renewed demand from the British Minister which met a refusal, whereupon the British made a strong naval demonstration ordering powerful ships from Hongkong northward. This brought an order from the Chinese authorities that the punishments should proceed. There are alarming rumors of another anti-foreign upheaval being planned in high places. In Szechuen a thousand miles southwest from Peking, the movement of Boxen plunderers was still in progress. Its chief leader was said to be a woman, one of the Boxer "goddesses."

Mail advices from South China, November 12, reported a recrudescence of the rebellion (dormant for some months) in Kwangsi. The rebels had captured officials and a prefectural city, having received new anti-foreign reinforcements. Supplies of arms and ammunition were said to have been brought them across adjacent French and Portuguese territory.

Miscellaneous.—The American Claims Commission, in session since September, 1901, has finished its work. For losses by Americans in the Boxer uprising it allows claims amounting to $1,383,000, and it disallows claims to the amount of $1,804,000. On a part of the awards instalments have already been paid.

Russia sanctions China's request for permission to dispatch one thousand troops outside the Great Wall to protect the railway and suppress brigandage.

The British Consul at Amoy in a trade report asserts that in his district Sumatran kerosene is beginning to take the place of the American oil; but that the import of American flour is increasing greatly — 12,000 tons being the import in the last year, 3,000 tons more than in 1900.

Manchuria. — In this province, nearly equal in extent to New England and New York combined, Russia has evidently established herself to stay, though in due form she has performed, or is in process of the promised evacuation, so that she can now say that Manchuria is under Chinese jurisdiction. The treaty in which Russia pledged herself to restore the land to China grants Russia the right to guard her railway line. Pursuant to this grant, Russian garrisons have duly marched out of their quarters only to establish themselves in barracks within easy striking distance of every important city and railway connection in the province. It is not strange that having been allowed to construct a railway across Manchuria to the sea at a cost of $125,000,000, Russia intends to keep her hold of the ground. There is only one nation beside China that can assert the right to wrench away Russia's hold; that nation is Japan, acting with a view to her own future and to Korea; and,

MAP TO SHOW THE BRITISH CABLE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD (Page 795).

right or no right, Japan is the only nation so situated as to apply the requisite power. Japan is not yet ready; when Japan will be ready no one knows — not even Japan herself.

The Wonderful New City. — North-east of Port Arthur on the Manchurian coast of the Yellow Sea, south of New-chwang, well-known to American shippers and outside the great Gulf of Pechili, Russia has been creating a new city and port, to avoid the disadvantage of the present terminus of the Trans-Siberian railway at Vladivostok, which, lying far to the north, is ice-bound for long periods in every year. This new city, named Dalny, is to be the commercial and naval terminus of the railway — when the place gets that indispensable element of a great city, a large population. The first sale of building lots, reported near the end of November, is said to have been highly successful. The largest buyers are reported to have been two British firms. As long ago as last February, $6,500,000 had been spent at Dalny, one-half of the sum being for the harbor as yet only half complete by reason of the expenditure in beautifying the site with imposing stone and brick houses, and with fountains and parks. The houses, however, are said to be exceedingly inconvenient and cold, the Russian architects having, as is their wont, subordinated the interior arrangements for comfort and convenience to an exterior show of beauty and solid grandeur.

A Port Arthur journal declares the site unfortunately chosen for a great commercial port, as Dalny has no natural harbor, but lies on the shore of the open sea, which there is shallow. The harbor is artificial, connecting with the sea through a canal two miles long which is dangerous of approach in even moderately windy weather because of rocks and sands on both sides. The same journal declares that Inkon on the River Liao, one hundred and fifty miles nearer the Manchurian market, should have been chosen as the chief shipping port for Manchuria, as for ages the Chinese transit trade has taken this course. Also, the Inkon harbor can easily be kept free by ice-breakers, whereas Dalny has already ceased to be an ice-free port since the new moles of the harbor cause an accumulation of ice-floes which formerly were swept away by the wind. It is impossible to decide how much of this criticism is due to envy. Dalny will have all governmental furtherance to make it one of the chief ports of the North Pacific's western shore.

Affairs in America.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR.,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Photograph by Purdy, Boston.

HON. JOHN L. BATES,
RECENTLY ELECTED GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

The November Elections. — Outside of the Southern States, the Republican candidates for state offices were generally successful. The Republican party also elected a majority of the Representatives in Congress, though the party's strength in the Fifty-eighth Congress will be much less than in the Fifty-seventh. In the Fifty-seventh there were 198 Republicans against 153 Democrats and five Populists, one Silverite, and one Fusionist. The Republican majority in the next House will be reduced to about thirty. The New York *Tribune*, as an inference from the result of this election, classes as "safely Republican" in the next Presidential election all the States except those of the South, which it regards as "safely Democratic," and the following, which it classes as "doubtful": Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New York, Rhode Island. The "safely Republican" States have 257 electoral votes, the "safely Democratic" 151, and the "doubtful" 68.

The American Pacific Cable. — At a conference between agents of the Cable Company and the Attorney-General, November 24, the Company agreed to accept the terms offered by the Government, and the laying of the cable will commence forthwith. The cable will connect San Francisco with Honolulu; thence will be laid to the Midway

Islands, to the island of Guam, to the island of Luzon, and to a point on the coast of China. The Company promises not to combine with any other cable or telegraph company for the purpose of regulating rates between points in American territory or between them and any point in China, Japan, or other Oriental place, except to make reasonable through rates. Government cablegrams shall have priority over all other business. The United States shall have the right to purchase the cable lines at an appraised value. In time of war the United States shall have authority to control the cable.

The Panama Canal. — Negotiations with Colombia for a canal treaty have come to a standstill. Senor Concha, Colombian Minister, after many conferences with Secretary Hay, informed the Secretary on November 25, that he cannot, on behalf of his Government, accept the terms offered by the United States. As the State department had announced that it had come to the end of its concessions, no further negotiations will be had, for the present at least. Here comes in the opportunity of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to obtain favorable consideration for the Nicaragua route. It appears that the original concessions for the Panama canal will expire in 1904. Having that in mind, the Colombian government desires that the treaty should lapse, so that it may itself dig the canal or sell a new concession.

The Public Debt of the United States. — In 1860, the year before the Civil war, the public debt of the United States was $90,380,873.95, and the population 31,443,321 — about three dollars per capita. On March 22, 1861, proposals were invited by the Treasury for a loan of $8,000,000, and to the "surprise and gratification" of the Secretary, offers were made to take the loan at prices ranging from eighty-five per cent to par. On May 11 another loan was advertised, but now the response was less satisfactory, the prices offered ranging from eighty-five to ninety-three. Another attempted loan failed to receive any favorable response, and then Treasury notes were issued to those who would take them at par; the remainder was used to pay public creditors. In those days United States securities went begging! But now, with a public debt of over $931,000,000, those securities are eagerly taken everywhere at a considerable premium, though the interest is the lowest paid by any government on earth. The following table shows the rise and fall of the interest-bearing National debt of the United States fron 1856 to the present year. Before 1856 the statement of the National debt included all the indebtedness of the Treasury. The table is given in an article by O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury, published in the *North American Review.*

1857	$44,700,838.11
1858	58,290,738.11
1859	64,640,838.11
1860	90,380,873.95
1861	365,304,826.92
1862	707,531,634.47
1863	1,359,930,763.50
1864	2,221,311,918.29
1865	2,381,530,294.96
1866	2,332,331,207.60
1867	2,248,067,387.66
1868	2,202,088,727.69
1869	2,162,060,522.39
1870	2,046,455,722.39
1871	1,934,696,750.00
1872	1,814,794,100.00
1873	1,710,483,950.00
1874	1,738,930,750.00
1875	1,722,676,300.00
1876	1,710,685,450.00
1877	1,711,888,500.00
1878	1,794,735,650.00
1879	1,797,043,700.00
1880	1,723,993,100.00
1881	1,639,567,750.00
1882	1,463,810,400.00
1883	1,338,229,150.00
1884	1,226,563,850.00
1885	1,196,150,950.00
1886	1,146,014,100.00
1887	1,021,692,350.00
1888	950,522,500.00
1889	829,853,990.00
1890	725,313,110.00
1891	610,529,120.00
1892	585,029,330.00
1893	585,037,100 00
1894	635,041,890.00
1895	716,202,060.00
1896	847,363,890.00
1897	847,365,130.00
1898	847,367,470.00
1899	1,046,048,750.00
1900	1,023,478,860.00
1901	987,141,040.00
1902	931,070,340.00

Army and Navy. — *The Canteen.* — Adjutant-General Corbin, in his annual report, published November 7, gives expression to the desire of "the great majority of officers and men" for the

restoration of the army post exchange, which was suppressed by the act of Congress of February 2, 1901. Its restoration, he states, is desired by none more than by officers and men of pronounced temperance views. In the opinion of the Adjutant-General the post exchange contributed to "the sobriety, health and contentment of the men;" and the increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by the best informed, attributed to the abolition of the canteen.

How the National Guard is Armed.—The Adjutant-General finds the firearms of the National Guard seriously defective. The Guard possesses less than 4,000 United States magazine rifles, and the heterogeneous collection of other arms in use in the National Guard is a great hindrance to the efficiency of that organization. Should the Guard be called into service while so inadequately armed, there would be much trouble and vexatious delay in providing the different kinds of ammunition required.

The Navy Needs More Officers.—Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report shows the pressing need of a larger number of officers of the Navy. The lack of officers, he says, has reached such a point as to be dangerous to the efficiency of the service. The number of officers on board American naval vessels is smaller than that on the vessels of other countries; yet our ships require more officers than the ships of other navies because we have to man our vessels with green crews. In a table he shows that the service actually requires 1,600 officers, while the number on the navy list is only 1,023, or 577 short. Admiral Taylor pleads for at least seventeen officers for a battleship, though in foreign navies the number is much larger, viz., in the British navy thirty-three, in the French twenty-six, in the German twenty. For vessels authorized by Congress to be built, there will be required 498 additional officers; to this add twenty-five per cent for officers sick or on shore duty and 160 for casualties in the next four years; total for vessels now building, 783. This added to the existing shortage gives 1,360 as the numbers of additional officers required by the service. In the next four years the graduates of the Naval Academy will be 355, and thus on July 1, 1906, there will be a total deficit of 1,005, not counting officers for auxiliary vessels that would be needed in case of war. Admiral Taylor recommends an increase in the nnmber of midshipmen or naval cadets; also that there be appointed thirty additional lieutenant commanders, fifty lieutenants (senior grade) and 350 lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns.

Tests of Submarine Torpedo Boats.—Two new submarine torpedo boats, the *Adder* and the *Moccasin*, were tested by naval officers in Peconic Bay, November 15 and following days (p. 890). On the 15th, Captain C. J. Train, U. S. N., Chairman of the Board of Inspection went down in the hold of the *Moccasin* and made the trip while the vessel was submerged. Four miles were made with the tide and four against it in the submerged condition. The speed made was 7.28 knots, a quarter knot above the contract speed. In a ten-mile trial both boats proved themselves more than equal to the emergency. On November 17 the *Adder* underwent the most severe trial of all, traveling fifteen miles without coming to the surface.

The Evolutions in the Caribbean.—Three squadrons are to take part in the evolutions of December in the Caribbean Sea. Admiral Dewey will have under his command about fifty vessels of all classes, from battleships to snpply ships and tugs. There will be seven battleships, nine cruisers and six gunboats, together with auxiliary vessels, torpedo boats, destroyers, colliers, hospital ships, etc. The manœuvres will consist of an attack and defense by one division of the fleet against the other, and of a general combined movement of the fleet as a unit, with the object of giving the service experience in manœuvring with a large number of vessels of different classes and different speeds.

Trade and Industries. — *Coal Production and Consumption.* — The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, states the total coal production of the world in 1901 to have been 866,165,000 short tons. Never till 1883 was the world's production of coal half so great, being in that year 450,990,000 metric tons; nor was the production one-third as great until 1872. The production in 1864 was only 174,000,000 metric tons, or less than twenty-three per cent of the production in 1901. In 1860 it was less than one-fifth of the production of 1901, and considerably less than the production of either the United States or the United Kingdom at present. The production of coal is chiefly the work of three nations, the British, the American and the German. During the last thirty years their combined output has averaged about five-sixths of the coal output of the world. In 1863 the United Kingdom produced over three times as much as either the United States or Germany, their relative production being 52, 14 1-2 and 16 1-2 per cent of the world's production. But the ratio has been altered greatly since 1863. In 1896 the output of the United Kingdom was only 34 per cent, that of the United States 30 per cent, and that of Germany 19.2 per cent. In 1899, for the first time, the United States produced a greater quantity of coal than Great Britain. In 1901 the United States' production was larger than that of Great Britain and all her colonies. The ratio of production was then, United States 34 per cent, United Kingdom 28 per cent, and Germany 19.2 per cent.

Commerce on the Great Lakes. — For the nine months ending with September last, the coastwise commerce on the Great Lakes amounted to 40,102,870 tons of freight received, against 31,857,832 a year ago. The movement of iron ore for the nine months amounted to 20,098,066 tons, and that of coal to 7,064,663 tons, shipped mainly from lower Lake ports to home destinations. The registered tonnage movement for the same period amounted to 55,134,073 net tons. At the Sault Sainte Marie Canals freight amounting to 26,312,922 tons passed this season, compared with 20,369,065 tons in 1901, and 19,901,473 tons in 1900.

Imports of Manufacturers' Materials. — For the first nine months of this year, not only was there a great increase in the importation of this class of goods, but also the percentage of this importation as compared with other imports is higher than ever before. The statistics of this importation for the past five years, as compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show the amount of the import and the ratio to other imports:

Nine months ended Sept. 30.	Imports of m'f'rs materials.	Percent of total imports.
1897	$249,289,382	42.33
1898	193,484,748	40.70
1899	242,178,074	41.30
1900	281,675,019	45.11
1901	283,565,080	43.86
1902	325,771,211	46.39

Labor Interests. — *Wages Increased.* — On November 13 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced an increase of ten per cent in the salaries of 96,900 of its 102,000 employes, the advance being made on all salaries of less than $200 a month. The increase was to date from November 1. It applies to the Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and West Pennsylvania divisions. Similar action, it was announced, would be taken later with regard to Western lines allied to the Pennsylvania Railroad system. The following day the officials of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg gave notice that the wages of all their employes receiving less than $200 a month would be advanced ten per cent. This increase affects about 40,000 employes. And on the same day a similar announcement was made by the directors of the railroads in the Vanderbilt system. The demands of the engineers and firemen of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada were met by concession of an increase of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. On November 17 the Lake Shore Railroad Compan posted at Cleveland, O., notices announc-

ing an average increase of ten per cent in the wages of switchmen. About a thousand men will benefit by this advance.

Convention of the Federation of Labor. — The twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in New Orleans, opening on November 13 with about four hundred delegates. President Gompers, in his address to the convention, warned the members of the organization against the danger which impends from the conflicting claims of jurisdiction made by different bodies in the Federation. Unless matters of controversy were approached in a spirit of moderation, the labor organizations of the country would soon be involved in a conflict that would far exceed in bitterness anything seen heretofore. Things would come to such a pass that laboring men would fight laboring men from behind barricades. The report of Frank Morrison, National Secretaty, related to the eleven months ending September 30. The income of the Federation in that time was $144,498 and the expenditure $119,086. In the eleven months there were chartered 1,024 unions; a larger number than in any previous complete year. The total number of unions in the confederation is now 3,659. The average membership is shown by the per capita tax to be 1,025,300.

The Anthracite Miners. — On November 21 a well accredited report was given out from Scranton, Pa., that a settlement of the questions at issue between the anthracite miners and their employers was to be made by mutual agreement. The operators would grant a ten per cent increase in wages, a nine-hour work day, and yearly contracts by each company with its employees. The question of payment by weight was to be left open pending a conference between the companies and the workmen. But the union was not to be recognized and non-union men were to retain their places and be free from molestation. It was expected that the union men would hold out for a fifteen per cent increase in wages and an eight-hour day, but that they would assent to the other propositions. While the representatives of the companies and the men were conferring upon these matters, the President's commission would be asked to suspend its labors from November 22 to December 3. This the commission did; but on November 25 the companies and the individual operators decided not to confer with Mr. Mitchell or the union, and accordingly the President's commission when it reassembles, will take up its investigation where it was suspended.

"The New South." — In "Facts about the South," Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the *Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, takes exception to the phrase "The New South," when understood to mean that the progress of the South is mainly due to imported energy and money. The new South is the old South free from some of the old South's drawbacks; and the greatness of the old South will be the more esteemed as the new South reveals its lineage in the happy solution of problems hardly thought of two generations ago. From its first settlement until 1860, the South gave more attention to manufacturing than is generally believed. Iron-making was an important industry in the Southern colonies even before the beginning of the eighteenth century. To it the first settlers of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia early turned their attention. Eli Whitney, native of Massachusetts, but residing in Georgia, invented the cotton gin in 1795, and forthwith the cotton business in all branches advanced rapidly. The cotton crop jumped from two million pounds in 1790 to ten million pounds in 1796, to forty million pounds in 1800, to eighty million pounds in 1810, and in 1820 to 160,000,000 pounds. In 1801 the average price of cotton in New York was forty cents; in 1839 it was thirteen and a half cents and in 1840, nine cents, in 1844–5 the average was 5.63 cents. These exceedingly low prices made cotton production unprofitable and interest in other pursuits was awakened.

The decade ending with 1860 saw a marked growth in Southern railway and manufacturing interests. Meanwhile the South was advancing steadily in agriculture. In 1850 the South had 2,335 miles of railway, while the New England and Middle States had 4,798 miles. In 1860 the South had 9,897 miles, four times as much as in 1850, while the railway mileage of the New England and Middle States had increased to 9,510 miles, or only about double the mileage of 1850. In the decennium 1850–60 the South expended over $220,000,000 in railroad extension, mostly home capital. In 1860 thirty per cent of the banking capital of the whole country, or $117,400,000 was in the South; and the assessed value of property in Georgia was greater than the combined wealth of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. South Carolina was $68,000,000 richer than Rhode Island and New Jersey; and Mr. Edmonds continues the comparison to several other Northern and Southern States. He then states the losses of wealth to the South in consequence of the war. He compiles from the census reports the following table of the true valuation of real and personal property in all the states:

Sections.	1890.	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
New England and Middle States..	$21,435,491,864	$17,533,000,000	$15,290,032,687	$5,591,607,424	$3 130,898,851
Southern States	11,534,261,685	7,641,000,000	4,401,462,507	6,332,456,289	2,846'956,892
Western States	25,255,915,549	16,186,000,000	9,542,053,355	3,966,735,753	1,126,447,585
Pacific Coast States and Territories	6,811,422,099	2,282,000,000	834,969,958	288,816,602	33.385,900
Total for the United States	$65,037,091,197	$43,642,000,000	$30,068,518,507	$16,159,616,068	$7,135,780,228

Mr. Edmonds then proceeds to show the process of recuperation in the South since 1880 and to exhibit the industrial and commercial situation of the South at the present time.

The South Appalachian Forest Reserve. — Forest-covered lands of the public domain, comprising an area of 70,000 square miles in the Western States and Territories have been set aside to protect the streams in the mountain regions and to perpetuate the timber supply; and now it is proposed that the Government shall protect the forests of the Southern Appalachian Mountains, purchasing the lands and forming a great national forest reserve. Congress in 1901 voted $5,000 toward a scientific investigation of the forest conditions in the region, and the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in his annual report states the results. He proposes to establish, not a national park, but a forest reserve of not less than 4,000,000 acres. Much of the land is held in large bodies of 50,000 to 100,000 acres and can be bought for two dollars to five dollars an area. During the present year a few tracts of from 10,000 to 30,000 acres sold for less than two dollars an acre. The reserve would be self-supporting, and as hardwood timber becomes more scarce in other regions, it would yield a considerable net return to the Government. The rivers which originate in the Southern Appalachians flow into or along the edges of every State from Ohio to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Along their courses are agricultural, water-power and navigation interests the preservation of which is absolutely essential to the well-being of the nation.

Illinois. — *Olympian Games of 1904.* — The Olympian Games were instituted anew at Athens in the year 1896, sixteen hundred years after their cessation in ancient times. The stadium was restored in its ancient form and in the presence of the King of the Hellenes and 80,000 spectators the sports of antiquity were reproduced. In the first year of the next "Oylmpiad," 1900, the Games were held in Paris. Chicago will have the Olympic stadium in 1904, that city having been chosen in May, 1901, by the Comité International Olympique, in competition with Berlin, Copenhagen

and St. Louis. Henry J. Furber, Jr., president of the International Olympian Games Association gives in the *Independent* an account of what is doing in the way of preparation for the games of 1904. An Inter-Collegiate Committee is charged with the duty of bringing the universities and colleges of this country and of other lands into sympathy with the aim of the International Association. Its chairman is Dr. William R. Harper, President of the University of Chicago, and its vice-chairman Professor George E. Vincent. A Committee of Preliminary Athletics will endeavor to interest every college, school, police force, fire department and athletic club to find its most promising members and develop their powers by a series of progressive preliminary contests. A. G. Spalding is chairman of the Committee on Final Athletics. That co nmittee will draw up the program of the contests and will choose the contestants. A committee of Spectacular Display will have charge of scenery, costumes and general artistic effect.

Indiana. — *Centre of Population.* — When the census of 1900 was taken the centre of population of the United States was located in an out-of-the-way place near Columbus, in Bartholomew County, Indiana (see map, vol. xi., p. 606). Here on November 19 was erected a monument bearing the inscription: "Centre of Population, 1900." As it cannot be seen from the highway, a marker has been placed, directing the passerby to the spot.

Ohio. — *State Centennial.* — At the close, November 29, the Ohioans celebrated the centennial anniversary of their native State. In the little town of Chillicothe, O., a tablet was unveiled with peculiarly impressive services, commemorating the signing there of the State's constitution, on November 29, 1802.

South Carolina. — *A Negro Port Collector at Charleston.* — The appointment by President Roosevelt of Doctor Crum, a negro, as collector of the port of Charleston, S. C. called forth from a citizen of that place a remonstrance addressed to the President: "We have sworn," he writes "never again to submit to the rule of the African, and such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum to any such office forces us to protest unanimously against this insult to the white blood." President Roosevelt, November 26, wrote a reply to his correspondent, at the same time giving a copy of it to the public press. In it he says: —

> I do not intend to appoint any unfit man to office. So far as I legitimately can I shall always endeavor to pay regard to the wishes and feelings of the people of each locality, but I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope — the door of opportunity — is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color. Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong. If, as you hold, the great bulk of the colored people are not yet fit in point of character and influence to hold such positions, it seems to me that it is worth while putting a premium upon the effort among them to achieve the character and standing which will fit them.

Utah. — *An Old Volcano.* — A dispatch from Salt Lake City, dated November 18, said that according to D. A. Turner, of Milford, Utah, and old volcano, forming part of the Wahsatch Range in Southern Utah, which apparently has been extinct for centuries, had broken out afresh. Explosions, columns of smoke and dust, and new lava formations, all very hot, were reported. There had recently been a number of slight earthquakes in that vicinity.

Porto Rico. — *The National Bank.* — The Controller of the Currency, having granted a charter for the establishment of the First National Bank of Porto Rico, and the bank having taken steps toward issuing notes, the Bank of Porto Rico, formerly the Banco Español de Puerto Rico, threatens litigation on the ground that to itself belongs, under its charter from the Government of Spain, the exclusive right to issue bank notes in the island, and that this right is confirmed by the provisions of the treaty of peace with Spain. The Bank of Porto Rico further contends that its charter was recognized by Congress in the Act of June 6, 1900,

which authorized the change of name from Banco Español de Puerto Rico to Bank of Porto Rico, and that to permit the First National Bank to issue notes will be an abrogation of treaty rights.

Philippines. — *Crimes of Ladrones.* — A band of ladrones crossed over to the island of Leyte, October 29, from the neighboring island of Biliran, and entering a small town near Carigara, captured and beheaded the presidente, murdered his wife and carried of his children. In the provinces of Rizal and Bulacan in Luzon, ladrones were again reported to be active. Twice in the last week of October the constabulary engaged ladrone bands at places near Manila, and killed many of them. On the other hand, reports from Samar indicate great improvement in the situation there, brigandage having been put down by the constabulary. On the last day of October, D. C. Montgomery, Superintendent of Schools in Oriental Negros, was waylaid on the highway, three miles from Bacolod, and murdered by ladrones armed with bolos and spears. The robbers took a large sum of money. Manila newspapers, received at the War Department, Washington, November 6, represent the activity of the ladrones throughout the islands as being on the increase. These bandits sometimes assume the attire of the constabulary and prey on the defenceless natives. To check this evil the constabulary force is to be largely increased. The provinces of Cavite, Rizal, and Bulacan are specially infested by bands of ladrones, some of them murdering 200 or 300 men. It is proposed to declare martial law in a modified form in those provinces and to have the military coöperate actively with the native constabulary. On November 13, the United States Commission passed an act to suppress ladronism; highway robbery committed by three or more persons is decreed to be a capital offense. A conviction does not require proof of commission of the crime, the existence of an armed band of brigands being sufficient. Severe

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penalties are prescribed for persons who assist ladrones in the commission of crimes. About November 15, at Dolores in the island of Leyte, a band of ladrones attacked and defeated a detachment of sixteen constables. The constables made a valiant resistance, fighting as long as their ammunition lasted. Their loss was three men killed and eight wounded.

An Appeal to the Supreme Court. — The first appeal from a Philippine court to the United States Supreme Court will soon be heard if the appellant's petition be granted. Thomas E. Kepner, citizen of Minnesota, and practicing law in Manila, was, in 1901, tried on a charge of swindling and was acquitted. The prosecuting attorney appealed to the Philippine Supreme Court, but Kepner moved to dismiss the

appeal on the ground that under the Philippine law then in force there can be no appeal from a finding of not guilty and judgment of acquittal. The motion having been overruled, Kepner comes before the United States Supreme Court, alleging that he is about to be put in jeopardy a second time, contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The Solicitor General of the United States will resist Kepner's motion for a writ of certiorari, as the first trial was before a judge only and not before a jury, and that therefore there was no violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Strength of the Army 17,000 Men. — The numerical strength of the American army in the islands, on November 1, was 17,000 men, and there will, for the present, be no further reduction of the force. There are, in the Archipelago, ten regiments of infantry, five regiments of cavalry and small detachments of artillery and engineers. The troops perform garrison duty only, the policeing of the islands being performed by a force of 7,000 native constables, maintained by the Insular government.

Disease and Mortality. — A report of the Board of Health of the islands, dated June 15, was not received at Washington till the first days of November and was given to the public on November 8. In May the death-rate in the Philippines was 65.81 to the thousand; but among the native races the death-rate was very much higher — 83.24 to the thousand, or nearly one in twelve. Of 1,547 deaths in Manila in the month of May, 445 were due to cholera. With this high death-rate the birth-rate in the same month was only nine to the thousand. The number of lepers in the islands is reported as 3,063; of these 2,263 are males, of whom 171 are children. The vast majority of the victims are of the Tagalo race, there being only forty-three Igorrotes and 220 Moros. A telegram from Manila, November 12, reports the appearance of cholera on the day before among the soldiers of a detachment of the Fifth Infantry regiment stationed in the city. Already seven of the men had died and a number of others were seriously ill. A telegram from Manila on November 16 reported an alarming increase in the number of cholera cases in the city — on the average thirty new cases daily. The disease was spreading in the Marquina valley, and infection of the water supply of Manila was feared.

A Priest Dies Under the Water Cure. — Captain Cornelius M. Brownell, of the Volunteer army in the Philippines, admits, according to a telegram of November 19 from Washington, that at Barrate, in the Philippines, he administered the water cure, on December 8 and 9, 1900, to Father Augustine, under which the priest died. No report of the incident was made to the War Department, and hence the department is not chargeable with suppressing the facts.

Mindanao; The Sultan of Bacolod. — In a letter to Captain Pershing, commanding the troops at Camp Vicars, the Sultan of Bacolod, on November 7, disavowed any intention to make war on the Americans, and denied the charge that he is in possession of stolen American property. The expedition to chastise the Sultan will probably be abandoned now, though the military will watch his movements. The completion of the Iligan road and the occupation of the north shore of the lake will develop the attitude and intentions of the Moro chiefs. The Sultan of Bacolod did not continue long his friendly disposition. A telegram from Manila, November 28, mentions the receipt by Captain Pershing of a letter from "his highness," in which he calls the Americans "hogs who eat hogs," and challenges them to fight.

Personal and Miscellaneous. — *Oil Fuel for Steamships.* — The steamship *Nevadan*, of the American-Hawaiian line, made the voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu and return with oil instead of coal for fuel. The superintending engineer of the line, V. F. Lassoe, directed the experiment and reported most satisfactory results. The boilers and engines on the outward voyage were

worked to full capacity. The steam was kept at 200 pounds pressure. Ordinarily there was no smoke. The horsepower developed was 2,500, and 1.22 pounds of oil were consumed per indicated horsepower. The consumption of oil per hour was 3,006 pounds, or nine and one-fourth barrels of oil an hour. The time of the trip was seven days and three hours; hourly speed, 12.3 knots. Mr. Lassoe says that using coal the speed would have been one knot less. The advantage of oil over coal he finds to be that, with the same boilers, oil fuel gives twenty per cent more power. Besides, pressure is maintained at the same point; and there is a saving of labor in the fireroom. "We save twelve men's labor," he says; "instead of nine firemen we use three; and we have no need of coal passers, of whom we should require six if using coal."

The Samoa Arbitration. — On November 18 was published the official text of the decision of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway in the controversy between the German Empire and the United States and Great Britain over the acts of the latter governments in over throwing the government of Mataafa, which was recognized by Germany as the legitimate government. American and British ships of war were employed to enforce the obedience of Mataafa and his people to the decision of Chief Justice Chambers, and to support the claims of his rival, Malietoa. The award of the arbitrator is adverse to the United States and Great Britain on every point in controversy, and those two Governments are held responsible for the acts of their naval commanders at Apia and for the loss of life and property suffered by the natives and foreigners. The measure of the reparation for these losses to be made was to be determined later. The New York *Tribune* says of the verdict that it is "unwelcome," but that it is to be complied with unhesitatingly and loyally; but "it is not to be regarded as setting a permanent precedent." The New York *Evening Post* heartily approves the judgment of King Oscar: "In Samoa our boasted Anglo-Saxon superiority carried with it war, rapine and destruction, as the result of fraud and wrongdoing. . . . There is one bright side to the picture. Thanks to arbitration, the rights and wrongs of the question have become known and are settled for all time."

Quickest Voyage Across the Pacific. — The *Korea*, the new ocean liner of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, made the voyage from Yokohama to San Francisco, which port she reached October 28, in ten days, fifteen hours and fifteen minutes. The speediest voyage over the same route previously made was that of the steamship *China*, of the same line, in twelve days, twenty hours and forty minutes. The *Korea* like her sister ship, the *Siberia*, which had her trial trips toward the end of the month, has a gross tonnage of 12,276 tons; the horse power of the engines is 19,000. Besides 220 first-class passengers these steamships can accommodate fifty-four steerage passengers and about a hundred and fifty Chinese. The crew numbers 250 besides the officers.

Jewish Immigrants. — The number of Jewish immigrants to the United States in the year ended June 30, 1902, was 57,688; in the year previous their number was 58,098. The census returns report the number of Jews in the country in the year 1890 as about 130,000; but the census of the year 1900 shows a Jewish population of 1,058,000. The increase of 928,000 in ten years is remarkable. This element of the population is multiplied sevenfold, if the census report is correct. The Jews in the city of New York, according to the *Jewish World*, number 600,000, or nearly one-half of the number of Jews in the whole country.

The Indians. — Of the 150,000 Indians in the country, 70,000 have received allotments of land in severalty and have become citizens of the United States. During the past year about 12,000 ceased to receive rations, and, instead, were given work whereby they were able to support themselves. The reports of the religious work among the Indians

show good results. The Island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California, is inhabited by Indians who have resisted for centuries the efforts of white men to land upon their soil. Recently a band of Americans with reputations for deadly shooting equipped themselves with winchester rifles, gatlings and other munitions of war and went to the island in a launch and landed with the avowed purpose of wholly exterminating the inhabitants and having the gold, which is known to be found there, and the land and spoil for their trouble. After the party landed they directed the launch to depart and return after a time. It did so, and found only the bones of the party, bleaching upon the sand.

Swedish Colonization. — The Southwestern railroads are beginning a campaign to colonize the lands in the extreme Southwest with Swedish farmers. William A. Norris, a business man of Austin, Tex., says (as reported in the New York *Tribune*) that the Santa Fe has just appointed a passenger agent, with headquarters in Sweden, who will inform Swedish agriculturalists as to the merits of the country. Numbers of Swedes have already settled there and in letters home have so aroused interest that the Santa Fe deemed it advisable to send a representative to Sweden. Colonies of Swedes will be planted in Oklahoma, in the Pecos Valley, in New Mexico, then afterward on the Texas coast and in the San Jose Valley in Southern California.

CANADA.

The Government. — On November 10 it was finally announced that Hon. James Sutherland would be Mr. Tarte's successor in the Ministry of Public Works (pp. 756, 785). In the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Mr. Sutherland is succeeded by Mr. Raymond Prefontaine, M. P. Now that Mr. Tarte has gone out of the ministry in consequence of his declaration of high-protection doctrines (though Premier Laurier based the call for Tarte's resignation not on his doctrines but on the questionable constitutionality of his course) it now remains for the Government to express exactly its position on the tariff. The cabinet is composed of free-trade or low-protection members pledged to nothing more definite than tariff revision. Concerning Mr. Tarte the Boston *Transcript* says:

The story of J. Israel Tarte is full of interest. An editor, breaking with the Conservatives and entering Parliament in 1891 to prosecute charges of corruption, he went through a series of Zolaesque "I accuse" that ended in a complete exposure of depredations then going on. At the end of the successful Liberal campaign of 1896, into which he threw himself, he was given the portfolio he has just resigned. He increased in that department the annual expenditure of the former Conservative government by approximately $20,000,000 for navigation and transportation improvements. It may be said of his tariff views that he has equipped himself with full and minute information of Canadian industrial conditions to further them. Protection for infant industries is the basis of his doctrine, which does not call for the extreme high tariffs advocated by a large part of the Conservative party. Canada shall not furnish raw materials, from nickel to lumber, for the United States to manufacture and send back as finished products. While thus encouraging the manufacturers of the East, he holds out a promise that nothing shall be done disastrous to the farmers of the West. Though Mr. Tarte's relations with the Conservatives have been too bitter for them to welcome him back, even if he should want to return, they are ready to derive whatever advantage they can from the situation. His conduct from time to time before the final rupture was such as to tax the forbearance of his fellow-members of the cabinet. His promised support of the Liberals seems likely to be rather a refraining from opposition than anything active, while he furthers his protective views. Meanwhile the impression is "Better watch Tarte."

Commerce and Finance. — The Tables of Trade and Navigation for the last fiscal year (ended June 30, 1902) exhibit the advance in foreign commerce made by Canada. The aggregate import and export trade of the Dominion in 1868, the first year of confederation, amounted to $131,027,532. In 1880 it was $174,401,205. In 1890 it had risen to $218,607,390. By 1900 it reached $381,517,236. Even these great strides were surpassed by the figures for 1902, which were $423,940,444, an increase of more

than one-tenth in two years. For many years the value of Canada's imports exceeded that of her exports. In 1884 the excess was twenty-five per cent, and a greater or less disparity of exports existed until 1895. In that year and for several years thereafter, the exports were larger than the imports, and, with the exception of the year 1899, the exports have continued to exceed the imports down to 1901. Last year, while the imports reached the unexampled sum of $212,270,158, the exports nearly equalled them, the amount being $211,640,286, or only $629,000 less.

From a statement in the monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States for August it appears that Canada stands first among the nations in the percentage of growth in exports of the last decade. In expansion of imports it comes fourth. Were it not for the South African war, which swelled the imports into South Africa out of all proportion, Canada would have ranked third in this return. On the basis of the figures for the last fiscal year it appears that the foreign trade of Canada represents $68.34 per head of the population. That of the United States represents $28.91 per head. The Montreal *Daily Witness* remarks: "We cannot hope to touch our neighbors in aggregate trade, but for all practical purposes the percentages of increase and the per capita returns are most encouraging to us as showing the possibilities of the land we inhabit. At least they show that the Dominion of Canada is becoming known in the markets of the world, and that the people enjoy conditions under which they are exceedingly prosperous." In his speech on the Canadian budget at the last session of Parliament, Sir Richard Cartwright presented the following figures:

		Canada.	U. S.	Gt. Britain.
Total Imports, per capita,	1890	24.44	12.60	54.63
	1895	22.91	11.10	51.85
	1900	34.79	10.60	62.23
Total exports, per capita,	1890	19.57	13.69	42.60
	1895	22.04	12.56	35.57
	1900	36.21	19.16	42.16
Total trade, per capita,	1890	44.01	26.29	97.23
	1895	40.05	23.66	87.42
	1900	71.00	29.76	104.39

Imports from the United States into Canada show both a greater actual increase and a greater percentage of increase than do imports from the United Kingdom. The total imports into Canada from all countries were, for 1882, $112,648,927; and for 1902, $202,791,595. The following table shows the imports for consumption from Great Britain and the United States, and the percentage which they formed of the total imports, in each year from 1882 to 1902:

	Imports from Great Britain		Imports from United States	
Year	Total	Per cent	Total	Per ct. of total
1882	$50,597,341	45	$48,289,052	43
1883	52,052,465	42	56.032,333	45
1884	43,418,015	40	50,492,826	46
1885	41,406,777	40	47,151,201	46
1886	40,001,199	41	44,858,039	45
1887	44,962,233	42	45,107,066	43
1888	39,298,721	38	48,481,848	47
1889	42,317,389	38	50,537,440	46
1890	43,390,241	38	52,291,973	46
1891	42,047,526	37	53,685,057	47
1892	41,348,435	35	53,138,572	45
1893	43,148,812	35	58,221,976	47
1894	38,717,267	34	53,034,100	47
1895	31,131,737	30	54,034,521	52
1896	32,979,742	30	58,574,024	53
1897	29,412,188	26	61,649,041	55
1698	32,501,917	25	78,705,590	60
1899	37,060,123	24	93,007,166	60
1900	44,789,730	25	109,844,378	61
1901	43,018,164	24	110,485,008	61
1902	49,206,062	24	120,814,750	60

The publication of the British Blue Book account of the recent Colonial Conference in London has raised the question in Canada whether the present British preference is to be continued. Canadian politicians of all stripes are noting that Britain does not seem to set much store by it. In his speech before the conference, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain declared the present preference inadequate. He said:

While I cannot but gratefully acknowledge the intention of this proposal and its sentimental value of a proof of good-will and affection, yet its substantial results have been altogether disappointing to us, and I think they must have been equally disappointing to its promoters. I may give you in a word or two the most important conclusions. I am comparing now the import trade of British goods into Canada in the year 1896–97 with the last year for which I have the returns—1900–101. The total imports of Canada increased in that period £14,500,000, at the rate of sixty-two per cent. Of that the free trade, upon which no duty is levied and upon which, therefore, no preference is given to British goods, increased £6,250,000, or at

the rate of sixty-seven per cent. The general trade, that is the trade with foreign countries, which came under the general tariff, also increased £6,250,000, or at the rate of sixty-two per cent. But the preferential trade — the trade upon which this advantage had been given to British goods— only increased in the same time £2,000,000. and only at the rate of fifty-five per cent, So that the rate of increase under the preferential tariff was actually less than under the general tariff and also under the free tariff. Or, taking it in another way, the total increase of the trade of Canada with foreigners during the period named, this is including both the trade subject to the tariff and also the free trade, was sixty-nine per cent, while the total increase of British trade was only forty-eight per cent.

Explaining how this came about, Mr. Chamberlain argued thus: —

Up to 1885 British exports steadily increased to the Dominion of Canada. Then the Government of the day adopted a very severe protective tariff, which by the nature of things, perhaps, specially affected British goods. We are not the exporters, as a rule, of raw materials, or of food. We, therefore, do not export the articles which Canada freely imports. We export manufactured goods, and it was against manufactured goods that the tariff was intentionally, I suppose, directed. The result of that was that there immediately set in a continuous and rapid decline in the importation of British goods into Canada. Now, the preference which was given in 1897 has checked the decline, but there is very little increase. Practically the checking of that decline is the whole result which we can recognize as having followed the generous intentions of the Canadian government.

The London *Times* maintains that the preference is of little advantage to Britain, Canadian trade returns themselves being quoted in evidence. The Anglo-Canadian trade, however, continues to advance. The returns for the ten months ending October 31 show increases in most articles imported into Britain from Canada.

The public accounts of the Dominion for the first four months of the current fiscal year (July–October) show a net improvement over last year of over four million dollars. For October alone the revenue was $5,757,365, an increase of $799,395 over the corresponding month of 1901. The expenditure was $3,477,-868, a decrease of $74,417. The capital expenditure was $1,413,237, an increase of $302,925.

The report of the Postmaster-General for the year ended last June was issued early in November. For the first time in the history of the department a surplus is recorded. The revenue was $3,888,-126 and the expenditure $3,883,016, leaving a surplus of $5,110. The increase in the net revenue over the previous year was $466,933. The expenditure increased by $45,640.

Ontario. — Despite rumors to the contrary, Premier Ross declares that he will not resign. He says that the Liberal party has gone successfully through eight general elections in Ontario and that it will regain ground recently lost. The contest over the referendum on the liquor question, set for December 4, waxes hot.

It was reported near the end of October that Chicago men were negotiating for the purchase of two million acres of land in the New Ontario region, for colonization purposes.

British Columbia. — It was reported, near the end of November, that the new Premier, Colonel Prior, had nearly completed his cabinet. He had announced a strictly non-partisan Government, proposing to make the contract with the Canadian Northern Railway Company one of his "strong planks." The purpose is to secure the construction of a railway from a point at or near Bute Inlet, on the Pacific coast, to the eastern boundary of the province, at or near Yellow Head Pass, to join the company's railway now being built from Lake Superior. The agreement is provisional in that it requires ratification by the Legislature; it is conditional in that the company may cancel the agreement if, after a survey, the route is found to be impracticable.

Yukon. — In acordance with the action of the Dominion government, giving the Yukon representation in Parliament, an election for representative was in progress near the end of November, Ex-Governor Ross and Joseph Clarke being the candidates.

The Toronto *Monetary Times* recently said that "after a little while the general public will be in a position to form a

fairly accurate judgment as to the status of and outlook for the Yukon territory, without being blinded on the one hand by wild-cat eulogies on the part of interested promoters, or, on the other hand, having their hopes dampened by the pessimistic utterances of people liable to take the unusual for the wrong, and especially in a strange land, to look at the drawbacks at the expense of the advantages."

Miscellaneous. — *A Canadian Navy.*— The Imperial Blue Book, giving the particulars of the recent conference of Colonial Premiers in London, shows that Canada alone remained aloof in refusing to contribute to an Imperial navy. It was reported from Montreal on November 19 that Mr. Prefontaine, the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has consented to become the patron of a naval school at Montreal, of which he says: "I believe that this is only the beginning of a national marine for Canada — in fact, of a national navy, and I think the country is ready for it. I know it is favored by the French Canadians."

The Northern Pacific Railway. — The great Canadian Pacific Railway stretches from Halifax to Vancouver, nearly 4,000 miles. With numerous branches and purchased lines it has more than 10,000 miles of road. It was ten years in building, was not completed till November, 1885, and cost the enormous sum of $125,000,000. Another colossal line is the Canadian Northern, in process of construction, the opening of which, a year ago, was the occasion of a great gathering of Canadian notabilities at Port Arthur, Ont., and of a banquet to Mr. William Mackenzie, the company's president, and Mr. D. D. Mann, its vice-president, who were the originators of the railway. In September, something less than 300 miles of it had been completed namely, from Hawkesbury to Quebec, 225 miles, and two short branches to Shawinigan, etc. From Joliette to Montreal, thirty miles was under construction. The St. Catherines connection and projected branches imply about one hundred miles more. At the border of Ontario the road connects with the Canada Atlantic Railway. In an interview, early in November, President Mackenzie said that the Canadian Northern had found that as far as it had gone, section by section, there had been abundant justification for the effort made. Ere long, 1,500 miles of the system would be in operation.

Papal Delegate.—Monsignor Sbarretti has been made Papal Delegate to Canada.

Doukhobors and Mennonites. — The Government had to interfere with the fanatical Doukhobor pilgrimage referred to last month (p. 787) and compel the enthusiasts to return to their villages, where they were supplied with provisions. At the end of November they were reported as purchasing horses and settling down for the winter. An application by them to the United States government for permission to settle in the West was refused on the ground that the laws do not provide for giving land to anyone who is not a citizen and willing to assume the responsibilities of citizenship. A petition is said to have been sent to the Sultan of Turkey for "some tiny corner, where we can live by the labor of our hands and follow the law of God, and where we will not be compelled to obey laws made by man or required to become the subjects of any monarch except the Lord." The failure of the Doukhobors to adapt themselves to Canadian life and customs is in strong contrast with the record of another "queer people," the Mennonites of Manitoba, who are also exiles from Russia. They have risen from a condition of peasant ignorance to the level of Canadian settlers themselves. Still they hold that any form of government is sinful, and they oppose the bearing of arms.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Reciprocity Treaty. — The text of the treaty has not yet been published, but it is known that one has been concluded between Secretary Hay and the

British Ambassador at Washington, in behalf of their respective Governments, providing for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland (p. 787). The designation of it as the "Bond-Hay treaty" is objected to since it is really the old Bond-Blaine treaty revived in all its essentials, with only slight changes of detail and technique. No change is made in the provision for which Mr. Blaine stood so insistently that an exception should be made in the reciprocity provision, of fresh or "green" codfish. This cannot come in free.

The ultimate effect of the treaty upon Canadian trade, should it receive the ratification of the United States Senate, is said to be troubling Canadian merchants. But it appears certain that Canada will participate in whatever concessions Newfoundland may give to the United States. Respecting the grounds of her opposition to the treaty in 1890 there are at least two views expressed. A St. John's correspondent to the New York *Nation* says:

Sir John A. Macdonald killed the former treaty just after its conclusion. It was a clever, unscrupulous, political trick. The Canadian Premier, on the eve of an election, wanted the support of Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces, the portion of the Dominion most keenly interested in the fisheries, so he used his powerful influence with the Imperial government to destroy Sir Robert Bond's work. Nothing ever angered Newfoundland against Canada so much as this nefarious attack on her rights as an independent colony. Sir John, however, could do as he liked with the British ministry.

But the Montreal *Daily Witness* says:

Two questions presented themselves in connection with the Bond-Blaine treaty. They were, first, whether Canada was entitled to offer an effectual objection, and, second, whether the arrangement was one that would be prejudicial to our interests. The first question might be debatable, but the second was not. It was pointed out that if the United States secures bait and other privileges for its fishermen from either Canada or Newfoundland it will have no need to effect an arrangement with the other country Thus the colony that concludes an arrangement first practically closes the door to its neighbor. The Bond-Blaine treaty would, moreover, have closed the United States to our fish, and barred our flour out of Newfoundland. The maximum duties that Newfoundland could charge on several important lines imported from the United States were fixed at a low figure. It was provided, besides, that if any reduction of the ordinary tariff were made to another country, a proportionate reduction must be made to the Republic. Hence no matter what arrangement this country might make with Newfoundland, every cut in the tariff to Canada would automatically reduce the duties on United States produce. On the other hand, no increase that was made would apply to imports from the United States. Such a treaty would by its nature have been a direct discrimination against this country. We do not see how it can be enacted now without involving the same discrimination, and being open to the same objection. But until the details of the proposed treaty are known it will not be possible to discuss them.

CUBA.

President Palma's Message to the Congress. — President Palma, in his message to the Congress, when it reassembled on November 3, reported the relations between Cuba and the United States to be "especially cordial." He hopes that, because of the sympathy of the American people for the Cubans and President Roosevelt's interest in the prosperity of Cuba, a satisfactory treaty of commerce will be concluded. The state of Cuba's treasury is highly encouraging. The balance on hand is $1,561,942. With an honest administration of the public revenues there will be sufficient funds to afford all needed assistance to the agricultural interests. In the annual budget the income of the island is estimated at $17,513,800, of which $14,781,000 is from customs duties, and the rest from the tax on alcohol, consular fees, internal revenue, postal and telegraph receipts, rents from public property and other sources. The expenditures are estimated as follows: Executive, $85,700; Legislature, $413,319; Government, including sanitation, $4,529,928; finance, $1,801,117; public instruction, $3,721,790; public works, $292,311; agriculture, $165,319; judiciary, $949,314; miscellaneous, $2,630,686; surplus, $2,614,000.

Trade with the United States. — The American Minister at Havana, Mr.

Squiers, in his official report on the foreign commerce of Cuba notes a decrease in the sugar trade for the first six months of 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901, of 143,000 tons; but this is offset by 318,000 tons held in storage awaiting better prices. Of the import trade forty-four per cent was from the United States, and of the export trade seventy-four per cent was to the United States. From the United States came nearly the entire supply of wheat flour, corn, crude oil, coal and meats, with the exception of jerked beef. Spain and Canada supplied large quantities of potatoes, onions, hams and butter—articles which Mr. Squiers thinks should come from the United States or be produced in the island. Cuban imports from the United States for the first six months of 1902 show a reduction of twelve per cent from the corresponding period of the previous year: in the same period there was an increase of two per cent in imports from Spain.

The New Railway Eastward.—The completion of this great work eastward to Alto Cedro was perhaps the most noteworthy event of the month for Cuba. While the island was under Spanish rule only the four westerly provinces had railway communication, and that only as far eastward as the city of Santa Clara. The far larger eastern portion possessed only primitive means of conveyance. Three years ago the construction of the new railway was commenced. The line is now completed to Alto Cedro, a distance of 400 miles. It passes through the city of Puerto Principe and at its present terminus, Alto Cedro, will connect by means of a crescent-shaped branch with Santiago de Cuba, Macuriges, San Luis and Nipe Bay. In Santa Clara province it will have a junction to Sancti Spiritus, and in the province of Santiago a junction to Holguin.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The record of South American states for November will be given next month in connection with that for December. It may, however, be noted that during November a treaty of peace was signed by General Herrera, representing the Colombian revolutionists on the Isthmus of Panama, and by the Government commissioners. In Venezuela, General Castro's claim to have ended the revolt against his government was met by the declaration of General Matos (in retirement on the island of Curaçoa) that the struggle would soon be renewed. In Brazil, the new president, Dr. Francisco Alves, was installed in office on November 15. On the 21st, King Edward signed the decision of the British arbitration commission in the boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina. The chief contentions of Chile have not been allowed.

VIEW OF GIBRALTAR FROM THE NORTH.

The town of La Linea is seen in the middle distance. Beyond the town is a belt of neutral ground. Farther on, British lines lie close to the foot of the Rock. The site of the new docks is on the right hand (the western) side of the Rock.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliament. — During November the House gave much attention to the consideration of the Education bill, which was being slowly forced through by closure, the Conservative majority working like a well-oiled machine. So slow, however, was the progress made that during one week only eleven lines of the bill were adopted. The opposition to it on the part of Dissenters and Nonconformists continued as emphatic and threatening as ever. On November 5 a vote of £8,000,000 in aid of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies was agreed to. On the evening of the 24th the question of sugar bounties was discussed, and the House approved the Government's proposal to accept the provisions of the Brussels Convention, by a vote of 213 to 126. It may also be noted that after much contention bills have been passed by Parliament and approved by the King authorizing Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago millionaire, to carry out his "tube" street railway plans, which will cover one hundred miles of underground and surface tracks in London.

Gibraltar. — In a report made to the British authorities in 1884 it was demonstrated that Gibraltar possessed "no protected harbor where ships could anchor in safety from gun fire or torpedo attacks, no effective dockyard in which ships could lie after an action and be refitted, and no dock in which a ship could be placed for any necessary repairs." It now appears that the great

works which were initiated in 1895 on the west front of the Rock to remedy defects of the famous fortress (which works are now nearing completion) are "a sad and costly mistake." A recent article in the *Fortnightly Review* expresses the view, which has been sustained by much expert argumentation, that the harbor, the docks, and the coaling station, have been "planted in the wrong place." A Government committee of investigation, presided over by Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, who was supported by a civil engineer, a distinguished soldier, also a military engineer, and Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, M. P., "was satisfied that the drawbacks of position were fatal, and that in war the western harbor would be untenable." "The present value of Gibraltar, thus handicapped and hindered from performing its most probable, if not its principal functions," says the author of the article referred to, "cannot be called great." The Rawson committee "was unhesitatingly of opinion" that a harbor, a dock, workshops, and coaling facilities are imperatively required upon the eastern side of the Rock. There an experienced engineer is now engaged in making surveys and observations. Three suggestions are made by Englishmen who regard the Rock valuable chiefly "as a means of barter": (1) the abandonment of the Mediterranean by the British government, (2) the making of the Balearic Islands a British naval base instead of Gibraltar, (3) the barter of the Rock for the still imperfectly developed peninsula on the North African coast. "Ceuta," said General Crease in 1884, "is a port which, commanding the Straits even more effectively than Gibraltar, should rivet the attention of the British government."

Ireland. — The Irish question appears to hold a position of importance such as it has not held before since the death of Parnell. The sections (west, southwest, and southeast) which were the chief scene of disturbance in 1880 and 1881 are such today. It is in the western province of Connaught that the influence of the United Irish League, representing the cause of the tenants, is felt most strongly in the promotion of strife. Connaught was the birthplace of the old Land League of Parnell's time and the the province in which "the picturesque Captain Boycott was kept in a state of seige by an outraged tenantry." The reason why the west of Ireland is the section where the most trouble is found is that there the tenant farmer class is crowded upon the poorest lands and forced to occupy poor and limited areas, while all around are great, rich tracts from which they were driven in order to make room for grazing cattle. The whole situation is thus summarized by Mr. Thomas Donnelly: "The great farming class want legislation to compel the landlords to sell their estates, in order that the tenants may beeome proprietors. This is the demand of the United Irish League, as it is of the Ulster farmers' separate organizations." The Land Purchase Act has worked well in enabling the tenants to become proprietors, but it is not compulsory and but a few landlords have so far agreed to sell. The tenantry is dissatisfied also with the working of the Irish Land Commission. The terrorism and intimidation recently employed by the Leaguers to force persons to obey its mandates have been met by an application, in some sections, of the Crimes Act, by which intimidators are subject to prosecution by the Government.

The apprehension with which the British government views the conditions of Ireland can be judged from the fact that the Chief Constable of Birmingham recently issued a warning to all arm and ammunition manufacturers not to sell goods for shipment to the proclaimed districts of Ireland. A special order was also issued that even to such ports of Ireland as are not proclaimed shipments of arms must be clearly marked as such, under pain of stringent penalties.

A rupture in the Irish Parliamentary party took place about the middle of November, some of the members renouncing the leadership of Mr. William O'Brien and accepting that of Timothy

Healy, representing a policy "of common sense and moderation." Mr. John E. Redmond, who arrived in Dublin from America on the 19th, denounced the action.

Near the end of the month, in the Commons, Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declared that it was impossible to pass the Irish Land Purchase bill this session, and moved the withdrawal of the bill, which was agreed to.

Miscellaneous. — *Royal Visitors.* — The Emperor of Germany visited the King and Queen in November, arriving on the 8th and remaining a week. He was received on English soil with naval and military honors, and at Sandringham with royal cordiality. On the 17th, King Carlos of Portugal landed at Dover and proceeded to Windsor, where he was fittingly entertained.

The Colonial Conference. — The Blue Book giving a detailed account of the recent conference of Colonial Premiers in London, discloses Mr. Chamberlain's failure to bring the colonies into a systematized scheme for Imperial defense. Contributions from Australia, New-Zealand, Cape Colony and Natal for naval defense were increased, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier, while promising to make arrangements for the support of a naval militia for local service, declined to draw Canada into what he described as the maelstrom of European militarism, and reserved for the Dominion the principle of absolute independence in that respect. A resolution adopted by the Conference in favor of preferential trade was purely academic in form. The impracticability of absolute free trade between Great Britain and the colonies was recognized, and the expediency of the adoption of preferential treatment on Canadian lines by the other colonies was affirmed in general terms, but the obligation of Great Britain to reciprocate by giving the colonies special advantages was not precisely formulated by Secretary Chamberlain. Various resolutions of the Conference relate to treaties affecting the colonies, the protection of patents, cable communications, coasting trade, shipping subsidies, contracts for supplies, postage, the metric system ("advisable to adopt"), etc. Future conferences of the kind are to be held at intervals not exceeding four years.

Mr. Chamberlain's Journey. — Colonial Secretary Chamberlain (accompanied by his wife) started from London for South Africa on November 25. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that "the truth about Mr. Chamberlain's journey to South Africa is that it is an electioneering campaign. He is going out next Tuesday, in defiance of all precedents, to bring about, after direct consultation with the King, a reconciliation of races after the war with the Boers, which was not fought to a finish, but was ended prematurely. The experiment is interesting, but uncertain in results."

Lord Mayor's Banquet. — At the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London (November 10) Premier Balfour praised the Colonies, but said the time has not come for closer relations with the mother country. The new Lord Mayor has acknowledged the receipt of $75,000 contributed by Americans to the fund for building a memorial to Queen Victoria.

GERMANY.

The Government. — On November 21, Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the deficit in the imperial budget for 1903 is estimated at $37,500,000. That for 1902 was $14,750,000. The deficit is due to the general financial depression, affecting almost every form of business. Near the end of the month it was reported that by a majority secured through a coalition of Centrists and moderate men among the National Liberals and Conservatives, the Chancellor had succeeded in bringing about a compromise on the tariff bill, by which the Government will be enabled to open negotiations next year for a prolongation of the commercial treaties, with slight modifications. Very

stormy scenes occurred in the Reichstag. At one point the uproar reached such a pitch that Vice-President Buesing, who was in the chair, had to resort to a suspension of the sitting, a measure without precedent. Earlier in the month the Reichstag adopted, by 192 to 71 votes, the paragraph of the new tariff bill authorizing the Government to retaliate on any country discriminating against German goods. The Agrarians openly affirmed that it was necessary to arm the Government with weapons for reprisal, especially against the customs practices of the United States.

Hard Times but Increased Exports. — For two years and more German industry and commerce have seen bad times. But while everything else has suffered greatly, the foreign commerce has more than held its own. The exports of 1901 exceeded those of 1900 by $1,524,000, and its exports for the first six months of 1902 exceeded those for the first six months of 1901 by about $3,000,000. The export trade is said to be "the rallying centre that is bringing into line the more or less broken wings of its industrial army." A considerable part of the export trade has not, it is true, been valuable; many goods "made in Germany" have been sold outside at prices lower than those charged at home; but "the markets that the manufacturers have been able to keep and even extend abroad while business was limping at home attest at once the enterprise and resolution of German commerce and the thorough organization of German industry."

Miscellaneous. — The imports into Germany during the seven months, January to July, 1902, amounted to 23,800,000 tons of 1,000 kilogrammes, as against 25,100,000 tons in 1901. The exports were 18,800,000 tons, as against 17,800,000 tons in 1901.— The German Colonial Congress met in Berlin on October 10. The Government Foreign Secretary, Von Richtofen, emphasized the necessity of paying greater attention to the colonies of the Empire. —The managers of the Socialist party now claim three million votes in Germany. — Progress in Government ownership is seen in the decision, some time since, to purchase the coal-mining property in the Dortmund district, and in the recently announced determination to acquire six of the principal railroads remaining in private hands. — Germany is naturally pleased with the decision by King Oscar of Sweden in the Samoan claims arbitration (p. 844), the full text of which was published simultaneously in Berlin, London and Washington on November 17. — The visit of the Crown Prince of Denmark to Emperor William is construed into meaning that the anti-German movement in Denmark diminishes. — A remarkable farewell tribute was paid to United States Ambassador A. D. White, in Berlin on November 11.

FRANCE.

Commerce with the United States. — The world's two largest republics are the United States and France. A Paris correspondent says that in France the growing prosperity of the United States is regarded with perhaps as nearly an unmixed an amiability as it is anywhere on the Continent, and that there is an evident desire to cultivate closer relations with this country. It appears that the United States is not so good a customer of France as might be. According to French government statistics the consignments to America are only about $50,000,000 a year, which is less than those to England, Belgium or Germany, and but little above those to Switzerland. Yet many of the goods listed for England are destined ultimately for America.

French Investments. — France is described as one of the world's great creditor nations. The Minister of Finance has published a report based on information received from French embassies and consulates all over the world, on the amount of French investments outside of France. It is pretty clear that the French have investments in foreign countries representing the capital amount of $6,000,000. The country in which

the largest investments have been made is Russia, the French holding approximately $1,200,000,000 worth of the Russian government loan, and having about $150,000,000 invested in mines and various industries in that empire.

The Coal Strike. — The general coal miners' strike in France "dragged its slow length along" till about the middle of November. Even then many strikers continued to hold out. The situation differed considerably in different districts. The non-union miners, called the "jaunes" (yellows), were refused by the Arbitration Commission and the coal companies the recognition which has been granted in America to the non-union miners in Pennsylvania. This caused great surprise and alarm to the conservative Republican papers in France, some of which, like the *Figaro*, said that the conservative "yellows," disappointed at not being supported in their struggle against the socialist revolutionary "reds," might be found some day at the head of these in a general attack on capital and property.

ITALY.

Politics. — There are upwards of five hundred members of the Italian Parliament. The Right (composed of Reactionaries and Conservatives in about equal numbers) is represented by about two hundred and seventy of these and stands for the dynasty of Savoy and the perpetuation of the monarchy. The divergencies among the members of the Right party are thus suggested by a writer in the *Revue Bleue* of Paris: "Many Conservatives are free-traders; others manifest Francophilic tendencies; the rest of the coalition thinks that the only way to have friendship for Austria and Germany is to expose France to universal execration. Many reactionaries wish for the establishment of regular, official, and amiable if not amicable relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican, but the rest of the group does not perceive the urgency of this concordat." The party of the Centre (the party of Rome, standing for constitutional opposition) has a hundred and forty-three deputies. It may be regarded as the Liberal party. "The perpetual wrangle between the Quirinal and the Vatican, and the French occupation of Tunis, are very disturbing to the Conservatives, but to the Liberals they are matters of indifference. At the same time the latter express for the monarchical régime and the dynasty of Savoy the same blind worship as those of the Right, and for the Republican or Socialist propaganda and agitations of the working classes they feel the same blind hatred." The ninety-five members of the Left party form three groups — Radicals (thirty-three members), Republicans (twenty-nine members), and Socialists (thirty-three members). The Radicals are monarchists, but the Republicans and Socialists believe that a political revolution is urgent and imminent.

Miscellaneous. — Two things are mentioned to the credit of the present King of Italy — his sympathy with the better aspirations of the Italian democracy, and his policy to improve the relations of Italy with other powers — a policy which is emphasized by his recent visits to the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany.

A second daughter was born to the Queen on the morning of November 19.

The official organ of the Vatican (the *Voce della Verita*) has intimated that the prohibition against Catholics participating in the Italian elections will be withdrawn. The object is said to be the arrest of the progress of Socialism.

Violent earthquakes were experienced in August at Mount Alto near the town of Reggio in Southwestern Italy. Early in October a similar occurrence was experienced at Terni, about fifty miles from Rome. And on November 14 the the volcano on Stromboli Island, off the north coast of Sicily, had begun a terrible eruption.

SPAIN.

The King's Attitude. — The Liberals are troubled by what are described as "the

wayward and wilful inclinations" of King Alfonso. This means that in matters having a religious bearing he is positively and strongly, like his mother, conservative and clerical. Various incidents show his attitude. He has evinced reluctance to sign a decree giving to Don Ferez Galdos a grand cross of the new order of Alfonso XII. Galdos is the author of the drama "Electra," which started an anti-clerical agitation in Spain. He has been one of Sagasta's most devoted followers in the House of Deputies. The King has also been averse to signing a decree establishing Government inspection of free schools, including those also of the religious orders. These have been given a year in which to prepare to submit to inspection.

The Government.—On November 10 Premier Sagasta tendered to the King the resignation of the entire Cabinet. Urged by the King, he subsequently undertook the formation of a new Cabinet. On the 14th the following result was announced:

Prime Minister—Senor Sagasta.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Duke of Almodovar.

Minister of War—General Weyler.

Minister of Marine—Duke of Veragua.

Minister of the Interior—Senor Moret.

Minister of Public Instruction—Count Romanones.

Minister of Justice—Senor Puigoerver.

Minister of Finance—Senor Equiluior.

With the exception of Senor Puigoerver and Senor Equiluior, all the ministers were members of the preceding Cabinet.

In the reconstruction the aim is said to have been compliance with democratic tendencies. Subsequently, stormy sessions of the Chamber of Deputies were reported, and a rumor gained currency that a movement was afoot to depose the King and form a regency.

The Remains of Columbus.—The ceremony of depositing what are supposed to be the ashes of Christopher Columbus in a special mausoleum, was carried out in the cathedral at Seville on November 19. The remains were taken from Cuba to Spain in 1898.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Council convened early in November. The State Council consists of forty-four members; the National Council now has 167, chosen in direct election, a deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The political parties are the Radicals (the Government party), the Liberals, the Socialists and the Clerical or Catholic party. The recent labor strike at Geneva (p. 796), has operated against the Socialists, and so also against the Radicals with whom the Socialists have been connected. Moreover, the anti-Masonic movement at Neuchatel, led by Colonel Perret in the midst of the Radical party, has suffered a check. Nevertheless, the Radical party is said to be the only one that can command a sure and compact majority.

BELGIUM.

A Would-be Regicide.—On the morning of November 15, as King Leopold was proceeding to the Cathedral in Brussels to attend a Te Deum in memory of the late Queen Marie Henriette, three shots were fired with intent to kill him by an Italian named Rubino, who was standing in front of the Bank of Brussels, on the Rue Royale. The man was immediately arrested, and the police had some difficulty in rescuing him from the hands of the crowd. The royal cortege consisted of several carriages. A ball cartridge from Rubino's revolver smashed the window of Comte D'Oultremont's carriage. The King was not touched. Rubino is an advanced Socialist. Among his many reported sayings is one that he wished to kill the monarch on account of his treatment of his daughter Stephanie (p. 715). Another is that his reason for shooting was exasperation at seeing "so many tired-looking personages occupying such grand coaches."

On November 20, King Leopold, in a somewhat striking reply to a deputation from the Chamber, headed by the President, who presented His Majesty with an address of congratulation on his escape from the Anarchist's bullet,

declared the times to be "very troubled," and expressed determination to devote the rest of his life, within the limits of his constitutional powers, to the protection of the liberties of Belgium.

On November 12, in an "inspired note," the *Etoile Belge* of Brussels said that the Count of Flanders, brother of the King, has abdicated his claim to the Belgian throne in favor of his son, Prince Albert. The Prince is now twenty-seven years of age. He visited America in 1898.

On the 17th the Belgian police arrested a man on suspicion of having been connected with the attempted assassination, who turned out to be James Keir Hardie, M. P., of England. He was released.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Norwegian Storthing (or Great Court, representative of the people and divided into two houses — the Lagthing and the Odesthing) was opened on October 13, by M. Blehr, the Premier, who read the speech from the throne, in which the King (portrait, p. 768) expressed his pleasure at the fresh proofs of loyalty which he had received from the Norwegian people on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of his accession. The speech proceeded to state that, the joint commission on the consulate question (p. 53) having concluded its labors, fresh negotiations had been opened with the Swedish government for settling the question of the Swedish-Norwegian consular representation. The establishment of separate consular services will be a happy ending of a quarrel which at times has seemed to threaten war and revolution. It will remove one of Norway's chief grievances. She has her separate flag, and army and navy, and Cabinet and Parliament. She is quite separate from Sweden, save that they both have the same King, the same Foreign Minister and the same diplomatic and consular services. There is practically no objection to the King, and little to the Foreign Minister and diplomatic service. But Norway has considered it a real grievance to be represented by Swedish consuls, who would naturally be partial to Swedish commercial interests. The two kingdoms have separate commercial interests and different fiscal systems. There should be separate consular services. It is interesting to note that Mr. Björnstjerne Björnson and other Norwegian Radicals have abandoned their bitter hostilily to Sweden and declared in favor of maintaining the union with that country and of cultivating friendly relations with it. Heretofore they have shown pro-Russian tendencies.

AUSTRIA.

On November 11, the Reichsrath presented an uproarious scene growing out of a discussion of election riots in Vienna on the 7th. On the 13th, the sitting of the Lower House was suspended in consequence of the coming to blows of the German and Czech members over a debate on the advisability of the use of two languages in the names of stations on the Bohemian railroads. The fighting continued for a quarter of an hour after the suspension of the sitting. The combatants were encouraged by plaudits from the strangers' gallery. Such scenes are sadly suggestive of the evils inherent in Austria's polyglot composition; she is indeed a land of "a confusion of tongues," a land in which Parliamentary disorders are sufficient to prevent industrial progress. The German element appears to be losing strength. The Hungarians are violently aggressive. Open disloyalty goes largely unchecked. Austria may be styled a nation only in form. The Austrians in general are too little interested in politics in a way essential to national development. By making the development of industry, the building of railways and canals, the first article of his program, the present Prime Minister, Dr. von Körber, has concentrated popular attention upon the Reichsrath and secured the support of business men (a class to which he himself belongs). Conflicting race prejudices and material

interests threaten the Austrian government with ruin.

In August the 72d birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated. About the same time a widespread strike of the Galician peasants involved conflicts with the military forces. On October 8, the Hungarian parliament had hardly began business before there was a repetition of the tumultuous scenes which marked the last session. Austria was violently accused of aiming to despoil and ruin Hungary. Premier De Szell "most solemnly and categorically repelled" the accusation. The battle over the *Ausgleich* (p. 477) which has now been on since December, 1897, seems (in November) no nearer an end.

RUSSIA.

Ferment. — Russia labors to bring forth a constitution. That is the real meaning of the recent spirit of revolt shown among the labor population all through Central and Southern Russia. And when the constitution comes, the world may have new occasion to remember Napoleon's remark to Gorgaud at St. Helena: "Russia is the power that marches the most surely, and with the greatest strides, towards universal dominion."

Miscellaneous. — The Czar's proposal to hold an international conference to consider the growth of the trusts (p. 558) came to naught through the disinclination of the Powers to participate.— The migration of Russian-Polish laborers to Prussia attracts attention anew. Early in October another peasant uprising was reported as having broken out in the Government of Poltavia.— Four new ordinances reducing the independence of Finland were promulgated at Helsingfors on October 2. The Finnish parliament is now subservient to the Russian Governor-General. Russian officials cannot be prosecuted by Finnish authority. Many signs of rebellion in Finland were reported in November.— Near the end of the month bread riots were reported in the Ural districts.— Many sensational reports about the health both of the Czar and the Czarina have been published, and the contradictions have been equally voluminous. It appeared from news received at Victoria, B. C., near the end of November, that the members of the Siberian convict settlement at Alexandrovsk had refused food until more humanely treated.— Dispatches from St. Petersburg to the New York *Times* tell of the formation of a new sect in the government of Zarizyn, in Russia, founded on the veneration of the peasants for Father John of Cronstadt, whom they declare to be the reincarnation of the prophet Elijah. Father John has the good sense to decline the honor thus thurst upon him.— A violent earthquake occurred at Eisk, on the Sea of Azof, in November.

TURKEY.

Events of general importance in Southeastern Europe are chiefly of international significance, and these are recorded, from time to time, in the department of "International Affairs."

Macedonia has been in a ferment of late. Conflicts have been frequent between Bulgarian and Turk. A dispatch from Constantinople, November 26, stated that sixteen batteries of quick-firing field guns, numbering ninety-six guns in all, had been ordered from the Krupp works as the commencement of the rearmament of the Turkish artillery.

Reports have lately circulated of Turkish cruelties in dealing with the irrepressible Armenians in various localities. Last August, the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople tendered his resignation on the ground that not the least satisfaction had been given to his representations against exceptional measures taken by the Porte with regard to the Armenians. This brought out an irade repealing the measures, provided the Patriarch would agree that no outbreak would follow. The Patriarch then withdrew his resignation and announced to his congregation the Porte's act of clemency.

In November a cholera epidemic was reported as ravaging the Holy Land.

VIEW OF MADRAS, INDIA.

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

CHINA.

Progress and Resources. — The rapidity with which the Chinese are awakening from the somnolence of centuries and developing their extraordinary latent powers continues to be a source of amazement to those who have watched China closely. In a recent letter, addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, David G. Fairchild, United States official agricultural explorer, a man of wide experience, writing from Taku, says: "The accounts of the Chinaman's wonderful ability to imitate have not been exaggerated, but his reputed want of inventive ability does not stand the test." Referring to the ability of the Chinese to save money, Mr. Fairchild notes the recent death of a comparatively humble Chinaman whose estate was valued at $5,000,000. Illustrative of the development of the Chinese shipping trade, he states that in 1898 scarcely a single steam launch was owned in Canton, while today there are between three hundred and four hundred "mostly owned, and in large part built, by Chinese," over eighty having been turned out in a single Chinese shipyard last year. "The Hong-kong and Wampoo Dock Company," he continues, "pays so well that its stock is quoted at $290, and all of the laborers are Chinese, only the managers and draughtsmen being Europeans. Plans are now in progress to build in Hong-kong the largest dockyard in the world, one slip of which is to be 900 feet long, or 100 feet longer than the largest slip in the new Krupp yard at Kiel." Apropos of Chinese manufacture of arms and ammunition, he says: "An officer in the British army

assures me that the Chinese arsenal at Tientsin is manufacturing cannon and small arms which fall very little short of being as good as those of European manufacture, and this without even the supervision of Europeans."

The vastness of China's natural resources is beginning to be understood. For example, the London *Post* publishes statements from Mr. Alexander Reid, chief engineer of the Peking syndicate, to the effect that the coal field of Honan is at present producing nearly five thousand tons a day from various sources. The province of Shan-Si has an area of about thirty-five thousand square miles of coal-bearing strata, the eastern half of which is anthracite and the western half bituminous. The coals of the Honan field are mostly anthracite, and some of them are similar in quality to the Welsh smokeless article. The thickness of the principal seam varies from six feet to thirty feet. Its average thickness may be taken at about twenty feet. "The Chinese," continues Mr. Reid, "are splendid workmen, and can look after themselves in their mines. The mines are well and systematically timbered, but fifty tons a day seemed to be a maximum output for one colliery. Up to the point where hand labor has gone to its maximum limit of power, and where steam and electricity begin, the Chinese are second to none as workmen. The great want of the country is facility for intercommunication. Machinery must also be adopted to supplement hand labor. I found the mine owners and the people generally interested very keen in taking advantage of foreign methods where their own process could carry them no further.

Trade. — According to official statements sent to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, the commerce of China for the year 1901 shows that the imports from the United States have grown from 5,093,182 haikwan taels (each equal to about seventy-five cents) in 1895 to 23,529,606 in 1901; those from Great Britain grew from 33,960,060 taels in 1895 to 41,223,538 taels in 1901; those from Russia from 1,791,658 taels in 1895 to 3,015,756 taels in 1901; and those from the continent of Europe, Russia accepted, from 7,552,099 taels in 1895 to 17,046,453 taels in 1901. There is then, a much more rapid gain proportionately in imports from the United States than from the United Kingdom or other countries of Europe.

Census. — The census of the population of the Chinese empire, ordered by the Treasury department at Peking, to facilitate the payment of taxes made necessary by the war indemnity, has been completed. According to the *Lloyd de l'Extreme Orient*, the eighteen properly so-called provinces of China contain more than four hundred millions of inhabitants, and the entire Chinese empire contains in round figures four hundred and twenty-six millions, the results of this census being given by provinces in the following table. China properly so-called — the eighteen provinces — has on the average a population which is nearly as dense as that of the German empire, whereas the four great territories — Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet and Turkestan — because of the vast deserts and steppes are but thinly settled.

Province	Area in Sq. Kil.*	Population	Pop. per Sq. Kil.
Pechili	300,000	20,937,000	70
Shantoung	145,000	38,247,900	263
Shanli	212,000	12,200,456	57
Honan	176,000	35,316,825	201
Kiangsou	100,000	13,980,235	140
Nganhoei	142,000	23,672,314	167
Kiangsi	180,000	26,532,125	148
Tchekiang	95,000	11,580,692	122
Foukien	120,000	22,876,540	191
Houpe	185,000	35,280,675	191
Hounan	216,000	22,169,673	103
Kansou	325,000	10,385,376	32
Shensi	195,000	8,450,182	43
Setchouen	566,000	68,724,890	121
Kouangtoung	259,000	31,865,251	123
Kounagsi	200,000	5,142,330	26
Koeitcheou	174,000	7,650,282	44
Yunnan	380,000	12,721,574	34
Total for 18 prov.	3,970,000	407,737,305	103
Manchuria	942,000	8,500,000	9
Mongolia	3,543,000	2,580,000	.9
Thibet	1,200,000	6,430,020	5
Turkestan	1,426,000	1,200,000	.8
Total	11,081,000	426,447,325	37.7

*A square kilometer equals 5-8 of a square mile.

JAPAN.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the London *Times*, the political situation in Japan is daily becoming more complicated. The Sciyukai (constitutional conservative party, represented by Marquis Ito) desire the overthrow of the cabinet, but, unwilling openly to oppose the naval increase, accuse the ministry of failing to effect administrative and financial reforms. Meanwhile Marquis Ito is keeping silent with a view to effecting a compromise whereby a naval increase may be secured simultaneously with a reduction in the land tax, the funds for the naval increase to be otherwise obtained. Respecting the naval program it has been currently reported that the Government within the next six years will build four battleships, six first-class cruisers and various lesser craft at a cost of $10,000,000 annually for the six years. The battleships are to be built in England, and the crusiers in England, France and Germany.

The official accounts of the Japanese government for the last fiscal year ended March 31, show a revenue of $133,550,000, and an expenditure of $133,400,000. The new budget (as reported early in November) estimates the revenue at $129,000,000 and the expenditures at $131,000,000. The Baring Brothers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Yokohama Specie Bank recently issued $25,000,000 Japanese consolidated bonds, bearing five percent interest. It is remarked that the quiet way in which this large amount of money has been obtained, without the least hint leaking out even through the local negotiators, reflects great credit on Japan's fitness for diplomacy.

It transpired near the end of October that Great Britain, Germany and France had agreed with Japan to refer to arbitrators chosen from among the permanent members of the Hague Tribunal the construction of the treaty clauses relative to perpetual leases under which foreigners possess property in Japan. The New York *Tribune* remarks that the most practical must recognize in such negotiations and associations a breaking down of racial lines such as the world has not seen before. Since Great Britain has made an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan as with an equal and since Great Britain, France and Germany have agreed to go into court with Japan as their legal peer, talk of the "yellow peril" and the intrinsic inferiority of Mongolian nations will ring hopelessly hollow.

Throughout the world the Japanese celebrated the birthday of the Mikado on November 3. He is fifty years of age.

The plans of the coming International Exhibition at Osaka show that in all there will be nineteen buildings scattered over an extensive area.

It has been virtually decided to raise the Japanese Legation in London to the *status* of an Embassy.

As reported at San Francisco in November, Fleet Surgeon C. Aoki of the Japanese navy says:

"Next year Japan will send abroad its first fleet as a permanent unit. It will be stationed on the Pacific coast of America. Its headquarters will be at Esquimault, in British Columbia, the naval station of Great Britain, our ally, and it will visit along the Pacific coast as far south as Valparaiso. It is expected that we will have a fleet stationed in Europe also, with headquarters in one of the big naval stations."

The progress of Christian and missionary work in Japan as set forth in certain statistics recently issued, is significant. These show an increase of ten percent in the membership of the Protestant churches, two percent in the Roman Catholic and four percent in the Greek communities.

Students of Japanese affairs will find a valuable article by William Elliot Griffis, in the *North American Review* for November, entitled "The Development of Political Parties in Japan.

INDIA.

Notwithstanding the ravages of famine India, according to British reports, is increasingly prosperous. The populu-

lation (census for 1901–2) shows a total of 294,360,356. The increase is only about seven millions over the census of ten years before. The increase has been in the British states, the native states showing a decrease of over three and a half millions. Plague, drouth and famine have caused this. In Baroda in the ten years the population fell from more than 2,410,000 to less than 945,000. In Rajputana there was an appalling decline, from above 12,000,000 to below 4,620,000. In the Bombay states there was a loss of more than 1,000,000, and the city of Bombay showed a loss of 45,000. The figures for the British states indicate something of the advantages of British rule. In the ten years nearly 3,000,000 more acres of land have been bought under irrigation, and the area planted in food grains has been increased by 10,000,000 acres. The mileage of railroads has been increased from 17,894 to 25,373. During the last year the only decrease in revenue has been the opium tax, a fact which will cause little regret, and there is a surplus of about $16,000,000, of which it is proposed to grant $7,500,000 for the relief of sufferers from drouth and famine.

The fall of rain and the crop prospects throughout Madras and the other Northern provinces continued encouraging after the middle of October, the number of persons on the famine relief lists falling below a hundred thousand on the first of November.

The London press finds fresh proof of the strength of ties of Imperialism in the offers of native chiefs in India to send troops to aid the British in resisting the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. Even more significant is the proposal of the Mohammedan Maharajah of Bikaner to send his entire camel corps, the finest in the world, to co-operate with the Imperial service troops on the Aden frontier, in the event of a continuance of the Turkish irregularities in that part of the Arabian peninsula. The Maharajah's proposal indicates that he discriminates between his duty to Abdul Hamid as the "father of the faithful" and Abdul Hamid as the Sultan of Turkey.

A revolt of the Waziris on the Afghan frontier recently compelled a British expedition to march against them under General Egerton. Ill-defined rumors were received in London, in mid-November, of a British check in the Waziri country. At Calcutta, the arrival of Lord Kitchener to assume supreme command of the troops in India, was awaited with some impatience

AFGHANISTAN.

There have been rumors of a threatened civil war in Afghanistan, "with suspicions of Russian meddling." The brothers of the Ameer are represented as intriguing against the government. It is known that the Russians have lately been resuming efforts to secure "closer commercial relations" between Russian and Afghanistan. The Ameer's relations to the British government make him slow to consider such overtures unless sent through the India government, according to the precedent set by the late Ameer, Abdur-rahman.

AUSTRALIA.

Owing to the drouth, says a Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times*, it is estimated that Australia's exports for the ensuing year will be reduced by £5,000,000. It will also be necessary to import £1,500,000 worth of foodstuffs. There is much suffering among the smaller settlers, and a relief fund has been opened at Melbourne.

Notwithstanding the drouth the gold production of the Commonwealth has been maintained during 1902 at a better rate than might have been expected. According to the *Australian Mining Standard* the value of the production for the first six months of 1902 was $34,494,484; for the first six months of 1901 it was $31,149,586.

According to reports made by the Government geologists of Victoria and Queensland, there are no less than 62,000 square miles of coal-bearing country in the eastern states of Australia.

Affairs in Africa.

EUROPE IN AFRICA.

The interior of Africa, which was almost a blank a hundred years ago, is now fairly known to geographers. The successful exploration of the continent was followed by "the remarkable scramble of European nations for territorial possessions which ended in the 'partition of Africa'" between 1876, the year of the "Brussels Conference," and 1893. In 1898, Anglo-French commissioners in Paris were engaged in settling disputes concerning the borders of territory in the Niger region. Much of the boundaries between the various possessions and "spheres of influence" still remains somewhat indefinite, and this affords occasion for a new convention or agreement from time to time. The following is a statement of the present holdings by European powers:

Great Britain: Ascension Island, in the South Atlantic, 300 miles northwest of St. Helena; Basutoland, on the northeast of Cape Colony; Bechuanaland Protectorate, between the Molopo and Zambesi rivers, extending from the boundaries of the South African Republic and Matabeleland on the east to the confines of German Southwest Africa; Cape Colony; British Central Africa; British East Africa, including the East Africa and Uganda protectorates, together with the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; Mauritius, 500 miles east of Madagascar; Natal; the Niger Territories; Orange River Colony; Rhodesia; St. Helena; Tristan da Cunha, a small group of islands in the Atlantic half way between the Cape and South America; the Seychelles and dependencies in the Indian Ocean northeast of Madagascar; Somaliland on the Gulf of Aden; Transvaal Colony; Swaziland; the West Africa colonies — Gold Coast, Lagos, Gambia, and Sierra Leone. England's power in Egypt is that of a financial adviser, without whose concurrence no financial decision can be taken. Lord Cromer works through the departments of the Egyptian government and practically controls the country. Whether, now that the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have passed under British control, Great Britain has a larger area in Africa than any other country, depends on whether Egypt and the Sudan, which belong to Turkey, are included in the British holding. Crediting Egypt to Turkey, France controls more square miles of African territory than does England. Thus reckoning, Great Britain controls 2,808,566 square miles of territory, which contain a population of 51,237,300 and of this number the foreign population accounts for less than a million.

France: Algeria; French Kongo; Madagascar; Mayothe and the Comoro Islands, between the northern end of Madagascar and the African coast; Réunion, about 420 miles east of Madagascar; a portion of the Somali coast west of British Somaliland and including Obok; West Africa and the Sahara; Senegal; the three military territories of (1) Timbuktu, (2) the head waters of the Niger, with residences at Mossi and Gurunsi, and (3) the Niger lower down, with headquarters at Zinda, and with other ports intending to connect the Niger and Lake Chad regions; Guinea; Ivory coast; Dahomey; Tunis. Total holding: Area, 3,454,474 square miles; population, 30,324,000.

Turkey: Egypt and the Sûdan; Tripoli. An area of 1,750,000 square miles, with a population of 21,300,000.

Germany: Togoland; Kamerun; German Southwest Africa; German East Africa. Area, 931,460 square miles; population, 14,200,000.

Belgium: Kongo State, with an area of 900,000 square miles and a population of about 30,000,000.

Portugal: Cape Verde Islands; Portuguese Guinea; Prince's and St. Thomas's Islands (in the Gulf of Guinea); Angola; Portuguese East Africa. Some 790,240 square miles of territory, with a population of 8,059,000.

Spain: Rio de Oro in Western Sahara; the Canaries and some other islands. Spain also has a small holding projecting into French Kongo, south of Kamerun. A total area of 243,000 square miles and a population of about 100,000.

Italy: The Red Sea coast from Cape Kasar to Cape Dumeirah (the territory of Eritrea); Somaliland on the Indian Ocean. Square miles, 188,500; population, 850,000.

Each of these eight European nations controls in Africa a much larger amount of territory than the area of the home country.

The rest of Africa is made up of (1) Morocco, with an area of 219,000 square miles and a population of 3,500,000; (2) Abyssinia, with 150,000 square miles and a population of 3,500,000; (3) Liberia, the Negro republic, with 35,000 square miles and a population of 2,060,000. To these add the native State of Wadia, between Lake Chad and Dar-Fûr; the Fulah states, in the Western Sûdan, including Sokoto; and various native states in the interior, vaguely defined and a "ready prey for the encroachments of the European Powers when the time for absorption arrives."

Including Egypt in Great Britain's sphere of control, that country would have under its influence more than a quarter of the territory of Africa, and almost a half of its population. England and France together control almost two-thirds of the territory of Africa, and very nearly the same proportion of its population, while only about four per cent. of the area of this continent is independent of European control. Africa has an area within less than 2,000,000 square miles of the total area of North and South America, and it has a population in excess of the population of the western hemisphere.

The British protectorate over Northern Nigeria was established in 1900, the Imperial government then taking over from the Royal French Niger Company its administrative powers and duties. Administrative control is as yet, however, established in only a portion of the Protectorate, which covers an area of over 300,000 square miles, and the effective occupation of the country up to the Anglo-French boundary is threatened by the hostile attitude of the native chiefs.

By the Anglo-French treaty of 1890, it was agreed to define the frontier separating Nigeria from the French hinterland of Algeria by a line drawn from a point a few miles north of Ilo, on the Niger, eastward to Lake Chad, with a deflection northwards to comprise the Empire of Sokoto, which was then subject to the Niger Company. The frontier line has, however, not yet been delimited, and a mixed commission of English and French officers is now at work tracing the boundary from the Niger to Lake Chad.

BRITISH AFRICA.

The Orange River Colony and the Transvaal bear broad and deep scars of the late conflict. Hon. F. W. Reitz, formerly Transvaal State Secratary, has been speaking in the United States. He says that there is scarcely a house left, outside the towns, in the entire region that formed the theatre of the late war. and, further, that the money that England proposes to pay to help the farmers re-establish themselves is only as a drop in the bucket compared with the sums that will be needed. It is reported that the loyal British and Dutch colonists are everywhere disturbed respecting the outlook. The political strain in Cape Colony is acute. The Ministry of Sir Gordon Sprigg is dependent on the votes of the Afrikander Bond and the Bond is anti-British. By opposing the suspension of the Cape constitution Sir Gordon Sprigg won the questionable support of Mr. Sauer, Mr. Merriman, and other leaders of the disaffected Dutch, while the Pro-

gressive party, left without a leader by the death of Mr. Rhodes, wages a hopeless fight in opposition. The position that the Bond will take is understood to be (1) a firm demand that in all internal affairs the Dutch in South Africa shall have the same rights and privileges as regards language, religion and other institutions, as are enjoyed by the French in Canada; and (2) a firm demand that in outside relations they be given the same freedom of action for South Africa that is enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada. Lord Milner's position is indeed a difficult one, since his advice to suspend the Cape constitution was rejected and he has become the object of bitter attack in the Cape parliament without adequate defense. The loyal colonists generally believe that Lord Milner was in the right and that Mr. Chamberlain, in not following his advice, took a heavy obligation which renders the Colonial Secretary's visit to South Africa (he sailed from England on November 25) an eminently proper thing. The problems with which he must deal on his arrival are summarized as follows: (1) The taxation of the country; (2) the local loan for reproductive works; the future government of the new colonies; (4) the actual position of the ex-burghers — whether or not their distress is as great as the Boer leaders represent; (5) the future of the Boer leaders themselves; (6) the possi-

bilities of the new colonies as a field for emigration; (7) industrial development. Martial law was repealed in South Africa on November 19. The proclamation, however, announced that the right to reimpose military rule was reserved for any case of necessity.

Dispatches from Berbera, Somaliland, early in November, stated that Colonel Swayne had started for England (recalled to act as adviser to the Foreign Office) and was succeeded by General Manning, who was pushing preparations to continue the campaign against the "Mad Mullah" (p. 802). The Mullah has a strong force at his command and there is every prospect for a protracted struggle. According to statements in a Vienna paper from an Austrian supposed to be at the head of the Mullah's forces, the tribes are fighting for a free and independent Somaliland, threatened not only by Great Britain in the East, but by Italy in the South and by Abyssinia in the West. The religion professed by the Somalis is of a fanatic Mohammedan type, and the natives are completely in the power of the twelve sheikhs or mullahs.

Sir Charles Eliot, commissioner for British East Africa, has published his report of an official journey through Uganda and the Sudan. He declares the uplands to be especially favorable for colonization. Uganda is that part of Africa under British administration comprising the Nile territory from the river's exit from Lake Victoria to Gondokoro, where the Egyptian Sudan begins —an area of nearly a hundred and fifty thousand miles. Nile steamers ply between Khartûm, the capital of the Sudan, and Gondokoro. The progress of missions in Uganda is shown by the fact that while ten years ago there was but one church for the three million natives in Uganda, now there are more than seven hundred.

A detailed account of the mission lately sent by the British government to establish an effective occupation of the vast region lying between the Niger and Lake Chad has been received. The results are briefly stated in the London papers as being the suppression of the

most notorious slave-raider in the region and the deliverance of thousands of people from the tyranny of his rule; the establishment of a chain of posts between the Niger and Lake Chad and the consequent prevention of possible future violations of frontier; and the first information from British officers of the conditions of an enormous region already within the British sphere. The British were, generally speaking, received with open arms by the inhabitants, who in some places gave expression to the most hearty welcome, this being the more marked after the capture of the slave-raiding Mallam.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

The Portuguese possessions in Africa are not a source of either profit or credit to the home kingdom. Portugal is in a bad way financially and does next to nothing to develop her African holdings. Rumors have been of late rife that an extensive "deal" is about to be made which will partition Portuguese East

Africa between Great Britain and Germany and will give Portugal compensation in some way not yet revealed.

MOROCCO.

The Algerian-Morocco frontier question has been settled, France obtaining the disputed districts already occupied by her.

The *Pall Mall Magazine* for last October contains a valuable article, by Captain Fawcett, on Morocco. At least five nations covet its grain-producing lands and their mineral wealth, and the day is nearing fast when its independence and semi-barbarous state must cease. England has at present two-thirds of its trade; Germany most of the other third. English influence at court is paramount, but France has taken most active steps to acquire the country.

The rebellion of the Berber tribes against the Moorish government (p. 801) is in consequence of the leaning of the Sultan to foreign ideas and relations. There is a great deal of "Boxerism" in Morocco. The present situation is very stormy and perilous. In the peninsula opposite Gibraltar, near Tangier, Ceuta and Tetuan, the Kabyle insurgents have been robbing caravans and slaying foreigners. The pretender to the throne, who claims to be the Sultan's elder brother, is nicknamed "Bu Hamare," meaning "father of a she ass," because he never rides anything but a small donkey. He preaches humility of spirit. A dispatch from Tangiers, dated November 16, stated that the pretender had been captured by the Imperial troops and that the Sultan would personally direct the campaign, at the head of 25,000 men, to put down the rebellion. An American missionary said in a recent letter from Mekinez: "I consider the situation grave indeed. If the Sultan is able to call the loyal tribes to his aid quickly, and thoroughly punish the rebellious Geruans, who were the chief movers in the recent raids and robberies, he will make his position all the more secure, but if he does not succeed in doing so the trouble is bound to thicken." Three British ships sailed from Gibraltar to Tetuan about the middle of November.

ABYSSINIA.

Negotiations between the British government (for Egypt) and the Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia relative to the transformation of Lake Tsanoe into a reservoir of the waters of the Blue Nile, have been successfully concluded. In consequence many square miles of land uncultivated at present will bear good crops of all kinds. The result of the pourparlers is judged to show the enormous influenee of the English over the Negus, an influence taking the place of that formerly exercised by the French.

LIBERIA.

The work of inducing negroes to migrate from America to Liberia is in progress. It is said that fully eighty-five per cent of the negroes who went to Liberia on two steamers sent out by the International Emigration Society are perfectly satisfied with their new home and surroundings. Some 300 more are expected to sail from Savannah, Ga., in January.

THE GREAT RAILWAY.

Cecil Rhodes's dream of a continuous line of railway "from Cairo to the Cape" nears its realization. The road between Bulawayo and Salisbury *via* Gwelo, a distance of 300 miles, was completed on October 6. There is therefore now through rail communication between Cape Town and Beira over the full colonial gauge. The completion of this new section will greatly facilitate the progress of the through Cape to Cairo line, as it will now be possible to supply railway material from both the Cape Colony and Beira ports. With regard to railway progress northward, the latest intelligence shows that the line is laid for a distance of eighty miles north of Bulawayo in the direction of the Victoria Falls. It is expected that the line will reach the Wankie coal fields early next year.

Science and Invention.

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE.

Progress in Wireless Telegraphy. — It is again announced that Mr. Marconi has succeeded in spanning the Atlantic with a Hertz wave. The news came from Commander Martin of the Italian cruiser *Carlo Alberto*, the vessel placed at the disposal of the inventor by the King of Italy for purposes of experiment. It is stated that a wireless message was received on board this ship off Sunny Harbor, near Sydney, from the station at Poldhu, Cornwall, on November 1st. The message was received in the Morse code and was completely taken. This lends interest to the following complimentary words respecting Marconi (portrait vol. xi, p. 750) given at a recent banquet in Bologna by the inventor's former teacher, Professor Augusta Righi:

Perhaps no one can appreciate better than I his exceptional inventive power and his unusual intellectual gifts. I remember with great pleasure his visits when quite a young man, for asking my advice, for explaining his experiments, made with simple apparatus ingeniously put together, and for keeping me informed of his new projects, in which his passion for applied science always stood out. Even then I predicted that he would sooner or later attain fame. The system of wireless telegraphy which he derived from Hertz's classical experiments . . . is the most pleasing transference to the field of practical industry of those instruments and principles which might have seemed to be relegated to the domain of natural philosophy. Science always contains germs of every unexpected marvel, and never has a seed fallen in ground that is more fertile or more suitable for causing it to germinate and transform into a fine and healthy plant. It is to the credit of Marconi that he has once more proved how much those are in error who regard with disdainful or indifferent eyes the work carried on continuously in the silence of the laboratory by the modest and disinterested scientific students, and who only appreciate science in proportion to the immediate uses that can be obtained from it. They do not know that, even from the most abstruse result, a sympathetic mind may unexpectedly derive one of those applications which accelerate the advance of humanity on the path of progress and social welfare.

The Collins Wireless Telephone. — Of the four or five different methods of transmitting speech without wires the most promising commercially seems to be that which employs a rapidly alternating current of high potential which is discharged into the earth, instead of the air, as in the case of wireless telegraphy, and then allowed to restore its equilibrium. Several experimenters have used this method, among them Mr. A. Frederick Collins of Narberth, Pa. An interesting feature of his system is the use of tripods for the support of both transmitter and receiver providing the operators with testing apparatus almost as portable as a camera. In 1899 speeeh was transmitted by this system a distance of 200 feet; in 1900 a mile was covered when speech was transmitted across the Delaware River at Philadelphia; and in 1902 with the instruments placed on hills separated by a railroad, valleys, wooded lands and numerous streams a distance of three miles was attained.

The Electrograph. — The Boston *Transcript* furnishes the following description of the machine invented by two Cleveland young men for the transmission of half-tones by wire:

The electrograph, as it is called, is a machine with a steel cyclinder revolved by electricity. It is, as occasion demands, a transmitter or receiver, resembling a phonograph. Along the steel cylinder, just as in a phonograph, is an electrical contrivance which travels one-seventieth of an inch with each revolution of the cylinder from right to left. This holds a steel point when a picture is to be sent, or a pen when it is received. When a picture is to be sent it is first made into a half-tone plate. This is then flooded with melted wax and rubbed to a smooth surface. The wax fills the interstices of what would reproduce as light surface alone, leaving the other part clean,

The plate is then bent until it resembles a phonograph cylinder and is slipped on the steel cylinder of the machine. The distant receiving machine has plain white paper wrapped around the cylinder in the same manner as the plate. With the electrified steel point resting against the plate and the pen point against the paper, the moment the cylinders begin revolving the work begins. As the point travels over the smooth surface of the plate an electric connection is made and the pen point traces a line on the paper. When a waxed surface is reached the connection is broken and the pen leaves the surface. As the transmitter travels slowly over its cylinder in its pulsations the picture itself gradually unfolds as a reproduction of the original plate.

An Aerial Mail Line. — An ingenious scheme comes to us from Naples for the transmission of mails by a small electric car or mail box running on wires from city to city instead of by railroad as at present. The new mail bag is a very light metal box, provided with wheels running on an aerial railway of its own at a speed ten times greater than that of an American express train, and conveying letters from one city to another in a minimum of time and at a great saving of money. This is effected by placing high iron poles at a convenient distance from each other all along the line on which the metal box or vehicle is to travel. The poles are connected at the top by a series of steel wires on which the postal vehicle is to run, propelled by electricity. Four wires are necessary to set the vehicle going, two performing the service of rails on which the wheels move and the other two supporting the miniature postal tram car on its progress. A vehicle starts every five minutes from the upper story of a central post office with its freight of letters, newspapers and other dispatches, and stops at either end of the wire or at an intermediate station, according to the electric momentum which it will have received. If it is intended to reach the final station, say Naples from Rome, it will travel on an upper group of four wires; if it is meant to deliver its contents at an intermediate town or village it will move on a lower group of wires, in order that on its arrival at the place of destination it may not block the way to other vehicles. Each group of wires will be double — one for the outward progress of the vehicle, and the other for its return voyage.

An automatic system of collection and delivery is part of the scheme — that will save much of the cost of this expensive feature of the mail service. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Galimbuti, has promised to give the scheme a trial between Naples and Rome.

AERONAUTICS.

The tragic event of the trial of Baron de Bradsky's air ship on October 12, following so soon after the loss of Severo's balloon with the lives of its two occupants, lends a melancholy interest to recent inventions and experiments in Aeronautics. In no other field of research, not even in Polar exploration, must the hardy experimenter face such hazards as in the attempt to navigate the air; yet dirigible balloons continue to multiply and the number of inventions looking towards mechanical flight increase at an astonishing rate.

In the November number of the *Aeronautical World*, a periodical published at Glenville, Ohio, devoted to the interests of soaring inventors, nineteen new American patents are recorded, as well as thirty-two of British origin. On its list of exchanges it mentions one English, two German, and three French periodicals devoted exclusively to Aeronautics, and the list is doubtless still incomplete. Clearly the air ships, like the automobile, is here to stay. Although the interest in aerial navigation has greatly increased of late it is of no recent origin, if we may believe a writer in a late number of the *Nineteenth Century* who traces the history of the science from the earliest experiments with kites in China, Japan and the Malay Archipelago centuries before the Christian era, down to the latest achievements of Santos-Dumont and Sir Hiram Maxim.

Later, even, than these was the recent successful flight of Stanley Spencer over London in a Mellin dirigible balloon, in which he achieved a speed of ten miles

an hour with a cost of about ten dollars per mile for gas. The steerableness of his balloon was not completely proven however since he failed to return to the Crystal Palace whence his flight was taken, and was ignominiously "wagon hauled back" from Hanon.

The faith of the French government in dirigible balloons is witnessed by the fact that $500,000 have been expended by it in the last two years in the effort to solve the problem of flight. The latest of its proposals is an attempt to explore the Sahara by means of balloons. A preliminary experiment is to be made with a small balloon carrying only a photographic outfit, registering thermometers, etc., and a number of carrier pigeons, whose cages will be opened by an automatic release when the car touches ground. The balloon is to start from Gabes, on the Mediterranean coast, whence it is expected to cross to the Niger in about five days — news of its whereabouts being conveyed by the homing pigeons. If the experiment is a success it will be followed by a larger balloon navigated by Captain Debureaux with three other aeronauts.

Santos-Dumont is having two new balloons constructed. One, No. 9, will be the smallest dirigible on record. With it he proposes to make a trip across Paris and land at the window of his apartment in the Champs Elysées. The balloon measures eighteen feet in diameter and has a capacity of 260 cubic yards. This, and a much larger ship, No. 10, intended to carry ten persons, are both fashioned on the general plan of Captain Renard's balloon, *La France*, built to advance with the large end first.

The brothers Paul and Pierre Lebaudy, have also constructed a dirigible balloon 192 feet long, 36 feet in diameter, containing 3,250 cubic yards, with which they have conducted one successful experiment, of which, however, few particulars have as yet been given out.

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.

While one set of inventors has been busy with the problem of aerial locomotion, another set has been engaged with equal intensity upon the difficulties of submarine navigation.

The recent trials of the torpedo boats *Adder* and *Moccasin* seem to indicate that practical success has been achieved in this field of mechanics, although it is, of course, an achievement valuable only for purposes of destruction. The course of travel and commerce will still be confined to the surface of the earth and sea, although men may explore the upper regions of the atmosphere in search of adventure or dive below the surface of the sea on errands of deadly mischief. Yet the achievements of both sets of hardy pioneers and inventors must command our interest and admiration.

The tests of the *Adder* and the *Moccasin* referred to above took place on Peconic Bay, November 14 to 20. The performance of both boats was better than the general expectation. The tests included a submerged run over a mile course, with a complete circle under water at the end of the course, and a run back to the home stakes, toward which a torpedo was fired in passing. Both boats made better than score knots under water, steered with perfect precision, made a complete circle in less than a minute and a half, rose to the surface and disappeared in thirty-five to forty seconds, and discharged their torpedoes under water with effect at a predetermined target.

In the endurance test the *Adder* travelled fifteen miles under water, remaining submerged two hours and five minutes, turned six times and made an average speed of about seven knots. The crew suffered no special inconvenience in their close quarters and the result of the test was entirely satisfactory. The Government has seven submarine boats now in course of building and it is probable that the success of the *Adder* and the *Moccasin* will give an impetus to appropriations for this new arm of the national defense and that it will add greatly to the security of American sea, ports in time of war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Volcano Record. — A list of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions during 1902 shows an almost continuous series of earthquakes, eruptions, tidal waves and lesser strange phenomena. The extraordinary eruptions of Mont Pelee and La Soufrière form only a small portion of the general disturbance to which our earth has been subjected. Seismologically, the year has been one of the most remarkable recorded in history. The following list for the first seven months of the year is taken from the *Popular Science News*:

January — Nova Scotia, Croatia, Mexico, Lisbon; February — Russia, Schemachi; March — Turkey, Italy, Tchangeria and Lucca respectively; April — Guatemala, Iceland; May — Martinique and St. Vincent (volcanic), Spain, France (South Bordeaux and the Creusot district), Alaska, (Mount Redoubt, volcanic), Croatia, Mexico, San Francisco, Florida, the Cape Peninsula and Greece; June — Italy, Russia and Chile, in Vollitri, Baku and Chaco respectively (the last two volcanic), Cheshire, St. Vincent. Sicily, India, Himalayas; and in July, Turkey and Salonica.

A Century's Discoveries. — Sir William Preece, one of the chief electrical authorities of the world, in a late address enumerated the greatest scientific discoveries of the past century as follows:

1. The Principal of Evolution.
2. The Atomic Structure of Matter.
3. The Existence of the Ether and the Undulatory Theory of Light.
4. The Principles of Electro-Magnetic Induction and Electrolysis.
5. The Principle of the Conservation of Energy.

The steam engine and the telegraph are not included; they are inventions rather than discoveries; they rest on a lower plane. These discoveries are theoretical rather than practical, though the second, fourth and fifth have become of great value in the arts.

Sea Serpents. — The Osaka *Mainchi* and other Japanese papers report the capture of sea serpents in the Kochi prefecture. One measured about forty-eight feet in length. In it were found what proved to be the bones of a human being. Features of the heads of these monsters are ears about two feet long and a horn in the forehead of about the same length.

The Largest Known Tree. — It was reported from Fresno, Cal., on August 1, that the largest known tree in the world had been discovered on the Government reservation far up in the Sierras, just outside the borders of the General Grant National Park. Six feet from the ground it has a circumference of ninety-three feet. One foot above ground the circumference is 108 feet. The measurements were made by John Muir, scientist and explorer. The newly discovered patriarch is of the species *Sequoia gigantea sempervirens* and belongs to a genus which flourished in the Artic regions, the interior of North America and in Europe centuries ago, but which was overwhelmed by the hardships of time, of change and elemental caprices, until only two species survived to represent the genus, the *Sequoia gigantea* and the *Sequoia gigantea sempervirens*, both of which took up their permanent abode in California. Until the recent discovery, the General Grant tree in General Grant National Park, the General Sherman in Sequoia National Park, and two or three other titanic monarchs, have reigned supreme in size.

Tuberculosis Congress. —At the recent first International Tuberculosis Congress, held in Berlin, Germany was represented by Professors Koch, Drs. von Leyden and Fraenkel; France, by Professors Brourdel (Professor Koch's opponent and president of the Congress), Drs. Calmette and Nocard; Austria, by Professors von Schrotter and von Dubray; the United States, by Drs. Denison, Welch and Eager; and Great Britain, by Drs. Hillier, Heron and Raw, and Professor Theodore Williams. Other European nations were also represented. Dr. Koch maintained more strenuously than ever that there is a radical difference between human and bovine tuberculosis. He declared that only two cases of alleged general infection were known to him and these two were not proved. He did not affirm, he said, that the transmission

of tuberculosis from animal to man was impossible, but that cases of the kind were extremely rare, if they did occur. He had collected twenty-eight cases of apparent transmission of tubercular bacilli — a very small number — and in none of these could the source of the infection be stated positively, the data being incomplete. M. Nocard, a well-known French veterinary authority, spoke in opposition to Professor Koch's views. He said the statements made by the professor led to two conclusions — that the transmission of tuberculosis does not occur and that precautions are unnecessary. The speaker said a number of experiments made since Professor Koch's London address proved that animals rarely take tuberculosis from man, but that no doubt exists that beasts can be infected from human microbes, and yet (he declared) bovine tuberculosis is transferable to man, especially through milk from a tuberculosis udder, and an exclusively lacteal diet for children is particularly dangerons.

National Academy.—The convention of the National Academy of Science, at Johns Hopkins University in November, was attended by scientific men from all parts of the country.

Catalina Island Sinking. — Professor William E. Ritter, who holds the Chair of Zoology in the University of California, says that Santa Catalina Island, off the coast of Southern California, is slowly sinking into the Pacific Ocean. The discovery is based on recent dredgings for marine animals. The professor and his associates also declare that San Clemente Island, just south of Santa Catalina, and San Pedro hill on the edge of the opposite mainland, are not sinking, but, instead, are rising higher and higher above the face of the sea. Santa Catalina was an island before San Clemente or San Pedro hill emerged from the ocean. Both of them, it is believed, appeared in very recent geological time, and neither has yet stopped rising. On San Pedro hill, which is now 1,475 feet high, as many as ten separate beaches may be traced at different heights from the base to the top. San Clemente Island is now 1,964 feet high.

The Half-Tone Process. — The following statement of the method of making the famous engravings known as "half-tones" (such as compose most of the illustrations appearing in this magazine) is taken from a paper originally read before a photographic convention in England:

The term "half-tone" came about in this way: The difficulty of the early process workers was to find a satisfactory method of reproducing a half-tone of the photograph in surfaces for mechanical printing. Taking the case of typographic blocks, it was easy to reproduce the high lights by leaving the printing blocks hollow in those parts, so that they would not be covered with ink, and would deposit no color on white paper. It was also easy to reproduce shadows by leaving those parts in relief on the block, so that the ink was deposited on them and thus transferred, a patch of solid color, to white paper. But what would become of the half-tones? It was not possible by the operation of passing a roller over the block to lay half a shade of ink on certain parts. Thus it was a picture without half-tone and therefore, merely a silhouette. But these early process workers were led to reflect that the wood engraver got his tones by means of lines of more or less thickness, and by placing lines closer or farther apart; also, that the aqua tint etcher obtained his effects by varying openness of a resinous grain, while the mezzo-tinters and the seedplate engravers obtained their effects by the closeness and the size of the stipple, and again the lithographer took advantage of the coarsely ground stone. Thus it was argued that if the half-tone of a photograph could be broken up into some kind of a grain the problem of making the photograph into a into a printing block would be solved. We know that this problem was solved after years of patient experiment by placing in front of the sensitive plate a ruled screen; that is to say, a network composed of crossed lines on glass. The photographic image was broken up into a grain which reproduced the tones of the photograph by dots of various sizes. Half-tone reproduction was accordingly achieved, and naturally the method was called the "half-tone process." It was variously called by different workers according to their fancy; for instance, it was the Meisenbach process (so called after the patentee of one of the methods), while others called it in the "nature" process, and besides there arose such names as "heliotype" and "luxotype." But the public wanted to know what these strange terms meant, hence it was usual to add, "a process for reproducing the half-tones of photographs."

Education.

THE REACTION FROM CO-EDUCATION.

James Rowland Angell of the University of Chicago gives the co-educational question appreciative consideration in a noteworthy article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for November. After a series of definite statements on the educational development in the past ten years in "those parts of the country where co-education is indigenous," he reviews briefly the current criticisms upon the system "most of which, be it said, are hallowed by age and many of which are evidently trivial." He warns his readers against confusing co-education with the higher education of women, the problem being simply the conditions under which men and women shall study in any curriculum whatever. All the points of attack — health, competition in its depressing effect on the men, the repressive influence upon the spirit of research, suppression of freedom of expression, the blight upon college spirit, the deleterious effect on academic atmosphere, violations of social proprieties — are separately considered, with facts brought out in favor of co-education. Mr. Angell feels that the social relation between the sexes is "far and away the most serious problem that co-education has to face." This problem is, in his opinion, to "gain its solution from the action of public sentiment in the student body itself." The article concludes as follows:

> The deepest and truest ethical tendencies of the time emphasize not divisions of sex or creed or party, but the unity of social service. And this is social service not in the moralistic, goody-goody sense, but in the sense of actual social function. If men and women are to be fitted for life with this ideal in its broadest implication as a primary determinant of curriculum and method, then co-education, judged either by its fruits or by its promise, and acknowledging frankly its defects, is unquestionably a hopeful system. When it shows itself clearly disastrous to the solidarity of the highest social interests, it will unquestionably be discarded. But it will not be discarded upon any purely doctrinaire considerations of sexual functions and capacities. Meantime each one of us in the last resort tests it all by his own social creed, and with most of us this is at bottom largely a matter of feeling and not a matter of carefully rationalized judgment, a reflection of our own training and surroundings and not a product of our purely logical processes. Complete agreement, therefore, upon the merits of co-education is hardly to be looked for in the near future.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR COLORADO COLLEGE.

A school of engineering offering five different courses — a general course and four special courses — is to be established next year at Colorado. It is the plan to take two years to introduce this new department. Next year will be offered the freshman and sophomore program; the following year the junior program, and the third year the entire course will be offered. At the completion of one of these courses the successful student will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering. It is the intention to make the work in engineering thorough. Several new professors will be added to the faculty, and they will be men who are thoroughly trained in both the theoretical and practical side of engineering. The courses offered by Colorado College will be kept up to a high standard, and the equipment will be thoroughly modern. The new science building now being constructed will probably be completed by the beginning of the next academic year, and other buildings and equipments will be added from time to time to meet the needs of the School of Engineering.

A GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOL.

An educational event of more than local interest was the recent dedication of the Philadelphia Central High School. The prestige and achievements of this

PRESIDENT HENRY CHURCHILL KING.

OBERLIN COLLEGE.

school are acknowledged, and it stands unique among secondary schools in the country. It has collegiate powers bestowed by the Legislature and it is classified by United States Commissioner Harris among the colleges and universities. It grants degrees, the B. A. or the B. S. for regular work and the M. A. or M. S. for post graduate work. From a description of the school by Jane A. Stewart in the Boston *Transcript* we quote the following:

In equipment for scientific work, the new structure is fully equal to many colleges, as well as in dignity and solidity of materials. Within the main entrance the observant visitor notes the tasteful decorations of the walls, the tile wainscoting, the Italian mosaic floors, the broad corridors, thirty feet in width; the well-furnished offices, the high light and spacious class rooms, the specially fine lecture amphitheatres and the completely equipped laboratories.

The room of special interest on the first floor is the faculty library, a large handsome hall containing a collection of costly reference books. The present head of the school, Rev. Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, is found in the centre of administration, the large office room adjoining. The main building is built around an inferior court.

The drawing-room on the third floor is a good room, though not quite equal to that at the Brookline High School. It has, however, an original equipment in adjustable desks devised by the head of the art department, which are bound to be widely copied.

The fourth floor is devoted to the uses of the department of commerce, which is organized and conducted on so unique and original a plan that it forms a story in itself.

The new school boasts one of the finest auditoriums of any public educational institution in the country, seating 2500 people. With the opening of this assembly hall the school, which enrolls 1600 boys, will see itself, as a whole, for the first time in seven years.

In connection with the formal dedication of the building, addresses were delivered by President Roosevelt, Commissioner William T. Harris and many leading educators of the State.

OBERLIN'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Professor Henry Churchill King has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Barrows as President at Oberlin College. He is a clergyman in the early forties, is a graduate of Oberlin, and has both broad culture and executive ability. Recent endowments and provisions for additional instruction in several departments, as well as for improved library and laboratory facilities, make the prospects for the college brighter than ever before.

TO RETIRE PROFESSORS.

Cornell University begins next year to relieve all professors who reach the age of seventy during the calendar year, the retired professors to serve as special lecturers in their respective departments for five years. The salary for the first year will be that received at the time of retirement; after that $1,500 per year. The professors to be retired in accordance with this decision next June are: Hiram Corson, professor of English Literature; Charles Tyler Sage, professor of History of Religion and Christian Ethics; F. F. Roberts, Director of the College of Agriculture; and Francis M. Finch, Dean of the College of Law.

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The sudden advance of the Socialist vote at the recent elections from an inconsiderable number to a total of 400,000 in the entire country, 40,000 of which were cast in Massachusetts, is an event of some significance to the Sociologist as well as to the politician. There have been many attempts to explain away its significance from the political standpoint — thus the "off-year" theory has served with many people as a sufficient explanation. In "off-years" small parties generally thrive at the expense of the larger ones, the reason given being the lack of an absorbing issue between the parties, and of a single conspicuous leader for each party as in the campaign for President. While this theory might explain a sudden increase of the Prohibitionist vote, or of that of one of the other minor parties, it seems scarcely adequate to account for the growth, in a year of unexampled prosperity, of a party without leadership, without visible organization, and one whose most definite program may be interpreted as an attack on existing social conditions. The increase of the Socialist vote is food for thought when we consider the rapidly changing character of our voting population. Seventy-two per-cent of the inhabitants of Boston or 405,000 out of 561,000 are of foreign parentage. The number of Germans residing in New York is greater than the German population of Berlin; and the foreign population of the city of Chicago may be compared in diversity of origin with the warring elements of a Danubian principality. The wonder is, when we stop to think of it, that the Socialist vote of Berlin and Vienna is not surpassed in each of their American counterparts. The Socialist temper and point of view is certainly not wanting among these foreign-born voters and their children. It may fairly be assumed that the improved opportunities for social betterment which this country affords has prevented the growth of a great Socialist party in this republic. Will the changed conditions brought about by the development of trusts and great corporations in recent years react on this foreign element in our American civilization and produce a re-alignment of parties resembling that which may be found in many countries of continental Europe? The question is one fraught with interest to all Americans.

DISLOCATED LIVES.

The frame of mind produced among all classes of foreign immigrants by their transportation to this country is described from personal investigation of the subject by Mr. Bernard G. Richards in a letter to the Boston *Transcript*. To the majority of immigrants the change means a complete dislocation of their lives, the severance of ties that are dearer to them than any new associations of their adopted country, and a feeling sometimes of positive hostility to the ways and institutions they find in vogue here.

"No, they never feel quite at home here," said a prominent denizen of Boston's "Little Italy," about his countrymen, when I spoke of this question. "They miss everything they have left behind — the beauties of the country, the climate to which they were accustomed, the natural products, their friends and relatives, they miss everything — including their troubles. They had a hard time of it there, suffered hunger and cold and oppression, but it was home, and now that they are away they find no place like it. Sometimes they cannot even tell you what they miss; but they miss something. They are taking advantage of their new opportunities and are doing well — but there is always something lacking, particularly for the people more advanced in years. They never tire

speaking of their old home, and a memory, a song of their native land, will bring tears to their eyes.

TO GIVE OR NOT TO GIVE.

The perplexity which many worthy and intelligent people feel when appealed to for a contribution to charity was expressed some time ago in a letter to the London Charity Organization Review, signed "A Distracted Widow." We give some extracts from the letter which, no doubt, will find some sympathetic readers:

Sir—I am a sorely perplexed, middle-class widow, well-off, and anxious to do what is right. I receive numerous appeals for charity, apparently from excellent institutions—such as hospitals "struggling to be free" from debt. I read the Review each month, and even there I meet with appeals for "special cases of distress." If I give my money, I am told it is "brutal generosity," and that I must give myself, and share the best I have with the poor. I would gladly give myself, too, and share my best with a poor if "fair young curate," but, alas! if I marry again my money goes to a distant cousin, who is a spendthrift, and would probably lose it on the turf. If I wear fine clothes, I am "causing a sister's shame or death." If I dress like a tramp and have my clothes made by a woman in the mews, my court dressmaker discharges one of her hands. If I give a dinner, I cannot prevent my guests asking me again. If I cease to entertain, so much the worse for the waiter and cook I have in when I give my modest parties, to say nothing of the butcher, the fishmonger and the florist. If I ask the old women in my district to tea and photographs, they look horribly bored, and when I renew my invitation, with one consent begin to make excuse. I am urged to "work at the East End," and then am told there is so much distress in my own neighborhood. If I give people clothes, money, or food, I am pauperizing them. If I visit them at their homes without giving, I am intruding, and have no more right to call on them than they have to force themselves on me in my drawing-room. If I give children boots and dinners, I am relieving parents of their just responsibilities, freeing money to be spent in drink, encouraging early marriages. If I do not give, I am responsible for the pale faces, pinched features and ragged feet of the little ones I meet in my walks. It seems that whatever I propose to do is wrong. . . . We are told "the rich, as a class, give nothing to the poor but alms." When I dine out, the man who takes me in to dinner is often something connected with the S. R. D., while the man on my other side frequently entertains me with an account of his doings in the East End—where he sings to, plays to, instructs and otherwise "completes the lives" of meritorious artisans. On regaining the drawing-room, the conversation of the ladies constantly turns on the glorious East End, with which they seem very familiar. It used to be considered a mark of vulgarity for a lady to talk about her servants; now fashionable ladies constantly talk about other people's servants whom they befriend, and factory girls with whom they are friendly. I think the writers of the Remonstrance are rather confused in their minds, and do not exactly know what they mean by the fine, dare I say, cant, phrases which they employ. It does not seem quite fair to hold up the rich as a class to opprobrium. There are doubtless good and bad rich, as there are good and bad poor. Many rich certainly share their good things with the poor, and are not slow to give, though they may differ from the writers of the Remonstrance as to the form their benevolence should take. They have some fears lest their tables should resemble those of the Pharisees as described by Edersheim in his "Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah": "Sometimes, by way of self-righteousness, the poor were brought in, and the best part of the meal ostentatiously given to them."

Your obedient servant,
A DISTRACTED WIDOW.

A NEW HOME FOR THE SOCIETY OF ETHICAL CULTURE.

The laying of the cornerstone, November 22, of the new and costly building of the Society of Ethical Culture on Central Park West, New York, is an event of some importance to those interested in charitable work of modern and progressive type. When the building is completed the lecture courses and training schools of the society, which are now maintained in different parts of the city, will be brought together under one roof.

The work of the society began in 1876 with the establishment of a free kindergarten—the first of its kind in the city. The enterprise expanded steadily, new schools being added from time to time, until it reached such proportions that a new building was needed for the special accommodation of the society. The Ethical Society is really the creation of Dr. Adler himself. Twenty-five years ago, in May, 1876, Dr. Adler delivered his first address before it.

THE ROYAL THEATRE AT BERLIN.

Art, Music and the Drama.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN THEATRES.

It has long since been a recognized fact in Europe that German and Austrian theatres are by far the best organized. The carefully arranged details in the general management and *mise-en-scene* of German theatres places them far ahead of French, English and Italian playhouses. In Germany, as in Austria-Hungary, the practical arrangement of theatres is carried out according to such inflexible rules of discipline that it can only be likened to the military organization of the two allied Empires.

The theatres of Germany and of Austria-Hungary, which may be singled out as representative types, are, first and foremost, the Vienna Royal Opera, the Berlin Royal Opera and the Wiesbaden Royal Opera. Then follow in the order named, the Royal theatres of Munich, Prague, Dresden, Baden-Baden, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Darmstadt and Frankfort. That at Vienna is under the management of the court master of ceremonies. The Royal Opera at Berlin is under similar management. In the smaller German capitals, and at Budapesth, the Opera is under the management of a Royal, Grand Ducal, or Ducal "intendent," as the case may be. These "intendents," or managers, as they would be termed in the United States, are paid a fixed salary by the Government, a salary which varies from 25,000 to 30,000 marks a year (between $6,000 and $7,000). The managers have full liberty to choose the plays to be given, and to engage the actors and singers. As the salary of these managers is paid out of the civil list, they

are responsible to the sovereign alone. The existing German system prevailed in Paris before 1830, and in 1828, under the administration of the Vicomte de la Rochefoucauld, the Royal Opera cost the King nearly $200,000 a year in addition to the regular State subvention. On the accession of King Louis Philippe, the sovereign declined to have the expenses of the Grand Opera attached to the civil list. The management of the Opera was therefore placed in the hands of a private director, with a subvention from the State of $100,000, which remains today the sum allotted to the Paris Grand Opera. In marked contrast is the subvention of $225,000 to the Berlin Opera, to this must be added an extra allowance of $75,000 for lighting, heating, etc., which makes a total of $300,000 a year, or nearly double the subvention of the Paris Grand Opera.

The Vienna Opera receives but a comparatively small sum from the Government — $126,000 for a season of ten months. The annual deficit, which has been considerable since the new Burg theatre was built, is defrayed by the Emperor from his civil list. In Dresden, the two Royal theatres are granted $120,000 a year by the King of Saxony. In Munich the subvention for the Royal theatres is $125,000. The Royal Opera at Wiesbaden receives $100,000 a year from the German Emperor as King of Prussia. At Stuttgart the Court theatre is open ten months in the year and the annual subsidy from the Wurtemburg government is $75,000. The Grand Duke of Baden allows the same sum to the Carlsruhe Opera. In Bohemia, the Government grants an annual sum of $75,000 to the theatres of Prague. Oddly enough, it is the Frankfort Opera which receives the smallest subsidy in Germany and this is because Franfort, being formerly a free city, receives no royal subsidy, as in the case of other German and Austrian theatres. The yearly sum allotted the Opera by the Frankfort city government is but $50,000, one half of which sum is returned to the city treasury by means of a tax per ticket of thirty pfennigs.

But, not only do the reigning princes of Germany and Austria grant regular subsidies to their theatres; in case of a deficit they invariably come to the rescue. Thus it is as much owing to the generosity of the several German potentates as to the regular subsidies received from the Governments of the two Empires that theatre managers in Germany and Austria are able to put the best productions of dramatic art within the reach of the most modest pocketbook, and not only, as in France and England for instance, within the means of the wealthy.

The difference in the prices of German and French theatres may be seen from the following: At the Paris Grand Opera the price for orchestra circle seats is fourteen francs, or $2.80; at Vienna the average price for the same seat is $1.70; at Berlin, $1.50; at Munich, Wiesbaden, and Frankfort, $1.25; at Dresden, $1.00; at Stuttgart, $1.00; at Darmstadt, eighty-seven cents; at Carlsruhe, seventy-five cents. The prices for subscribers is considerably less than the above and the number of theatre subscribers in Germany and Austria is legion. At Vienna the average subscription price for an orchestra circle ticket is $1.30; at Wiesbaden, $1.25; at Berlin, $1.10.

It is to satisfy the demands of subscribers that theatre managers in Germany, as in Austria, are compelled to give such an astonishing number of different plays in the course of the season. During the winter of 1899–1900 some sixty different plays were given at the Berlin Opera. Of these fifty-two were operas and eight ballets. The Vienna Opera during the same season gave no less than seventy-four pieces — fifty-three operas and twenty-one ballets. But the figures for the Frankfort Opera during the same season are even ahead of these; eighty-eight different plays were given — sixty operas, eleven operettas, four ballets and eleven spectacular plays.

This "fever of production," as it has been termed, naturally puts German actors to a great mental and physical strain; but the early hours of theatres

in Germany make their task an easier one than would be the case in Paris, London and New York, for instance. The curtain rises in German theatres at 6.30 or 7 and the play is over at 10 or 10.30, at the latest, with only an entr'acte at 9 o'clock to give actors and spectators alike, time for refreshments. German actors and singers all keep early hours, and are, as a rule, in bed by 11, and on hand for rehearsals the next morning at 9.

The *personnel* of German and Austrian theatres is very much larger than in France, England, or the United States. In Vienna, for instance, there are in all 757 persons attached permanently to the Royal Opera. Of these 391 are actors and 366 non-actors. Among the non-actors are included the grand master of the court, the general superintendent, the general secretary, four physicians, and a number of subordinate officers, clerks and employes. As for the actors, they include thirty-two singers, 112 choristers, 112 dancers, 109 orchestra musicians, and twenty-three stage musicians.

The training of choristers in Germany and in Austria is a severe one. Girls enter the training school at fifteen and boys at seventeen. On graduating from the school after a two years' training, they are appointed choristers, with a salary of $250 a year, which salary is gradually increased to $450. But, besides this regular salary they receive a small additional sum, called *spielgeld*, for every evening they sing. This sum varies from forty to seventy cents, according to the theatre. As choristers sing, on an average, 250 times a year, the *spielgeld* easily amounts to $125, thus making their total income sufficient to allow them to live comfortably, in a country like Germany where the necessities of life are cheap.

The social position of actors in Germany and Austria is infinitely superior to that of their *confreres* in other Continental countries, and this, owing to the high repute of dramatic art among German-speaking people. As all actors are assured of a pension after a certain number of years, it makes the dramatic profession an enviable one in every respect. This explains why so many young men and women of well-to-do families choose the stage as a career. At Munich, actors are entitled to a pension after eight years' services on the stage. Ten years is the term required at Vienna, Frankfort and Darmstadt. At the age of sixty every actor is entitled to a pension, which varies according to the length of the recipient's career on the stage. The pension is twenty-two per cent of the total salary after ten years' services, thirty-three per cent after fifteen years, fifty per cent after twenty-five years, and sixty-six per cent after thirty-five years. An actor's pension may be as much as $1,200 a year. This is what is called a "grand pension" and is granted after thirty-four years services.

The German and Austrian playhouses are all lighted by electricity, excepting the Dresden and Frankfort Operas. The best lighted theatre in Germany is the Wiesbaden Royal Opera House, which is the most comfortable theatre in the Empire, though the total cost of the building was only $600,000, while the Frankfort Opera House cost $2,400,000, the Vienna Burg Theatre $4,000,000; and the Paris Grand Opera $7,000,000.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

FINE ART.

Pictorial Art in India. — It has been popularly believed that there is no fine art in India and that the taste for it has to be created. There is, however, an indigenous school of fine art in India, though India itself scarcely recognizes its existence. Its most brilliant representative, according to Mr. E. B. Havell in the November *International Studio* (London), is Abanindro Nath Tagore, of Calcutta, the descendant of an old Indian family distinguished for its literary, musical and artistic talent. One of his brothers, Mr. Robindro Nath Tagore, has won a great reputation as a Bengali poet and dramatist. "Mr. Tagore has happily been proof against the temptation to allow his artistic indi-

viduality to be cast in a common European mold. He has found in the work of the Mogul school exactly the material to help forward his artistic development. At the same time he is not a mere imitator of an extinct style of art." Mr. Tagore's best pictures illustrate incidents in Indian legend. He has also executed a very interesting series of illustrations to the Râmâyana, and is contemplating another series for the other great Hindoo epic, the Mâhabhârata. He has made several very successful essays in fresco work.

Some Exhibitions. — The number of fall exhibits of various descriptions throughout the country, has greatly increased in recent years. The first important art event of the season in New York was the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society (held in connection with the annual show of the the New York Florists' Club) the first week in November. A collection of nearly 200 pieces was shown. It may fairly be said that it suggested that American sculpture is capable of very elaborate and impressive things. The seventh annual exhibition of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg, Pa., fills three galleries with a very notable collection of canvases by American and foreign artists. The show is evidence of the increasing appreciation of art in America. At the exhibition of the new American Art Society in Philadelphia, twenty-three gold medals, twenty-one silver medals, twelve bronze medals and fourteen honorable mentions were awarded. In Boston, the exhibition of the Copley Society does much to keep up the reputation of the city as one of the important art centers of the land, though a great deal of the best work shown comes from abroad. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the New Gallery has become an annex to the Academy, where conventional art sets its own style and does not depart from it. It is no longer a House Beautiful, with glimpses of Sir Edward Burne-Jones's dreamland, nor is it a gallery where the visitor lingers, wondering whether he can vaguely conjecture from what he sees here or there what the art of the future will be like. The Dudley Gallery is where the young men of the New English Art Club have been experimenting year after year, until many of them are middle aged and some of them are to be accounted veterans. The fall exhibition is described as on the whole a disappointing one, enforcing the general conclusion that the new men, while making full use of their powers of observation, are laying undue stress upon their own point of view.

Blashfield's Latest Mural Painting. — The new courthouse in Baltimore is to have among its mural decorations a painting by Edwin H. Blashfield which is considered the best piece of work he has done. It is in the form of a triplych measuring twelve by thirty-five feet. The centerpiece is a symbolic treatment of Washington offering up his commission as general of the army, which is described as follows in the Boston *Transcript:*

> Without pomposity and in no theatrical manner, Washington standing in his uniform offers his commission to Columbia, who sits enthroned against a sky of delicate tints. History, a graceful female figure, seated at his left, a tablet on her knee, leans forward, her face resting on her hand. To the right and left are War, sheathing her sword; Resistance to Oppression breaking her rod; Peace and Plenty, and, conspicuously in the effective black and gold of the Commonwealth of Maryland, the State, a beautiful matron whose features are illuminated with a look of pride.

The panels consist of effective groupings of officers of the different arms of the service of the Continental Army.

The Verestchagin Sale. — The sale, following the exhibition in New York, of thirty-one of the recent works of the famous Russian painter, Vassili Verestchagin (Vol. xi., pp. 754, 755) netted over $43,000. The twenty pictures representing Napoleon's disastrous campaign in Russia, which were included in the catalogue, were withdrawn from the sale. It was announced that they had been purchased by the Russian Minister by order of the Czar of Russia for the Museum of Alexander III., at St. Petersburg, at a cost of $100,000. In the

auction sale, the large picture of San Juan Hill, entitled "Come On, Boys," showing Colonel Roosevelt charging at the head of his men, brought $18,000. It went to G. A. Bronder, of Brooklyn.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mrs. Zeisler's Musical Tour. — Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler of Chicago is making a European record worthy of her reputation as a great American pianist. In Paris she scored her most notable triumph, appearing at the sixth subscription concert given by the famous and exclusive Lamourieux Orchestra at the Nouveau Theatre. Only once before has an American been allowed to play with this orchestra, the general sentiment being strongly opposed to foreign talent. So much so that when Mrs. Zeisler first came upon the stage there was a noisy anti-foreign demonstration which necessitated the intervention of the municipal guards doing duty at the theatre. In spite of this fact the artiste won such favor that at the close of the performance the audience rose in enthusiastic approval, the composer Mozskowski leading the "bravos."

A Dramatic Revival. — An event of the fall and winter of unusual dramatic interest has been the presentation in New York and elsewhere of the best of the fifteenth century morality plays, "Everyman," under the direction of Mr. Ben Greet of the Elizabethan Stage Society of London. As the original moralities were presented in churches, a church chancel has been the stage setting for the entire performance. The following outline of the play is from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

The deity, represented by Adonai, takes part as a voice in a high gallery, calling upon Dethe to go out into the world, where 'every man liveth after his own pleasure,' and summon him to give an account of his life. Dethe thereupon appears in fantastic guise bearing a drum, and meeting Everyman, a youth in gay apparel and of careless, joyous mien, delivers his dread message. At first the youth passes it off as a jest, and when he becomes convinced of its seriousness endeavors to bribe Dethe to give him a respite. These efforts failing and left alone in his despair, Everyman tries to obtain companions, Felaship, Kynrede, Cosin and finally Goodes (riches). But these, after protestations of affection, quickly desert him when they learn the nature of the journey he has been called upon to make. Kynrede makes the heartless excuse: 'No, by our Lady, I have the crampe in my toe.' Felaship draws airily out of the business with the remark:

If thou wilt eat and drink and make good cheer . . .
Or and thou wilt murder, or any man kill,
In that will I help thee with a good will.

In his forsaken condition Everyman thinks upon Good-dedes, who, though too feeble to move, advises him to summon Knolege. The latter gives him good counsel and induces him to make his peace with Confession. Starting on his journey he is accompanied by Beaute, Strengthe, Dyscretion and Five-Wyttes, but these at the side of the grave desert him one by one. As he descends, Good-dedes, who alone remains, admonishes him that what he has passed through every man must suffer.

The "Free Theatre." — At the present time there is rife one of the periodical outbreaks regarding the establishment of a so-called "free" or subsidized theatre (similar to the national theatres of Germany and France) in this country. A survey of these articles will easily show that there is no likelihood of such an institution being established in America in the near future. In the first place, those who desire a theatre of this sort desire it for diverse purposes. Secondly, there is a diversity of opinion as to where suitable actors could be obtained to appear in such a theatre, should it become a fact. Thirdly, the most important reason for the impracticability of this scheme is found in the financial question. The idea of a theatre in this country controlled by the Government is out of the question, and the scheme of private munificence is well nigh as absurd. The suggestion that it be taken up by the theatrical trust, backed by certain sums that could be raised by subscription, might be productive of something fairly decent in this line, but it is hardly to be supposed that the trust would care to nurse a healthy rival.

The fact of the whole matter is that we are getting the best class of plays today that can be given, if people will only take the trouble to hunt them out.

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

The retail book-dealers of the country have learned, it is said, to look with great suspicion on the "popular novel." They have discovered that a boom is a dangerous contrivance, that like the spar from which it in some occult manner derived its name and analogy, it may jibe and knock the skipper off into deep water. Several of the trade-journals have kept account of the various stories that have been in the race for greatest popularity during the last few years. It would be interesting to know how many thousands of copies of these much advertised favorites are left on the hands of the booksellers. Under the stimulus of reports that "Trilby" was running up into the hundreds of thousands, the book-shops all over the country bought a large over-supply of "The Martian." "The Martian" fell flat. What sort of story would the store-lofts or cellars of dealers tell of other novels lifted into possibility by the apparently rising tide of national favor. We have seventy millions of people: why shouldn't a clever tale like "Audrey" sell a million copies? Fashion suddenly changes and the Historical Novel, or the Realistic Novel or the Purpose Novel becomes discredited. Naturally, an enormous success like "David Harum" leads to many imitators and the world wearies of the imitation and then of the thing imitated.

MR. JOHN FISKE'S ESSAYS.

Fortunate is the writer who manages to hit the popular taste in a serious and dignified manner so that his works, published at a fair price, sell in a reasonable manner, somewhat increasing year by year and bringing him a pleasant income from the royalties. Such a writer has been Mr. John Fiske, whose untimely decease a year ago last summer made definitive his historical and philosophical work. Dignified in style, comprehensive in their wide sweep, full of varied interest, his studies of American History will not soon be supplanted. Although he failed to accomplish all that he had planned to do in his chosen field, he was more than a pioneer; he did more than blaze the way. If one might continue a little further the metaphor, one might say that the roads which he surveyed through the wilderness were made complete and solid as far as they went. Others will take them up where he left off, or will unite them into a grand system which shall cover the whole domain.

The Macmillan Company has just issued two handsome octavo volumes, aggregating about 750 pages and entitled, "Essays, Historical and Literary." These are the first fruits among John Fiske's aftermath. The first volume is entitled "Scenes and Characters in American History" and contains nine carefully written papers which Mrs. Fiske, in a brief editorial note, says were "intended to be embodied in a greater work, 'A History of the American People.'" Many of these chapters, she states, "were given by him as lectures in every part of our broad country." The first is a delightful account of Thomas Hutchinson, the last Royal Governor of Massachusetts, whom Mr. Fiske rescues from undeserved obloquy, showing conclusively what a noble hero he was at heart, though from conscientious motives he took the losing side. The influence of such a rehabilitation in teaching men generosity of judgment and sympathy can never be estimated. The other chapters treat of Charles Lee, the adventurer; Alexander Hamilton and the Federalist Party; Thomas Jefferson, the Conservative

Reformer; James Madison, the Constructive Statesman; Andrew Jackson, Frontiersman and Soldier; Andrew Jackson and American Democracy Seventy Years Ago; Harrison; Tyler and the Whig Coalition; and Daniel Webster and the Sentiment of Union. The second volume, which bears for its title, "In Favourite Fields," contains ten papers and lectures of very varying topics. The first compares the old and the new ways of treating history, naturally laying great emphasis on the modern way which demands a foundation of original sources and forbids taking anything for granted. John Milton, Professor Huxley, Herbert Spencer, and John Tyndall, respectively, sit for delightful portraits. History is represented in three papers: "The Fall of New France," "Connecticut's Influence on the Federal Constitution" and the "Deeper Significance of the Boston Tea Party." The last paper is devoted to a study of comparative Folk Mythology. The two handsomely printed volumes represent mature thought, careful research, wide learning. There is a great charm about the style and the manner of presentation. They are books of treasure, full of suggestion, suitable for the stranded hour as well as for ample consecutive time of reading. Each volume has a separate index and a fine portrait of the author adorns the first.

OLD SOUTH LEAFLETS.

The directors of the valuable work maintained by the generous foundation provided by the late Mary Hemenway have issued five volumes of historical documents of interest to all engaged in studying the development of our country. It is rather unfortunate that so insignificant a name should be attached to publications of such a quality, and the volumes greatly lack co-ordination and indexing; consecutive paging is found only in the fifth. These 125 documents cover an immense field, geographical, historical, political. The editor, who nowhere declares his identity, but is in reality Mr. Edwin D. Mead, provides careful and enthusiastic notes. Probably nowhere at a price so moderate could an equal amount of curious and even fascinating information be obtained. A few samples will show what the volumes contain. In Volume I: The text of the United States Constitution; Magna Charta; the Charter of Massachusetts Bay; Washington's and Lincoln's Inaugurals; the Bill of Rights; the Petition of Rights. In Volume II: Texts of various voyages — Columbus's, Vespucci's, Cortes's, the Cabots; Frémont's narrative of his ascent of Frémont's Peak; Washington's account of the Army at Cambridge; Winthrop's "Conclusions for the Plantation in New England." In Volume III.: Reprints, with the queer spelling, of "New England's First Fruits," of John Eliot's Indian Grammar, of John Cotton's "God's Promise to his Plantation," of Sir Henry Vane's "Defense," of Governor Hutchinson's account of the Boston Tea Party; of William Penn's Plan for the Peace of Europe. In Volume IV.: Many precious documents regarding freedom and the liberation of the negro; half a dozen quaint descriptions left by early visitors to this country; and a collection of letters written by Washington. Volume V. opens with Grotius's famous plea for Universal Peace, which has been of late so frequently referred to; it includes Calhoun on the Government of the United States, Lincoln's Cooper Union Speech, Chancellor Livingston's account of the invention of the steamboat, Horace Mann's address on the Ground of the Free School System, Rufus Choate's famous address on the Romance of New England History, and Kossuth's first speech in Fanuiel Hall. These are only a few of the treasures to be found in these delightful volumes which ought to be in every household and school in the country.

A BOOK OF WHOLESOME OPTIMISM.

Such a helpful and inspiring treatise on the great questions of Religion as "The Smoke and the Flame," by the

Rev. Charles F. Dole (American Unitarian Association), deserves far more than a denominational circulation. It will doubtless be considered extremely heretical by the conventional conservative, but its spirit is so serene and generous, its logic is so convincing, its array of facts so incontrovertible that only blindness would prevent the candid reader from not seeing its significance. It is a study in the Development of Religion, and the title is suggested by a parable which crops up here and there throughout its pages. Genuine true religion is compared to the white flame on the altar; this is often hidden by piling on it the green wood of pagan superstitions, which results in dense smoke, obscuring everything. The author thinks that too many altars, even in our enlightened times, are thus cumbered with the flame-obscuring fuel. He deals with the most vital questions. He shows how far from the simple radical religion of Jesus is the complicated dogma-wrapped Christianity of the modern churches. He disentangle the teaching of the New Testament from the interpretations of sect, showing its simplicity, its beauty, and at the same time he makes it evident that it must be adapted to different conditions. Christ says: "Give to them that ask." We now know that a literal obedience to that command is impossible and in many cases injurious to the recipient of the charity. The book is not destructive; it recognizes the evils of sin and selfishness; it offers a perfectly feasible solution of many of the most trying problems of life. "The Church of Humanity" as here outlined is one of the noblest ideals ever held up to view. Chernuishevsky's "Vision" did not promise more to the material alleviation of mankind than this splendid prophecy promises to creed-bound and despairing men and women who desire better things, but are almost pessimists. Such a book might well save many a man from suicide.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, is widely known as a broad-minded and progressive student of the political and social tendencies of our times. He has written a small volume of sixty pages entitled "The Coming City" (Thomas Y. Crowell & Company). Its size is no index of its significance. He says he "aims simply to point out tendencies in the past and present, and to describe and illustrate the progress in the spirit of municipal reform." This also is an optimistic book, showing conclusively that men and women of character and repute are taking more and more interest in improving the conditions of city life from every standpoint: material, spiritual, artistic and social. He gives statistics and charts showing the immense growth of urban life, and predicts from these that it is only a question of a few years when more than half of our whole population will be living in cities. His book therefore appeals to every thoughtful person. An appendix contains a quantity of illustrative material.

NATURE STUDY.

Mr. William J. Long of Stamford, Connecticut, is one of those patient indefatigable students of wild life who have done so much in our day to make Nature an open book to those less gifted. His latest contribution to this delightful subject is entitled "School of the Woods" (Ginn & Company), a beautifully printed volume of 377 pages profusely illustrated by Mr. Charles Copeland, whose annual trips to the Maine woods have made him a sympathetic interpreter of the text. He has contributed a dozen full-page pictures and a multitude of border cuts and head and tail pieces. Mr. Long's style is not nearly so elegant as Mr. Roberts's. There are many passages that would have been improved by a little polishing, but the material is first class and bears every evidence of genuineness. A certain touch of intimacy is communicated by his calling his pets of the wood by the names invented by the Lilicete Indians: Mooween the Bear, Quoskh the

keen-eyed Heron, Unk-wunk the Porcupine, K'dunk the Toad and the like. Such books as Mr. Long's would make us fain believe that the time is coming when it will be considered just as discreditable for a man to go hunting game for mere pleasure as it is for men to commit assault and battery in the city streets. After reading it, it would seem almost impossible to shoot a doe or track a caribou with dogs.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Professor Lorenzo Sears, of Brown University, has the saving grace of humor and it renders delightful reading his new work entitled, "American Literature in the Colonial and National Periods" (Little, Brown & Company). The Colonial Period occupies twelve of the thirty-eight chapters — about a fourth of the whole book, which seems to be the outcome of lectures possibly somewhat modified for their present purpose. An excellent plan has been followed of grouping authors under special headings. Thus, the fourteenth chapter covers "Epics and Dramas," and treats suggestively of the Rise of the American Drama. The eighteenth chapter treats of the Knickerbocker group. The twenty-third is devoted to Southern Orators. The next to Northern Orators. The fifteenth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth to Fiction. The last chapter to American Humor. Professor Sears's treatment of Edgar Allan Poe shows how judicial and sane his estimates are. He is sympathetic and appreciative, and yet he is able to point out the weak spots in his character and in his literary work. An excellent reading list is appended and there is a capital index. The work is interesting and it is instructive.

THE REIGN OF PEACE.

The late Baron de Bloch was a poor Polish Jew pedlar whose genius raised him to a commanding position among not only the prophets but the practical men of the world. This age boasts of being practical, and yet everywhere we find its leaders calling for greater and greater sums to be wasted in increasing and maintaining armaments and armies. Baron de Bloch, whose untimely death put an end to his generous and splendid efforts in the cause of peace, but can never do away with his influence, left a six-volume treatise or or encyclopedia written in Russian and already translated into French and German. In this he shows conclusively that the enormous strides made during the last few years in the effectiveness of rapid-firing guns and the invention of smokeless powder must of themselves put an end to the possibility of war, at least between the great nations.

It is simply amazing that with the growth of civilization, with the example of the cessation of duelling among private individuals, the enlightened sentiment of mankind should not long ago have insisted that all national quarrels should be peacefully arbitrated. Think if the millions which even this country is now putting into war ships and forts were wisely spent in building roads, and in endowing colleges, what would be accomplished! The destruction of our coast cities by an invading force would not be so expensive as a war, and certainly modern diplomacy ought not to quail before any question of ethics or justice. Ginn & Company have issued in a single volume a part of Baron de Bloch's great work under the title "The Future of War," with an introduction by Mr. Edwin D. Mead. It is to be commended to all thinking people. It is not a sentimental plea, but a hard unanswerable argument in favor of sensible methods of conducting the disputes of nations. It will bear fruit.

LOWELL AS AN ABOLITIONIST.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company have issued in two handsome octavo volumes, printed on hand-made paper and limited in number, "The Anti-Slavery Papers" of James Russell Lowell. There are twenty-eight in the first volume, all but five of which originally appeared in the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, in which appeared also the twenty-seven dele-

gated to the second volume. For at least twenty years, Lowell cast his lot with the at first berated and discredited Abolitionists. But he was a living example of the truth that the man who clings to the righteous cause at last is recognized. These papers are not published with a view to adding to the poet's literary reputation, that they could hardly do, though they are marked by keen wit, sound reasoning and a spirit of genuine patriotism which gives them that sincerity which is better than a merely superficial polish of style. In all respects these are noble and notable books.

NAPOLEON ONCE MORE.

Toward the beginning of 1817 the *Conquerer*, ship of the line, was dispatched to St. Helena to bear Admiral Sir Robert Planpin, appointed to succeed Admiral Malcolm as assistant to Sir Hudson Lowe in the custodianship of the exiled Emperor. The surgeon was Dr. John Stokoe. On his arrival at the desolate island he immediately fell under the displeasure of the petty tyrant who guarded the fallen eagle. Napoleon's liking for him was sufficient cause for this attitude. Dr. Stokoe was tried by court martial and was convicted of disobedience and insubordination. On his return to England he ever hoped for rehabilitation but it was never granted. His account of his experiences, his letters and other documents have been taken as the basis for a small book written by M. Paul Frémeaux and translated into English by Edith S. Stokoe. The Doctor's own words are occasionally introduced but the whole book is in reality a resumé of the evidence against Sir Hudson Lowe, taking ground that the first impressions of his character and his behavior were correct. In spite of the slight texture of the volume — aside from copies of certain justificatory documents it covers only about two hundred small pages — it somehow gives a peculiarly vivid impression of the malignant exile into which the timidity of Europe and the ungenerous policy of England segregated the great Emperor.

CHRISTMAS BOOKLETS.

Several years ago, a young lady of Philadelphia, a recent college graduate, offered T. Y. Crowell & Company the manuscript of a paper which she had read before an association of collegiate alumnæ. It was entitled: "What is Worth While." The simple common sense of the essay and its attractive name gave it a wide popularity. Its sales ran up into the tens and hundreds of thousands. It gave its name to a series of similar booklets, some of which have also had great popularity. Three this season added to the series have just come to hand. One is entitled "To-day and Tomorrow," by the Rev. J. R. Miller D. D. It is a lesson in faithfulness, showing how important it is to do one's best work every day as it comes along. If any young person should take the wise teachings of this little volume for his rule of life, no reasonable doubt could exist of success resulting. It is profusely illustrated. Two of the booklets are devoted to sympathetic studies of great poems: Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra," with supplementary illustrations and an introduction by William Adams Slade; and Tennyson's "In Memoriam" and "The Elegy of Faith" by William Rader, who makes copious citations from Fitz Gerald's version of the Rubaïyat. The two volumes are in every sense companions. Both treat of kindred topics; both are deeply religious; both are printed at the Merrymount Press in exquisite regale of type, paper and rubrication.

In connection with the Christmas season I might mention a tiny book with a large title: "Italian Painting" (A. W. Elson & Company), by John C. Van Dyke L. H. D. It is a monograph meant to accompany a series of large carbon photographs and an illustrated descriptive catalogue. The little volume is illustrated with five photogravures and if for nothing else the book would be a treasure in its presentation of Botticelli's Virgin, Infant Jesus and St. John — one of the most delicate, noble and fascinating pictures in existence.

NEW FICTION.

"Eagle Blood," by James Creelman (Lothrop Company), is the story of an impoverished English Viscount who comes over to this country to make his fortune. He finds employment on a "yellow" journal—the New York *Mail*—and after various experiences somewhat revolting to his aristocratic notions, he becomes sufficiently Americanized to choose as his wife the daughter of a fellow-reporter rather than a millionairess whose cash would have rehabilitated his ancestral castle. This beautiful maiden he rescues from the boiling surf on the inner side of Long Island, and he is nursed back to life from the fever consequent on his exposure by still another fellow-reporter who hypnotizes him into a mock marriage. This dreadful Miss Grush is a sort of reincarnation of Dartagnan's "Milady," and her presence in the Philippines, whither nearly all the characters are transported with genuine melodramatic ease, adds a lurid mystery to the plot. Soon afterwards she appears in London and settles down on the Viscount's Littlelordfauntleroyish grandfather, from which coign of vantage she is only dislodged by the sudden apparition of her former husband who had been, through her misdeeds, incarcerated in state's prison. The Viscount, having won imperishable fame in fighting the Tagalos, decides to take out naturalization papers, and does so the day before he succeeds to the empty title. Meantime David Irkins, proprietor of the aforementioned yellow sheet, has made him his heir, so that fortune wraps him round as with a blanket sheet.

The story is melodrama from beginning to end and its probability and its accuracy of character drawing need not be discussud. It has dash and go and that is all that is needed.

"The Whirlwind," by Rupert Hughes (Lothrop Company), is also a melodrama, but it shows far more literary skill than the average melodrama founded on the Civil War. Indeed, it has real elements of greatness because the hero of it and, indeed, the heroine are cast in heroic mould, and it deals with genuine passions. There are many scenes in it that are fine and stirring. The picture of the indomitable little John Mead trying to protect his mother from her drunken husband's fury; his efforts to get an education, his conduct through the war; his temptation; his fall; his repentance; his pathetic death when just on the eve of being elected President he is shot down by a maniac, furnish a succession of powerful scenes, and the author has a large fund of wit, now displayed in choric remarks, now in conversations and in character-lining. One would say that the tall, gaunt, powerful soldier and statesman was a sort of composite photograph in which Abraham Lincoln furnished no little of the mixture. The author is a master of dialect, and several of the negroes introduced are creations of unmixed delight, especially Dan, who can't forgive "de Ab'lutionists" for trying to free him.

"Jezebel," by Lafayette McLaws (Lothrop Company), is a story of the days of King Ahab, and turns largely on the fierce conflict between the Sidonian worship of Baal, as represented by the beautiful daughter of Ethbaal, and that of Jehovah as represented by Elijah-Naboth and his vineyard, and his beautiful daughter Ruth, enter into the dramatic story which is told by the Egyptian dwarf Zuor. It is a succession of highly-colored pictures, beginning with the bath of the Princess and her maidens in the waters of the Byblus, and ending with the fiery bath of Ruth and her lover Amon in the furnace seven times heated. Jezebel is made human and with many lovable qualities in spite of her fanatic zeal for the God of her own land.

"Richard Gordon," by Alexander Black (Lothrop Company), is a story of contemporary Manhattan life with episodes political, bohemian, military, passionate, following breathlessly along a distinctly developed plot of no great originality, but still so hidden as to keep up the mystery. Here, too, we have a princess, but she is not discovered until the very end. Mr. Black, who is the director of art for the New York *World*,

has first-hand knowledge of the life whereof he writes, and one may possibly detect familiar faces under the rather brilliant assemblage of characters whom he depicts. The hero is a many fellow and the story is well worth reading. The conversations are piquant and epigrammatic.

"The Last Word," by Alice MacGowan (L. C. Page & Company), starts out with a verve that carries it through 439 pages. It begins and ends in Texas, and the iutermediate pages have no lack of variety. The story is told in the first person by the heroine who, according to the anonymous illustrations, is, to use her own favorite slang, "a stunner." It is a story evidently written out of a woman's life and is vital, vivid, torrential. It has faults of style, but they are of small consequence compared with the genuineness of the author who has succeeded in making her characters full of life and good red blood. It is a consistent, absorbing story of a young woman who, leaving the wild scenes of the Texan ranch, goes to New York and succeeds in journalism. She has many exciting experiences but wins joy and peace at last. There is no lack of wit, of spicy conversations and of pathos.

The same publishers have brought out a fanciful tale of immortality by Marshall Saunders, entitled "Beautiful Joe's Paradise." Like Alice's Adventures it is the dream of another world—a world where pet animals, and others worthy of another life, find happiness. No child would fail to follow the young hero's adventures with the keenest delight and interest, and to say that it is by the author of "Beautiful Joe" is to give it the last cachet of popularity. It is quite delightfully illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago
CATH. UNIV. BUL.	Catholic University Bulletin Washington, D. C.
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.
CENT.	Century, New York
CHAUT.	Chicago
CRIT.	The Critic, New York
DELIN.	Delineator, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia
FORUM	Forum, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York
INTERNAT.	International Monthly, Burlington, Vt.
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston
MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
N. E. M	New England Magazine, New York
N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
OUT.	Outlook, New York
POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

Affairs in America.

The Indians of Northern Brazil. Geo. R. Witte. Miss. Rev. Nov.

Shall the Tariff be Revised? Forty Interviews with Representative Men. Out. Oct. 25.

The New American Navy. Ex-Secretary John D. Long. Out. Nov. 1.

Tuskegee, a Typical Alabama Town. Clifton Johnson. Out. Nov. 1.

The Russian and Polish Jew in New York. Edward A. Steiner. Out. Nov. 1.

The Anthracite Strike: Its Social and Religions Effects. Out. Nov. 8.

A Decade of American Finance. Jay Cooke. N. A. R. Nov.

Tendencies in American Legislation. Samuel J. Barrows. N. A. R. Nov.

Public Debt of the United States, II. O. P. Austin. N. A. R. Nov.

The New York Police Court. Edwin Biorkman. Cent. Nov.

The Grand Cañon of the Colorado. John Muir. Cent. Nov.

The Beef Trust. George Buchanan Fife. Cent. Nov.

Affairs in Europe.

Among Scottish Coal Miners. Kellogg Durland. Out. Oct. 25.

The Education Bill. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gorst. Liv. Age. Nov. 8.

Rumania and the Jews. Rev. M. Gaster. N. A. R. Nov.

Affairs in Asia.

Pressing Problems in China. Arthur H. Smith. Miss. Rev. Nov.

The Filipinos Near at Hand. Out. Nov. 8.

Development of Political Parties in China. W. E. Griffis. N. A. R. Nov.

America in China: Our Position and Opportunity. John Barrett. N. A. R. Nov.

Affairs in Africa.

Khartoum. John Ward. Liv. Age. Nov. 15.

Science and Invention.

The Development of the Air Ship. John M. Bacon. Liv. Age. Nov. 1.

Toward the North Pole. Liv. Age. Nov. 1.

The Present Position of Chemical Physiology. Prof. W. D. Halliburton. Pop. Sci. Nov.

Scientific Palmistry. Prof. H. H. Wilder. Pop. Sci. Nov.

Towards the North Pole. Pop. Sci. Nov.

The Decipherment of the Hittite Inscriptions. A. H. Sayce. Liv. Age. Nov. 8.

Education.

World-Unifying Forces in Education. J. L. Barton, D. D. Out. Oct. 25.

Some Reflections upon the Reaction from Co-education. Prof. J. R. Angell. Pop. Sci. Nov.

Religion.

Religion of the Sioux Indians. Mary C. Collins. Miss. Rev. Nov.

Dr. Fairbairn on the Philosophy of Christianity. James Orr. Liv. Age. Nov. 1.

Religious Life in America. (Colorado). E. R. Abbott. Out. Oct. 11.

The Revolt from Rome. Father Taunton and Rev. A. Galton. Fortnightly Rev. Oct.

Science and Religion. W. H. Mallock. Fortnightly Rev. Oct.

Dowie, Analyzed and Classified. James M. Buckley. Cent. Oct.

Literature.

Some Phases in Fiction. Walter Sichel. Liv. Age. Oct. 11.

Shakespeare as a Man of Science: Judge Webb's Reply to Professor Dowden. Liv. Age. Oct. 11.

Influence of Puritanism on American Literature. H. S. Clapham. Liv. Age. Oct. 4.

Literature. Frank Jewett Mather, Jr. Forum. Oct.

A New Book on Matthew Arnold. Prof. W. P. Trent. Forum. Oct.

Italian Poets of Today. Liv. Age. Nov. 15.

A Definition of Literature. Maurice. Francis Egan. Cath. Univ. Bul. Oct.

Miscellaneous.

Immortality. From the Philosophic Standpoint. Emma Marie Caillard. Liv. Age. Oct. 18.

The Bodleian Library. Ernest A. Savage. Liv. Age. Oct. 11.

Among the Doukhobors. Felix Ingold. Out. Oct. 11.

History at Versailles. Eugene-Melchior de Vogue. Liv. Age. Sept. 27.

The Foretelling of the Future. Maurice Maeterlinck. Liv. Age. Sept. 27.

Expert Evidence. John Woodward. N. A. R. Oct.

The Mechanical Development of Sex. The late Professor S. L. Schenck. N. A. R. Oct.

An Imperial Court of Final Appeal. Justice Hodges. Nineteenth Cent. Oct.

America Must Be Mistress of the Seas. Captain R. B. Hobson, U. S. N.

Finance. A. D. Noyes. Forum. Oct.

Conditions of Success. Max Nordau. Fort. Rev. Oct.

The Bodleian Library. J. B. Firth. Fort. Rev. Oct.

The Theory of Government by Democracy. E. R. Newbegin. Contemp. Rev. Oct.

Sea Magic and Running Water. Fiona Macleod. Contemp. Rev. Oct.

Indian Caste and English Law. E. M. Konstam. Contemp. Rev. Oct.

Western Types. Scrib. Oct.

The Cardiff Giant. Andrew D. White. Cent. Oct.

The City of a Great Tradition (Boston). Douglas Story. Munsey. Oct.

Art in Dress. Lady Randolph Churchill. Munsey. Oct.

The Fortunes of Football. Eustace Clavering. Munsey. Oct.

The Department Store. L. L. Dubois. Cath. Univ. Bul. Oct.

Cathedral Builders of the Middle Ages. Thos. J. Shahan. Cath. Univ. Bul. Oct.

Necrology.

American and Canadian.

BOURINOT, SIR JOHN, clerk of the House of Commons of Canada; born at Sydney, N. S., October 24, 1837; died at Ottawa, October 13. After an education at Toronto he studied law in Nova Scotia and was subsequently connected with the newspaper press of Canada as parliamentary reporter and editor. He established the *Halifax Reporter* in 1860, and was its chief editor for years. He has been prominent in parliament for nearly thirty years and was an authority on parliamentary practice and has written much on the subject, "Federal Government in Canada," "How Canada is Governed" and "Procedure of Municipal Councils and Public Meetings" are among his well known works.

BOUTON, JOHN BELL, journalist and author; born at Concord, N. H., March 15, 1830; died in Cambridge, Mass., November 18. He was for many years one of the editors of the *Cleveland Plain-Dealer*, at Cleveland, Ohio, and afterwards for about thirty years one of the editors of the *New York Journal of Commerce*. In 1889 he retired from active work. He has written several books, among them being "Round the Block," "Roundabout to Moscow," "The Enchanted" and "Uncle Sam's Church."

CAMPBELL, EX-CONGRESSMAN, FELIX; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., seventy-three years ago; died in that city November 8. He was born in humble circumstances but indomitable pluck, perseverance and ambition marked his career. As a mechanic he entered the foundry of Walworth, Nason & Guild at Manhattan and in twelve years became the sole owner of the business. In the meantime he worked assiduously to optain the education denied him in his boyhood. His success is shown by the fact that later he served for twelve years as a valuable member of the Board of Education. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Tilden a commissioner to the Centennial Exposition; and in 1884 he received his first election to Congress. He served for three terms, declining re-election for a fourth. While in Congress he secured an appropriation for the Federal Building of Brooklyn and he also started the movement for the monument in Fort Greene for the prison ship martyrs. At the time of his death he was president of the People's Trust Company, a director in a dozen different financial institutions and in many ways the most important self-made man in Brooklyn.

GERHARD, GEORGE, portrait painter; born at Hanau, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, fifty-two years ago; died at his home in New York, November 10. He came to this country at the age of thirty and his portraits of prominent persons adorn many public buildings, including the White House and the Capitol at Albany. Among the most noteworthy persons sitting for him were General Grant, Governor Cornell, Morgan and Flower, Archbishop Corrigan and W. H. Webb. The portrait of Governor Morgan received first prize at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and he received a medal.

OCHILTREE, COL. THOMAS P., a popular Texan, died at Hot Springs, Ark., November 25. In 1860 he was admitted to the practice of law. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he cast his lot in with the confederacy and did duty on the staff of General Sibley. Previously to this he had been a lieutenant in the Texas Rangers, and had seen much service in ridding the State of marauders. So well did he acquit himself in the service of his country that he received a colonel's brevet and was made the confidential messenger of Jefferson Davis to the confederate commanders west of the Mississippi. He was made a prisoner at the battle of Five Forks and was sent to John's Island in Lake Erie, where he was confined long after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. He was appointed United States Marshal of Texas by President Grant. He ran for Congress on the Republican ticket, his popularity bringing him success in a Democratic stronghold. He was sixty-three years old.

OUTHWAITE, EX-CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH H., a wealthy citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, died in New York, November 15. He was born in Cleveland, December 5, 1841, though his father moved from there to Zanesville, soon after, and here the son was educated. At the age of nineteen he taught in the high school going from there to Columbus. He read law while teaching and in 1867 went to Missouri and began practice, where he remained four years and was twice during that time nominated for circuit attorney. His next move was a return to Columbus. He was twice elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin County, and in 1884 was first elected to Congress, retiring in 1895. Mr. Outhwaite was twice a member of the Committee on Elections and on the Committee on Revision of the Laws, once upon the Committee on Expen-

ditures of the Treasury and during the Forty-ninth Congress a member of the Select Committee on the Investigation of the Southwestern Railroad Strikes. He was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and conducted the business of the committee with success so that it secured the passage of much important legislation. In opposition to the free silver movement he was one of the leaders, rendering the opponents of the measure valuable assistance in the parliamentary fight thereon. Since his retirement he has taken no active part in politics, though he was one of the most popular Democrats in his State. He was identified with the iron industry all his life and formed the firm of J. H. Outhwaite & Co., of Cleveland, the firm operating extensive ore works in the Lake Superior region.

SHEPHERD, MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH, widow of Haywood Shepherd, the negro keeper of the station gate at Harper's Ferry in 1859, and the first man killed in John Brown's raid, died at her home at Washington recently at the age of eighty-eight years. Her husband was shot by Brown's men for refusing to give up the keys to the gate, and his funeral was the occasion of a public demonstration.

THOMPSON, RIGHT REVEREND HUGH MILLER, bishop of Mississippi, died at his home in Jackson, Miss., November 18 He was born in County Londonderry, Ireland, June 5, 1830, and was brought by his parents to this country in 1836. At the age of nineteen he became a candidate for orders, having received his education in Cleveland, and later pursuing his theological studies at Nashotah, where he was ordained in 1852. He had charge of churches in Madison, Wis., Maysville, Ky., Portage, Wis., and Galena, Ill., until 1860, when he accepted the professorship of history at Nashotah Seminary, where he remained for ten years. Other charges that he held were in Milwaukee, Chicago, Jackson and New Orleans. In 1883 he was consecrated assistant bishop of Mississippi, and at the death of Bishop Green in 1887 succeeded him. At different periods of his life he edited *The American Churchman* and *The Church Journal.* Hobart College conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D., the University of Alabama that of L.L. D., and that of D. D. was given him by the University of the South.

WILSON, JOSEPH M., architect, died at Philadelphia, November 24, aged sixty-four years. In 1860 he was appointed assistant engineer of the Pennyslvania Railroad and was connected with that road about twenty-five years. He was a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Philosophical Society, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He was the designer of the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia.

WINNER, SEPTIMUS, song writer, died at his home in Philadelphia, Penn., November 23. He had the remarkable record of having written and sold more songs, and more instrumental music, and of having adapted it to more kinds of instruments than any other man in the world. Many of the war songs that were famous from one end of the Union to the other were his compositions. During the Civil War he was imprisoned for espousing the cause of General McClellan when he was recalled from the army of the Potomac. At that time Winner composed a song, "Give Us Back Our Old Commander," of which 56,000 copies were sold within a few days of its issue. Among the best known of his other songs are "What is Home Without a Mother?" and "Listen to the Mocking Bird."

Foreign.

ALOISE-MASETTA, CARDINAL GAETANO, prodatory of the pope; born in Italy in 1826; died in November. He was created cardinal in 1887.

HENTY, GEORGE ALFRED, author; died November 16, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a graduate of Caius College. During the Crimean war he was on duty in the purveyor's department and was subsequently promoted to the rank of purveyor. At the close of the war he was in charge of the Belfast and afterwards the Portsmouth district. From 1855 to 1875 as special correspondent of the London *Standard* he went through the Austro-Italian, the Franco-German and the Turko-Servian wars, and later the Abyssinian and Ashantee expeditions. His publications included "A Search for a Secret," "The Queen's Cup," "A Woman of the Commune," "Colonel Thorndyke's Secret," "March to Coomassie," and "March to Magdala." He also wrote over seventy books for boys, identifying his heroes with historical men and scenes. These books are probably as widely read and as much loved by boys as any books that have ever been written for them.

HEUSER, EX-PRESIDENT of Switzerland, died in Berne, October 22. He had been at the head of the finance department during recent years.

HUGHES, THE REV. HUGH PRICE, died in London, November 17. He began life as a boy preacher, and was recommended as a candidate to the ministry when in his teens. His first ministerial appointment was that of assistant minister at Dover, when he was twenty-two years old. His power over his audiences was something phenomenal.

With the possible exception of Jabez Bunting he is said to have given greater service to Methodism than any man since the Wesleys. In every reform he was a pioneer and in 1877 he had the honor of carrying through a session of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference a series of resolutions which for the first time definitely committed the church to the temperance reform. He was one of the leaders of the social purity movement and Anti-Gambling League in England.

KRUPP, FRIEDRICH ALFRED, great gunmaker and the richest man in Germany, died November 22. He was at the head of the greatest single industry in the German empire. According to the last reports there are 46,679 persons employed by the Krupp works and strikes there are almost unknown. A school is supported in which the children of the laborers receive instruction and stores are maintained where provisions can be procured at cost prices, and the concern also owns a number of houses that employes may have at a fair rental. About half the products of manufacture are of a civilizing nature, such as rails, parts of machinery, etc., the remainder being cannons, ammunition, armor, gun barrels and projectiles. The consumption of coal in the factories amounts to about 5000 tons per day. Herr Krupp stood at the head of this enormous business and managed with almost unerring accuracy the affairs of the great concern, though he was almost unknown to the workmen, rarely visiting either workshops or offices. The business was first established by his grandfather, whom his father succeeded, but it is not until the present time that it has assumed such proportions. His favorite study was to think of schemes for improving the condition of the laborers and though endorsing socialism he felt that the wage system for the present is best. He was a warm, personal friend of Emperor William and refused all titles offered him, preferring to be a citizen rather than an aristocrat. He was about fifty years of age.

LATEY, JOHN, journalist; born in London, October 30, 1842; died September 26. He commenced his journalistic career at the age of eighteen, contributing his first article to the first edition of the *Penny Illustrated Magazine* of which he afterwards became the editor, and made by his tact and perserverance one of the most prosperous papers of its kind. For fifteen years he contributed to the *Illustrated London News* under the heading of "The Silent Member," the contributions being sketches of parliamentary men and affairs. He was at one time assistant editor of this paper, as well as its dramatic critic. Besides his work as editor he wrote "A Life of General Gordon," a number of novels and novelettes and numerous translations of Dumas' novels. For a time he was co-editor, with Capt. Mayne Reid, of the *Boys' Illustrated News*, and in 1899 he took up the editorship of *The Sketch*. To young authors he was particularly helpful, giving them encouragement and advice.

MARQUISE DE CHAMBRUN, the last granddaughter of Lafayette, died in Paris, November 18. The cordial relations existing between the family and America were emphasized by her on every possible occasion to a marked degree. Her eldest son, Marquis de Chambrun, who becomes the ranking representative of the Lafayette family, was formerly counsellor of the French Embassy at Washington, and his wife is an American.

PARKER, DR. JOSEPH, pastor of the City Temple, London; born in Hexham-on-Tyne, April 9, 1830; died in London, November 28. As early as 1848 he began preaching as a Wesleyan Methodist, but owing to differences in the denomination, no new men were then received in the regular ministry, so he entered the Congregational Church. In 1853 he became pastor of the old Congregational Chapel of Banbury, where his methods of treating religious topics awakened an unusual interest. From this charge he went to Cavendish Street Chapel, where he remained until 1869 when he was called to the Old Poultry Chapel, Cheapside, London. His congregation soon outgrew the church edifice and a larger one was built which he filled on Sunday and Thursday mornings. Not only as a preacher but as a writer and lecturer he became widely known. He served as chairman of the Lancashire Congregational Union, chairman of the Manchester Congregational Board, twice chairman of the London Congregational Board and chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. "The People's Bible," in twenty-five volumes, "Ecce Deus," "The Paraclete," "Weaver Stephen" and "Springdale Abbey," were some of his books. In 1898 his jubilee as a preacher was observed at the Thursday service in the City Temple with addresses by public men. He was a warm friend of Henry Ward Beecher and on his last visit to this country, delivered a eulogy in Brooklyn Academy of Music on the great preacher of Plymouth Church.

STOKES, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN, K. C. B.; born in Kent, England in 1825; died in November. He had a distinguished career and was a well-known figure in British military history. He took part in the Kaffir wars, was entrusted with the formation of the Engineer Corps for the Anglo-Turkish Contingent in 1885, and was present at the fall of Sebastopol. In 1873 he went to Constantinople as a member of the International Commission on Tonnage and the Suez Canal Dues, and thereafter was closely connected with matters relating to the canal. He was knighted in 1877.

THE HON. EDMUND BARTON, Q. C.

PREMIER OF AUSTRALIA.

CURRENT HISTORY

AND

MODERN CULTURE

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AMONG THE WORLD'S LEADERS.

SIR EDMUND BARTON.

The first Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia is a man of fine presence and commanding abilities. Confederation in Australia has his name indissolubly associated with it. Sir Henry Parker did not live to see the consolidation of the colonies for which he labored; but his great successor in that line of labor, Mr. Barton, has seen it. Over the historic conference of colonial representatives called to consider the terms of confederation, Mr. Barton presided; and the natural and right thing was done when he was called to the position of First Minister of the new Commonwealth. "If," says the Toronto *Mail and Empire*, "Australia is a great commonwealth under one government, lending a greater degree of strength to the Empire than it did when it was a disconnected series of states, the situation is to be attributed largely to the efforts of the strong leader who is its first Premier."

Mr. Barton has the breadth of vision and the tenacity of purpose of a true nation builder. He holds that countries such as Canada and Australia are no longer colonies but self-governing states though under one Imperial head. He has been styled the Sir John Macdonald of the Antipodes. Sir John Macdonald said of Canada that in her, after the Confederation, England would have not a dependent colony but a friendly nation "in alliance with her and owing allegiance to the same Sovereign"—an allegiance, however, as events have shown, which is binding in no degree that interferes with national self-interest and independence of action. Sir Edmund Barton, as says a British essayist, resists by instinct and on principle every attempt to reduce the pure sentiment of Imperialism to any, even the mildest form of contract. The Premier of the Commonwealth conceives it his duty to protect the moral status of Australia as a sovereign state against all encroachment. "Nothing can be more obvious than his dislike of every attempt to substitute definite contract for moral alliance or organization for improvisation. This is not at all because Sir Edmund Barton wishes that the Federal government should shirk any part of its legitimate duty, but because he does not believe that Australia is vitally interested in the efficiency of general measures for Imperial defense." There seems to be a remarkable fundamental likeness between his views and those of Premier Laurier of Canada on Imperial questions.

DR. LORENZ.

The visit to this country of Dr. Adolf Lorenz, Professor of Surgery in the University of Vienna, and head of the department of Orthopedics in the General Hospital of Vienna, has been of interest, not only to the medical profession, but also to all who have an interest in the wellbeing of their fellow creatures.

Dr. Lorenz came to this country primarily to treat Lolita Armour, the little daughter of J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, for bilateral congenital dislocation of the hips. This condition is

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DR. LORENZ.

well known to the medical profession in this country, as is also Dr. Lorenz's method of treatment. By means of Dr. Lorenz's method, the dislocation is reduced and the limb straightened without cutting any of the surrounding muscles or ligaments, i. e., by the so-called bloodless method; by kneading and tearing the muscles away from the bone till the femur can be pushed into its proper place and twisted to such an angle that it cannot escape from its socket, where it is bound down by a plaster cast which the patient must wear for six months.

Whether this method is superior to that of Dr. Hoffa, another famous German orthopedic surgeon, is an open question in the medical profession. By Dr. Hoffa's method certain muscles are cut before manipulation. A combination of these methods, as practiced by some of our American orthopedic surgeons, seem productive of the best results for this condition, and numerous cases have been successfully operated upon in this country by our own surgeons. The giving by Dr. Lorenz of many clinics in which he operated freely for the poor, and exhibited and explained his method to the medical profession, is a noteworthy evidence of the high ethical basis of his profession, and typical of the generosity, good nature and true greatness of the man himself. Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Lorenz gave his services freely where required, his collections from the Armours and several other wealthy patients are estimated at $100,000 for his six weeks' visit to America.

LORD CURZON.

The sucess of the present Viceroy of India, seems to be as marked as it was unexpected by many bureaucrats when, four years years ago, he went out to the great Dependency a young man practically untrained in real adminstration. In an article in the *North American Review* for January. Mr. Stephen Bonsal exhibits the steps by which Lord Curzon has achieved a "wonderful and almost unique ascendency" over the populations of India. (See page 956.)

THE UNION OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

BY DANIEL KILHAM DODGE.

For many years the relations of the two countries of the Scandinavian peninsula have been, to say the least, decidedly strained. The Norwegians have been constantly pressing the claims of Norwegian autonomy, and the Swedes have been as consistently opposing such of these claims as seemed in their eyes to threaten the continuance of the dual kingdom. All just and reasonable Norwegian claims have in the end been obtained, and in some cases the balance has been perhaps decidedly in favor of the younger partner. Of late years, the radical branch of the Norwegian seems to have gone to foolish extremes, to which class must be referred the unmannerly refusal of a large number of members of the Norwegian Storthing, or Parliament, to attend the banquet to the Crown Prince on the occasion of the latter's visit to Norway, as an expression of Norwegian independence. In view of these Swedish-Norwegian troubles, it may be of interest to glance back at the earliest union of the two countries, a union that included the present independent kingdom of Norway.

This first serious attempt to bring about Scandinavian unity dates from July 20, 1397, when the treaty of Calmar was signed in the Swedish town from which it receives its name by representatives for the Scandinavian nobility and clergy.

But before considering this great event, the greatest, perhaps, in the whole history of the North, let us glance at its author. Margaret, the Semiramis of the North, as she has been called, was the daughter and only child of King Valdemar IV. of Denmark, nicknamed Atterdag, or Againday. From a child Margaret displayed the qualities that were destined to make her famous, and her father, with characteristic irreverence, once remarked that God had certainly made a mistake in not creating Margaret a man. At an early age she was, by her father's intrigues, married to Hakon, the son of Magnus Smek, at that time King of Norway and Sweden. In 1375, on the death of Valdemar, Margaret's son Claf became King of Denmark, and in 1380, on the death of Hakon, of Norway also. In 1387, Claf died and Margaret became sole ruler of these two Scandinavian kingdoms. At the same time the Swedes, who were dissatisfied with their German ruler, Albrecht of Mecklenburg, requested Margaret to become their regent, promising to accept as king anyone whom she might designate. Albrecht, in spite of his powerful mercenaries, was defeated and paid for his insulting epithet, applied to Margaret, of King Sans-Culotte with an imprisonment of several years. Everything was now ready for the great union, and at the meeting held in Calmar, Margaret's young relative, Eric of Pomerania, the son of her niece, was crowned on June 17 by the Archbishops of Upsala and Lund.

During the following weeks, the representatives were engaged in drawing up articles of confederation that would be satisfactory to the three kingdoms involved, and finally, on July 20, the day of the saint and virgin Margaret, the tutelary saint of the Queen, the document was signed and sealed. The treaty provided for a common king for Norway, Denmark and Sweden, but the existing laws and customs of the different countries were not in any way to be changed. In the concluding paragraph the statement is made that six copies of the treaty, which is written on paper with many corrections and erasures, shall be made on parchment and that two copies shall be given to each of the

kingdoms. This last condition was never fulfilled, and this and other circumstances make it clear that the treaty of Calmar was in intention, as well as in its subsequent history, only a temporary measure, probably not legally binding. The reason for the incompleteness of the act is now believed to be due to Margaret herself. Early historians have been inclined to regard this treaty as an effort on Margaret's part to glorify the Scandinavian idea at the expense of the individual kingdoms. They forgot that Margaret was first of all a Danish princess, the daughter of that Valdemar whose one thought was the greatness of Denmark, which he had found split up into fragments and which he had left a powerful unit. They failed to realize that the whole trend of Margaret's policy had been a continuation of her father's ideas. There is a curious parallel between Margaret and Elizabeth of England, and in no respect does the resemblance appear more clearly than in the extravagant love of country of each Queen. Margaret did not love Denmark less than Elizabeth loved England. Margaret's idea, then, as the Danish historian, Kr. Erslev, was the first among modern scholars to prove absolutely, was to increase the power of her native kingdom by making the two other Scandinavian countries sort of tributaries, such as Norway actually became later. Even before the treaty of Calmar she had appointed many Danes to important positions in Sweden, and the practice would undoubtedly have been still further extended had she been given free play. The provisional treaty could not therefore have been pleasing to Her Majesty, and it was undoubtedly stranded mainly through her efforts. When the Scandinavian idea was at its height, in the middle of this century, its followers were fond of appealing to the memory of the great Queen Margaret. Great Margaret surely was, but not as a Scandinavian.

The union continued in force, however, during the Queen's lifetime, and had she shown as much wisdom in the choice of her successor as in her other public acts it might never have been broken. But Margaret seems to have had the common failing of strong characters in all ages, and here we have another suggestion of Elizabeth, an inability to recognize in others the weakness from which they themselves are free. On her death, October 8, 1412, she was regularly succeeded by Eric, who quickly undid the good work of his great aunt. After a succession of disasters and misunderstandings in Denmark and Sweden, he was deposed and spent the remainder of his life in exile. After this the bond of union became weaker and weaker until, finally, in 1523, the heroic Gustavus Vasa headed a successful rebellion against the Danish tyrant, Christian II., and since then Sweden has been an independent kingdom.

From various causes the position of Norway in the union changed for the worse. Norwegian writers of course charge this entirely to the Danish government. As a matter of fact the Norwegians were not a little to blame for their unfortunate change of circumstances, by which their country became practically a province of Denmark.

The next breach in the union was in 1814, when Norway for the first time in over four hundred years enjoyed perfect independence. This, however, was not destined to last long. The struggle of Norway with Sweden which followed was succeeded by a new treaty of union, that of Eidsvold, by which the arrangements of the old treaty relating to the peninsula were practically repeated.

Under the influence of the so-called Scandinavisme, an effort was made about the middle of the present century to reunite the three kingdoms under one king. Although the effort never passed beyond the stage of an abstract idea, a spiritual union has been steadily growing during the past few years that has better promise of permanent success than the union of Calmar or any other possible political union could have. Norwegians and Swedes and Danes have learned that, in spite of national differences, there is a Scandinavian feeling of brotherhood such as was undreamed of for centuries. Evidences of

GUSTAF, CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

this can be seen on every side. Among the practical expressions of the Scandinavian spirit may be mentioned the common money system, and, beginning a few years ago, a common system of bank checks for the North. The great philological meetings of Scandinavian scholars and the similar gatherings of Scandinavian schoolmen, held every five years in the different countries in turn, speak still more eloquently of intellectual and educational sympathy. A similar pan-Scandinavian movement has been started among university students.

Five years ago an impressive evidence of the existence of a real spirit of Scandinavian fellowship was furnished by the great Northern Exposition held in Stockholm in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of King Oscar II. The accounts of the numerous Scandinavian meetings held in connection with the Exposition read like reports of family reunions, at which old memories are freshened and the best of good feeling prevails. The union of Calmar was the work of statesmen and hardly outlived its makers; this new union of Stockholm, as we may fancifully style it, is the work of the people, and it will last as long as the people retain their present feelings.

Finally, the misfortunes of a large number of the Scandinavian people have served more than anything else to bring out an expression of mutual friendship. The petty persecutions of the Schlesvigers by the Prussian government, and the infringement on the ancient liberties of the Finlanders by the Prussians have roused the indignation of the whole North. In point of descent and national language the Finlanders are of course not Scandinavian at all, but so much of their culture is Swedish and so much of their best literature is written in Swedish that they really form a part of the Scandinavian group, just as the Celts of Scotland may be regarded as British although they are not English. The indignities now being heaped on the proud Finlanders should have the effect of wholly reconciling Norwegian and Swede.

International Affairs.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Cases in View. — The United States and Mexico, having opened the door at The Hague (p. 683), seem likely to be followed by a procession of nations large and small, bringing cases for adjudication. A London journal in November stated, though with no official information as far as is known, that now that the door is opened seventeen cases are about to be submitted to the Tribunal, seven of which refer to Southern America. These involve indemnities, commercial rights, delimitation of frontiers; and in one case "all questions pending" between two nations.

Reorganization Proposed. — The first hearing before the Tribunal — the controversy between the United States and Mexico — developed a difficulty for which no provision had been made, arising from the use of different languages, English, French and Spanish, by the lawyers in their pleadings, each being understood by only a few members of the Tribunal. It is reported that at one session the dignified court of peace became a scene of confusion, and echoed with noisy protests in diverse tongues. A report from Brussels, published in London, states that the powers are negotiating on a proposal by France and Belgium to provide such rearrangements of the court as will make French the official language. Nothing is known concerning the success of this proposal.

A New Arbitrator Nominated. — It was announced at The Hague, December 11, that Germany had nominated Dr. Stevking as a member of the Tribunal, in place of Dr. Binger.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS.

The Hague Tribunal. — *The Chinese Indemnity Case.* — At Peking, in November, announcement was made that Germany had acceded to the United States proposal to submit to The Hague Tribunal the question whether the Chinese indemnity is payable in gold or in silver — provided that only that feature of the protocol be included in the arbitration.

The Samoa Arbitration. — A peculiar phase of King Oscar's award in Germany's favor, in the issue between that country on one side and the United States and Great Britain on the other (p. 844), presents itself to the State department. The arbitrator's decision dealt only with the principle involved — namely the liability of the United States and Great Britain for damages sustained by various foreigners as results of their joint naval operations. That principle having been decided against the two countries, it is now made necessary for the State department to prepare and submit to King Oscar as arbitrator detailed statement of losses by individuals. Consequently, the United States government is placed in the strange position of bringing before the arbitrator for payment the claims of a number of American citizens which it had previously brought before him through arguments by its special and eminent counsel, in which all liability for any such claims was specifically and elaborately denied.

Leading Scandinavian journals criticize strongly the general dissatisfaction at King Oscar's judgment expressed in the newspapers of this country. A Swedish official organ in Stockholm sets forth the fact that the award had the indorsement of a former premier of Norway and by a former Swedish minister of justice. A liberal paper in Stockholm, denying the charge that the King was actuated by prejudice against Anglo-Saxons recalls his unwavering sympathy with England during the Boer war. In various papers in the peninsula the United States is

accused of distrusting all arbitration by crowned heads. American republican imperialism comes in for condemnation.

Russia to Pay Sealing Damages. — In the case of United States sealing schooners seized by Russia in 1892 (p. 525), Professor Asser, the Dutch jurist appointed to settle the ensuing contention, has awarded damages. The claim of the Russian representatives that the warships of the country had the right to pursue beyond the limits of its territorial waters, when a ship of another nation was guilty of illegal action, was untenable, for the jurisdiction of the nation did not extend beyond its territorial waters, unless a special treaty gave it such privileges. The seizure of the schooners was, therefore, illegal. This decision, it is said, will lead to a pushing to settlement of the five Canadian cases still pending. In two of the seven cases, a settlement was effected, Russia paying damages, four years ago.

Reciprocity with Newfoundland. — In connection with the monthly record for Newfoundland have been chronicled the recent negotiations between Premier Bond and the Washington authorities for a reciprocity treaty similar to the one aggreed upon in 1890 by Mr. Bond and James G. Blaine, and also the conclusion of a treaty text between Secretary Hay and the British Ambassador at Washington (pp. 708, 787, 868). This text was made public on December 6. It consists of six articles. The second and fourth specify the commodities that shall be admitted free of duty from each of the two countries into the other. The sixth article provides for ratification of the treaty and its continuance for five years. The other articles run as follows:

Article I. United States fishing vessels entering the waters of Newfoundland shall have the privileges of purchasing herring caplin, squid and other bait fishes at all times, on the same terms and conditions and subject to the same penalties as Newfoundland vessels. They shall also have the privilege of touching and trading, buying and selling fish and oil and procuring supplies in Newfoundland, conforming to the harbor regulations, but without other charge than the payment of such light harbor and customs dues as or may be levied on Newfoundland fishing vessels.

Article III. The officer of customs at the Newfoundland port where the vessel clears shall give to the master of the vessel a sworn certificate that the fish shipped were the produce of the fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Newfoundland, which certificate shall be countersigned by the consul or consular agent of the United States.

Article V. It is understood that if any reduction is made by the Colony of Newfoundland, at any time during the term of this convention, in the rate of duty the articles named in Article IV of this convention, coming from any other country, the said reduction shall apply to the United States, and that no heavier duty shall be imposed on articles coming from the United States than is imposed on such articles coming from elsewhere.

The Danish Islands. — An interesting conjecture is afloat whether the disinclination among many Danes to sell to the United States the Danish West Indies (p. 796) is due to German influence. Germany has always wanted Denmark. Germany has also always wanted a naval station in the West Indies. Should Denmark retain her West India Islands, and should Germany ultimately obtain Denmark — what about the Monroe Doctrine? It was announced from Washington at the beginning of December that the present Administration will make no further effort to secure the islands. The same report contains the statement than the campaign in Denmark against the ratification of the treaty with the United States was organized and managed by the Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of the Duke of Chartres and wife of Prince Waldemar, the youngest son of the King of Denmark. It is a significant fact that since the rejection of the treaty Prince Waldemar has been appointed President of a German-Danish company organized for the development of the Danish West Indies.

Agreements with Spain. — The arrangements with Spain have been restored (originally made in 1895) which grant reciprocal protection of rights in intellectual, artistic and literary property.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela Menaced. — There was never any strong probability that the forcible collections by Great Britain, Germany and Italy of debts due from Venezuela to their subjects might, by involving the Monroe Doctrine, lead to a breach of the friendly relations between the European powers and the United States. Long before any steps toward the employment of force was taken, Britain and Germany acquainted the Government at Washington with the nature of the demands they proposed to enforce, and gave all needed assurances that the Continental policy of the United States would be sacredly respected by them. That this assurance, on the part of Great Britain, at least, was sincere, is not doubtful: British public opinion, voiced by the entire British press and very forcibly expressed by Rudyard Kipling and Lord Charles Beresford, made it plain that on no account must Britain do anything that might alienate the good will of the American people and Government. There was less confidence felt regarding the ulterior purposes of Germany, where the organs of official and of public opinion are wont to deride the pretensions of the United States as defender of the soil of the Western Hemisphere against territorial aggression by European powers. The alliance with Germany placed Great Britain in a questionable position, and it was a great relief to the people when the Government agreed to arbitration. The British government "must never try their hand again," said Lord Beresford, "at that game without the partnership of the United States."

When, toward the end of November, the governments of Germany and Great Britain were about to present to Venezuela a joint ultimatum demanding satisfaction of the claims of German and British subjects against Venezuela for debts long outstanding (the amount of which seems not to have been officially stated), President Castro made a formal admission, in a note to the German envoy at Caracas, of the validity of the German claims, and it was then believed that there would be no need for the employment of force. Nevertheless, the two Governments continued their preparations for a forcible collection of the debts. Already, on December 4, German war vessels were in Venezuelan waters, and the next day a British cruiser arrived at La Guayra. On December 8, President Castro's promise to pay having been judged unsatisfactory, Great Britain and Germany presented their ultimatums, and their ministers quitted the Venezuelan capital and went on board warships of their respective nations, leaving the interests of their Governments in the hands of the American Minister, Mr. Bowen. The next day the allied naval forces seized at La Guayra four vessels of the Venezuelan navy, of which three were towed out of the harbor and sunk: the remaining vessel, the *Ossun*, owned by a citizen of the French Republic, though employed in the Venezuelan government service, was spared in deference to the protest of the French chargé d'affaires. The same day a British cruiser seized the gunboat *Bolivar* in the harbor of Port of Spain, Trinidad. What remained of the Venezuelan navy was seized in like manner.

President Castro now appealed to the Venezuelan people to take up arms, and decreed amnesty for all political offenses. The people responded with enthusiasm and thousands of volunteers were enrolled for the defense of their country. In Caracas there were violent Anti-German and Anti-British demonstrations by the populace. Many German residents were arrested and imprisoned by the authorities; but within two days they were released through the intervention of Minister Bowen.

An Italian cruiser arrived at La Guayra December 9, to protect Italian subjects and to coöperate with the German and British squadrons. Other Italian war vessels were on their way to the scene. On December 12 Minister Bowen, in a cable dispatch to the Secretary of State at Washington, proposed, at the instance of President Castro, the submission of the claims of

Germany and Great Britain to arbitration. This proposition the State department communicated to the allied Governments, without expressing any wish as to acceptance or declination of it. The following day, December 13, at Puerto Cabello the commanders of a German and of a British cruiser notified the authorities that unless in two hours satisfaction was given for the seizure by a Venezuelan mob of a British merchant vessel in that harbor, the fortress and the custom house would be bombarded. The notification was forwarded to the President Castro, who appears to have dispatched his answer without unneccessary delay: he offered what was deemed fitting satisfaction for the outrage; but his message did not arrive within the two hours, and the fortress was bombarded and laid in ruins.

On December 16, Mr. Hay signified to the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy that acceptance by them of President Castro's offer of arbitration would be gratifying to the United States; and the same day Minister Bowen was empowered by Presideut Castro to act for Venezuela in arranging a peaceable settlement. The following day the answers of the Powers to Mr. Hay's note were received. The Powers would submit to arbitration the questions at issue, but as a preliminary they must have security for the payment by Venezuela of the arbitrator's award. Further, Great Britain and Germany expressed the wish that President Roosevelt should be the sole arbitrator. The blockade of the Venezuelan ports was made effective December 20. It would continue until a method of arbitration should be agreed on, and "till Venezuela shows a disposition to act sincerely."

President Roosevelt, while not unwilling to act as arbitrator in case no other way out of the difficulty was found, expressed, through Secretary Hay, his decided preference for arbitration of this dispute by The Hague Tribunal. The German government, in deferring to the President's decision, expressed its regret that Mr. Roosevelt had declined; he would reach a decision speedily, whereas the Hague court might require many months. Italy would have been better pleased had President Roosevelt consented to act, but Italy would submit the solution to The Hague Tribunal. Publicists in Europe who had been from the beginning advocates of the method of arbitration, applauded Mr. Roosevelt for the service rendered by him to the cause of international peace by his recognition of The Hague court as the most fitting tribunal of arbitration. The Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, a French member of The Hague Tribunal, in a letter to Mr. Roosevelt, congratulated him on having "by his resolute firmness, inaugurated a moral competition in European diplomacy and by his initiative made the United States the guide and example for the Old World in galvanizing into life The Hague Tribunal." The Paris *Journal des Debats* declared that had not President Roosevelt "compelled Germany and England to bring before the Tribunal of The Hague their claims against Venezuela," the Tribunal would have languished and died.

THE KOREAN PROTECTORATE AND THE POLITICS OF THE FAR EAST.

Korea is so situated as to be surrounded by three leading powers—Russia, China, and Japan. The contiguity of Russia is rather recent, but throughout all her history Korea has been practically at the mercy of the other two powers. From an unknown antiquity until the founding of the present reigning dynasty about five hundred years ago Korea was more or less dependent on Japan; since that time she has been generally dependent on China with whom she has much more in common in the way of language, customs, religion, philosophy, and general tone of civilization. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, signed April 17, 1895, in closure of the China-Japanese war, China agreed to recognize definitely the full and complete independence and autouomy of Korea" and to allow the stoppage of tribute-paying and cere-

monial acknowledgment of Chinese supremacy by the Korean people. But independence from China did not really guarantee national autonomy. For it was already more than suspected that Korea's deliverer sought to become her master — in other words that Japan wishes to re-establish the ascendency in Korean affairs which she had enjoyed five centuries before.

But Japan, in turn, has not found herself free to move in this direction as she had hoped. The Koreans are not themselves able to make effectual resistance but the third great neighboring power proposes to make resistance for them. Russia has watched the rapid rise of Japan with no less jealous interest than the latter nation has beheld the marvellous eastward expansion of the Czarate. And the two nations for some years have been making faces at each other across the Japanese sea in a manner calculated to interest and even alarm the civilized world. Neither really desires war but each would deem war far preferable to the occupation of intervening territory by the other. It is wholly due to this state of affairs that Korea has managed to continue an independent nation since 1895, just as the perpetuation of the Turks rule in Europe is due entirely to the jealousies of the Powers.

Russia is still unquestionably in need of more coast. For while at present she possesses the two fortified harbors of Vladivostok and Port Arthur, the one of these is rendered useless by the ice for four months of the year and the other has proved a great disappointment, for topographic reasons, as a base of naval operations. That Russia has had in mind the ultimate absorption of Korea is abundantly evidenced by her policy toward that country during the last twelve or fifteen years. Lord Curzon in his book on the "Problems of the Far East" enumerates the various earlier steps in the unfolding of that very characteristic policy. To every one who knows anything of Russian methods of aggrandizement it is quite plain that the Czar and his advisers have been looking ahead to the time when the Manchurian question will have been disposed of and the world will have forgotten that Manchuria was not always Russian, and when the next logical step in the building of the empire, i. e., the occupation of Korea, may be taken without fear of serious opposition. It is by just such patience and diplomatic craft that the whole northern third of Asia has been made Russian.

A few months ago the world was startled by the announcement that England and Japan had entered into a formal treaty of alliance, defensive, and under certain conditions offensive as well. The same considerations that prompted the making of the alliance have just recently led to the supplementing of its provisions by a specific agreement scarcely less important than the original alliance itself. According to despatches sent out from Seöul, the Korean capital, the Japanese and British ministers to Korea on one hand, and the Japanese Councillor Kato, special adviser of the Korean Emperor, on the other, have signed a state paper by which Great Britain and Japan mutually guarantee Korea's independence and pledge her their support and assistance in all important matters affecting her internal and foreign policy. In return for this guarantee the Korean government makes certain provinces with reference to the internal administration and defensive preparations of the state. The national army and navy are to be raised to a footing equal to the demands of ordinary defense. Presumably should such preparation at any time prove inadequate the two protecting powers will meet the exigency. In case of raising a foreign loan Korea engages herself to deal only with Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. She further agress that no foreigners shall be appointed to positions in the service of the state, that measures shall be taken at once for the protection of Korean territory against possible invasion, and that a protest shall immediately be made against any state or persons attempting to erect works or buildings situated so as to prejudice

Korea's scheme for national defense. The object of these provisions is doubtless to leave responsibility with the Koreans so that they may not embarrass the protecting powers by negligence or mismanagement of their own defensive operations. They must do what they can toward maintaining their own independence and territorial integrity. But if the task becomes too difficult Great Britain and Japan will help.

A little contemplation of this agreement will reveal several points of interest. In the first place the very fact of its negotiation indicates that the alliance of Great Britain and Japan was no hasty and inconsiderate leap in the dark but the well-defined expression of a policy which both of the contracting parties are entirely willing to follow up in practice. There has been much dispute as to the primary motive of this *rapprochement* of the two great leading powers of the Orient and Occident. It does not seem to the present writer that there is much real ground for controversy. Granted that commercial opportunites were the chief consideration impelling the alliance the fact still remains that there is but one source from which commercial restriction is to be greatly feared in the Far East, and that is Russia. So that, although of course Russia was not mentioned in either the alliance or its recent aftermath, there is no reason to believe that either engagement would have been entered into but for the common antipathy of the two powers to Russian aggressions. Without this as a goad a mere commercial convention between England and Japan would have been sufficient.

In the second place the agreement shows that England proposes to help block the Russian advance, and to do it openly. She does not hesitate to publish to the world her intentions. Aside from Japan, there is no power but Russia which, as matters now stand, could possibly interfere seriously with Korean autonomy. An avowed purpose to preserve Korean autonomy, therefore, is practically equivalent to a declaration that Russia shall not pursue in Korea the same course by which she has assured to herself the eventual possession of Manchuria. A recent writer in the *Contemporary Review* even goes so far as to consider the effect of the alliance "exactly equivalent to a defeat [of Russia] at the hands of Japan, so far as Korea is concerned." He regards the only drawback to England from the alliance to be the possible diverting of Russia's energies to fields further west.

There is no reason at all for raising the alarm of immediate war, as sensational writers are prone to do. Russia has long since found that she possesses an art of diplomacy unknown to the peoples of Western Europe, and that, given time enough, she can gain substantially anything she wants without fighting for it. Finding herself checked in the direction of Korea she will only settle down to watch and wait for opportunities to achieve a stealthy and peaceful conquest of the country. As it looks now, such opportunities will not be numerous, in the near future at least, for by the terms of the recent convention she will not be allowed to build trading-posts and construct railroads if these shall be judged in any wise inimical to Korea's defensive system. It is by such means that she has been accustomed to render annexation plausible and in many cases seemingly quite unavoidable. But that opportunities will come sooner or later can hardly be doubted, and that they will be improved goes without saying.

From various authoritative sources come assurances that Russia is not in the least annoyed by the recent action of her two chief rivals in the Far East. Russia may very well pretend not to care. To manifest anxiety would only harm her own prospects. Japan, England, and the whole world, would see the greater need of eternal vigilance. By seeming to acquesce Russia reduces the obvious necessity of an alliance against her. She is not yet ready to take Korea anyway — may not be for half a century. Manchuria must be definitely secured before further activities are engaged in. It will be noted that Russia makes no promises for the future.

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

THE LAYING OF THE PACIFIC CABLE.

THE CROWD HELPING TO HAUL ASHORE THE END OF THE CABLE AT SAN FRANCISCO, ON DECEMBER 16, 1902.

Affairs in America.

THE UNITED STATES AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

The President's Message. — President Roosevelt in his message to Congress, after recounting the chief evidences of the unexampled prosperity of the nation at the present time, sounds the note of warning against certain evils of our economic life which have grown up under favor of the same conditions which have promoted the national well-being. In endeavoring to eliminate the evil we must observe proportion: in contemplating the lesser evil we should not forget the greater good. The evils are real, and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity. Our industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive legislation as will diminish the evils.

The President's opinion of the desirability of regulating great corporations doing our inter-State business, is still what it was when he addressed this Congress in its first session. The experience of the past year has given him a stronger conviction of the correctness of the policy which he then recommended to Congress. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. But experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by State action. It must, therefore, be achieved by national action. We are not hostile to the big corporations, but are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporations;

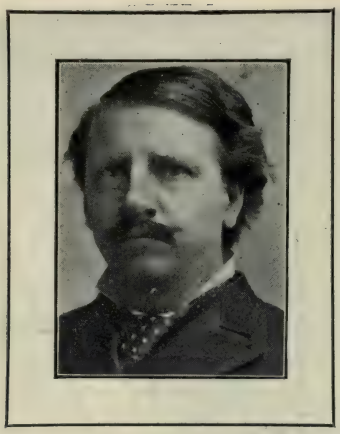
and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation. Monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and those engaged therein.

The reduction of the tariff has been proposed as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts. Now, not only would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent effort to do away with these evils. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. The country has acquiesed in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. If the tariff laws, as a whole, work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. The wellbeing of the wage worker, like the wellbeing of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the American wage worker.

One way by which a readjustment of tariffs can be reached is by Reciprocity Treaties. These will widen our markets and give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and, on the other hand, will secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection. But, if it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation. Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. But such change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts. If, in any case, a given rate of duty is found to promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition. In the President's judgment the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

SENATOR WILLIAM P. FRYE,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

On the subject of the relations of capital and labor, the President believes that combinations of capital and combinations of labor can both do much good and also much evil. The opposition to each kind of organization should take



SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER,
OF WISCONSIN.

the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union — not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such; for some of the most far reaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that, in addition to power, it must strive after the realization of healthy lofty and generous ideals.

Touching our relations with Cuba, the President says that, because of the acceptance by Cuba of the Platt amendment, the island has in a sense become a part of our international system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a short-sighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence.

In the Philippines, the army and the civil authorities have fulfilled all requirements. Nowhere in modern times has been seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than has been given in those islands.

Fifty-Seventh Congress. — The final session of the Fifty-Seventh Congress commenced at noon of December 1. In the Senate, at roll-call, sixty-eight Senators answered to their names. After the passage of resolutions to advise the President and the House of Representatives of the assembling of the Senate, Senator Burrows (Rep., Mich.) made announcement of the death of his late colleague, James McMillan, and as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased the Senate voted to adjourn till noon of the following day. On that day General Russell A. Alger was sworn in as Senator from Michigan. In the House of Representatives, after the roll-call, the new members chosen to fill vacancies, caused by death or resignation, appeared before the bar and were sworn in. They were Augustus B. Gardner, Seventh Massachusetts district; Alexander Billmyer, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Frank B. Brandegee, Third Connecticut; John W. Dwight, Twenty-Sixth New York; Dewitt C. Flanagan, Fourth New Jersey; Carter Glass, Sixth Virginia; Morris Sheppard, Fourth Texas; James J. Butler, Twelfth Missouri. Mr. Tayler (Rep., O.) offered a resolution to investigate the election of Carter Glass and it was referred to Committee on Elections No. 1. The House adjourned till the next day in token of honor to the memory of Representative Charles A. Russell, of Connecticut, deceased. On December 2 R. C. de Graffenreid, new member from Texas and Edward Swann from New York were sworn in.

The Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress, on the first day of

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF ALASKA.

the session, the estimates of the financial needs of the Government in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. The amount asked for is $589,189,112, which is $21,638,576 less than the estimates for 1903, and $33,050,114 less than the appropriations for that year. The estimates by departments are as follows:

Legislative	$11,508,483
Executive	319,500
State Department	2,676,825
Treasury Department	172,313,526
War Department	130,986,605
Navy Department	84,725,798
Interior Department	163,018,616
Postoffice Department	10,363,486
Department of Agriculture	5,660,150
Department of Labor	184,220
Department of Justice	7,431,900
Total	$589,189,112

In the House, December 3, the bill to appropriate $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission was passed without division. The bill for admission of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood was under debate in the Senate December 10 and Senator Beveridge (Rep. Ind.) presented the report of the majority of the Committee on Territories against the bill, but in favor of admitting the two Territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State. On that and succeeding days Senator Quay (Rep. Pa.) strongly advocated the passage of the bill. By unanimous consent on December 16 further discussion of the bill was put off to January 5. On December 17 the House adopted an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill appropriating $500,000 to be expended under direction of the Attorney-General in enforcing the anti-trust laws. The Pure Food bill was passed by the House December 19. It prohibits the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or the shipment to any foreign country, of adulterated or any misbranded article of food or drug. Such articles shall be liable to confiscation. On December 20 Congress adjourned till January 5.

Alaska. — *Natural Wealth of the Territory.* — A bulletin of the American Transportation and Trading Company, entitled "Facts on Alaska," sets forth, first, the greatness of the Territory's area — which is eight times as large as that of New England; and it has a coast line of 26,000 miles. In Alaska is found the best yellow cedar in the

world. In its waters are the greatest salmon fisheries, and its cod banks surpass those of Newfoundland. Its great river, the Yukon, is the second largest in the world. At 700 miles above its mouth it has a width of twenty miles. With its tributaries it is navigable 2,500 miles. Of the 329,529,000 acres of the area of the Territory, 272,000,000 acres are within the temperate zone. The United States paid for this area $7,200,000, which has been paid back by one Alaska company in rental and royalties. The salmon packed in Alaska in 1901 had a value of over $7,000,000. Our annual exports to Alaska equal $1,000 per head of the population of the Territory. A report to the Agricultural Department by C. G. Georgeson is quoted, showing that hardy vegetables thrive all over Alaska south of the Arctic Circle — potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, pale peas, lettuce and radishes. In the vicinity of Dawson, barley, oats and wheat in many varieties have been grown successfully. Cattle are kept at every considerable settlement perhaps, except Nome, and they all do well. Alaska can afford homesteads of 320 acres each to 200,000 families, and has abundant resources to support a population of 3,000,000 at least. Why, then, is Alaska not settled? Simply because settlers cannot get undisputed title to land. Congressman Dudley C. Wooten, of Texas, after a tour through the Territory, declares that in Alaska the United States "possesses a storehouse of every form of material wealth that cannot be surpassed and hardly equaled by any like area of land and water on the face of the globe."

The people of Alaska are urging Congress to enact an amendment of the land law which will materially improve conditions in the Territory. They ask that the Homestead act be so amended as to permit the taking up of homesteads of 320 acres, and that settlers be permitted to prove up their claims in districts not yet officially surveyed.

Louisiana. — *A Great Rice Plantation.* —On December 19, a company of Illinois capitalists acquired title to about 25,000 acres of swamp lands along Bayou Lafourche, near the Louisiana coast, intending to establish a great rice plantation. The land cost $250,000. Contracts were entered into for construction of irrigation works and canals. The plantation will be seven miles long and five miles wide. and will be the most extensive rice plantation in the State.

Maine. — *Migration of a Village.* — The town of Phillips having offered exemption from taxes to any manufacturing company which should establish a plant within its limits, the Berlin Mills Company purchased the mill of the Redington Lumber Company, and at once commenced moving the plant from Redington to Madrid Station, in the town of Phillips. With the plant of the lumber company the entire village of Redington migrated to the new site, house by house, and its former place will lapse into its primeval condition of wilderness.

New Mexico. — *Coal Deposits.* — Mr. Sheridan, inspector of mines in New Mexico, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, states that the coal mines of the Territory are now sufficiently developed to produce four million tons a year if the market should demand it. The mines have a marked advantage, in the thickness of the seams and in the generally good roofing, for mining by machinery. In Santa Fé country are some isolated areas of anthracite equal in quality to the best found in Pennsylvania.

New York. — *$100,000 for a Life Lost.* — Mrs. Jennie M. Leys, widow of one of the passengers on a train of the New Haven Railroad who in January, 1902, lost his life in a collision of trains in the Park Avenue tunnel, New York City, entered suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners and managers of the tunnel, for $250,000 damages for the death of her husband. On December 2, the jury returned a verdict granting the plaintiff $100,000 damages with interest from January 8, 1902, date of the ac

cident. A few days after determination of this case, Albert W. Adams who lost a leg in the same disaster, was awarded damages in the sum of $25,000 in the Supreme Court of the second District, sitting at White Plains, Westchester county. So far, damage suits and amicable settlements of claims arising out of the collision have cost the Company $500,000, and other claims remain to be adjudicated.

Vermont. — *High License Law Passed.* — The legislature, in the session which ended December 18, enacted a high-license law with local option. The law provides for a popular referendum to determine the date at which the act takes effect. Accordingly, on February 3, the people will decide whether it shall go into effect in March, or not till two years hence, after two more sessions of the legislature. The law provides for an equal division of the license fees between the State and the locality. Local liquor commissioners are to be chosen by the selectman of a town, or by the aldermen and mayor of a city, for a term of six years. The prohibitionists foresee that hereafter local politics will be dominated by the "saloon element," and that no change of the law will be possible save by permission of that element.

Washington. — *The Salmon Fishery.* — The salmon fishery conducted by Americans in Puget Sound is seriously menaced by a proposed change of the fishery laws of the Dominion of Canada. Those laws strictly forbid the use of fish traps in Canadian waters, but in waters under United States jurisdiction such traps have for some time been operated extensively. Their traps intercept the fish as they pass from the ocean through the strait of San Juan de Fuca on their way to the mouth of the Fraser and other rivers. Mr. Prefontaine, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, proposes to bring about an amendment of the existing laws and to permit to Canadian fishermen the use of traps in Canadian waters. But with traps set advantageously off the south coast of Vancouver Island, no salmon at all would reach United States waters. American owners of salmon canneries are greatly alarmed. At Fairhaven, a suburb of New Whatcom, Wash., is perhaps the largest canning plant in the world; its proprietors, the Pacific American Fisheries Company is capitalized at $5,000,000. The Company operates twelve steamers, has forty traps, and employs two thousand men. Other American canneries in the vicinity of New Whatcom give employment to about ten thousand men and have a revenue of $8,000,000.

Labor Interests. — *The Coal Strike Commission.* — During more than half the month the Commission heard the testimony of mine workers regarding the conditions of labor in the mines. On December 6, James Gallagher, from 1871 till the strike, employed by G. B. Markle & Co., testified that after the strike the firm refused to re-employ him and evicted him and twelve other miners from their dwellings. The eviction occurred on a rainy day; his wife was overcome by the excitement and fell ill; Mrs. Collins, wife of another evicted miner, took cold through exposure to the weather, and died; Mrs. Collins's mother, aged a hundred and one years, had to be carried out of the house by the deputies. In all the years of his service, Gallagher had only once received any payment in money, and then fifty dollars. He was always in debt to the Company. Whenever he approached the point where he could earn sixty or seventy dollars a month, the company would give him a place where his earnings would not exceed twenty-five dollars. Andrew Chippa, a breaker boy, whose father was killed in one of Markle & Company's mines, entered the Company's service last spring, to free the family from a debt of fifty-four dollars. His earnings have been credited against the Company's bill, and the debt instead of being reduced has grown to $88.17. Henry Coll, miner in the Markle Company's employ during nineteen years, testified that through accidents in the mines, there was "not a sound bone in

his body." His skull was fractured, all his ribs were "stove in," one arm is crooked, all the fingers of his hands are broken, "and this leg is not as good as a wooden one;" he lost an eye and wears a glass one. He never got from the Company any relief on account of these injuries. Once his comrades gave him $117, and Superintendent Smith gave him $50. The Company took the money, and held it to balance against his rent, coal and store bill. When he recovered there stood to his credit nine dollars. He was evicted with his wife, her mother, a son and two adopted sons. The wife succumbed to the hardships of eviction and he buried her the day before he gave his testimony. Many other witnesses testified to similar facts.

On December 17, and following days, counsel and witnesses on behalf of the coal operators were heard by the Commission. Mr. Everett Warren, for the Erie Company, handed to the Commission a memorandum showing that a miner whose young children had to work in factories to support the family, received from the Pennsylvania Coal Company $1,400 last year for himself and one laborer, and that another father received for himself and laborer $1,600. The miners placed these two parents on the stand, and they swore that the earnings were divided among from four to six men. Judge Gray, chairman of the Commission, then requested counsel for the Company to indicate in its wage statement the number of men among whom the wage is distributed, saying, "We don't say that it shakes our faith in the statement. Unless you can show, however, that there are none of these cases, such as are suggested by this testimony, it will very materially shake our faith in it." Mr. Simon P. Wolverton, counsel for the Reading Company, in his opening address on behalf of all the large coal companies quoted reports of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics, the United States Census Office, the United States Department of Labor, and other documents to prove that, as a rule, contract miners in the anthracite field earn $600 or more per annum, that many of them earn $1,000, and that the laborers receive higher wages than laborers of equal skill in other occupations. Further, in no part of Pennsylvania, outside of the large cities, are better educational facilities afforded than in the anthracite field. Counsel promised to present to the Commission statistics and testimony of physicians to prove that mining is not an unhealthy occupation, and that, aside from accidents, in healthfulness it compares favorably with all other occupations.

Laying the Pacific Cable. — More than fifty thousand spectators gathered on the ocean beach near the Golden Gate, California, on December 16, to see the landing of the new Pacific Cable which is to stretch from San Francisco to Shanghai, via Honolulu and Manila, a distance of 10,000 miles. All the notables of city and State were present, and a large party of the Company's officers, headed by Clarence Mackay, the President, traveled across the continent from New York to witness the ceremonies.

After the end of the cable had been passed ashore from the steamer, *Silvertown*, the ten-year old daughter of Governor Gage smashed a bottle of wine over the tarred strands, saying, "To the memory of John W. Mackay, I christen thee Pacific Cable. Good luck to thee. May you always carry messages of happiness." Following came addresses by Governor Gage, Mayor Schmitz, Clarence Mackay and prominent local merchants. George C. Ward, Vice President and Manager of the new Company, said:

For more than twenty-five years a cable across the great ocean has been projected. Bills have been introduced into Congress from time to time but nothing was accomplished until the late John W. Mackay took up the question. He was convinced that the United States, and especially the Pacific Coast, needed direct telegraphic communication with the Far East, that it would greatly benefit not only California but every state in the Union, and after closely watching the different bills before Congress for several sessions, and finding that it did nothing to aid in the construction of a line, he took the responsibility of laying a cable himself. You are also aware that he met with some opposition during the last session of Con-

THE PACIFIC CABLE—SPLICING THE SEA AND SHORE ENDS.

gress, certain members being in favor of a Government cable. Gentlemen, you know better than I do the value of sub-marine cables to commerce. They are the arteries of trade. They increase commerce and commerce promotes good feeling between all peoples. When the Atlantic Cable of the Commercial Cable Company was opened to the public they started with a business of 100 messages a day. They now transmit about 5,000. This cable about to be laid, will, in my opinion, add largely to the prestige of the United States. It will establish a new bond between America and the Orient, and will bring about a new commercial era."

While the exercises were in progress the *Silverton*, picked up the sea end of the cable and pointed her bow towards the Orient paying out the cable as she steamed along. The officers on shore quickly got in communication with her and congratulations were exchanged. Since then those on board have been sending daily reports on the progress of the voyage. The *Silverton* will lay the cable at the rate of about seven miles an hour. It is estimated that communication will be had with Manila by July 4, and with Shanghai by the New Year, 1904.

The English Pacific Cable Company, on October 31, completed the laying of its cable from Vancouver, Canada to Southport, Australia, touching at Fanning Island. The cost was about $10,000,000. By an agreement recently made between the American and English Companies a cable will be laid between Honolulu and Fanning Island, thus connecting the two big cables in the mid-Pacific.

The steamer *Silverton* lying off shore near San Francisco, waiting to take up the shore end of the Pacific Cable and convey it to Shanghai, over a ten thousand miles course.

Guam. — *Civil Goverment: Finances.* — Senator Foraker, of Ohio, introduced in the Senate, December 15, a bill to provide a government for Guam. It vests the President with authority to select a person or persons who shall exercise all military, civil and judicial power necessary for the government of the island. It reduces the tariff on Guam products imported into the United States by one-half. The annual report of Commander Schroeder, Governor of Guam, dated July 16, reached Washington December 26. It indicates a serious condition of the island's finances, owing to the failure of Congress to appropriate funds. In the year the receipts were about $66,000 and the expenditures $57,000; the balance, $8,000, is a decrease of over $13,000 from the cash balance of the previous year. All work on public improvements has been stopped till funds are provided. Neither copra nor coffee was produced in quantity sufficient to supply the home demand, owing to the slow recovery from the effects of the hurricane of two years ago. Governor Schroeder asks for an appropriation of $40,000 for public improvements.

The Philippines. — *Major Glenn to be Tried Again.* — Edward F. Glenn, major of the Fifth Infantry, who, last May, was tried by court martial at Manila for administering the "water cure" to Filipinos in Samar, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to one month's suspension from duty and a fine of fifty dollars, is to be tried again, by orders from the War department. The charges is of cruelty committed in the Samar campaign, in ordering the execution of several native guides for misleading the American columns sent against the enemy's stronghold.

Concentration Zones: Military Control. — Governor Taft, by a decree issued December 7, established zones of concentration in the province of Rizal, Luzon, preparatory to an aggressive campaign against ladrones. The inhabitants will be permitted to till the fields in the daytime, but at night they must retire within the zones. Army officers arriving at San Francisco, December 23, reported that the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, and Tayabas were to be put under military control, because of the activity of the ladrones. The ladrones keep the constabulary in a state of constant apprehension: they come within a few miles of Manila and fire on the mounted patrols.

The steamship *Shawmut* which arrived December 9 at Victoria, B. C., from Manila brought news of an act of piracy off Cavite bay. The brig *Maricia*, from Catanuan, province of Tayabas, for Manila, while becalmed was boarded by six men from a sloop who overpowered the Chinese crew and bound all hands with ropes. From the Chinese merchants who were passengers they took about $17,000. One of the pirates was an American in the uniform of a constabulary inspector.

In many instances the ladrone bands are led by negroes discharged from the army, who drill the ladrones and organize them in a military way. In Bulacan province a band of three hundred ladrones led by an American Negro have sworn to exterminate the constabulary; and near the town of Caloocan four American Negroes are disciplining bands of highwaymen.

Porto Rico. — *The Schools.* — Mr. G. Hanford Henderson, recounting in the *Atlantic Monthly* his observations while on a tour of the island with Dr. Lindsay, inspector of schools, credits the juvenile population of Porto Rico with brightness and quickness and especially with excellent memory. They are, he says, better penmen then are American children, and are much quicker at languages. But arithmetic is their stumbling block. Of 250,000 children of school age 55,000 are enrolled as pupils. The schools remain open during nine months of the year. In general, the pupils are better provided for in every way than the children in the rural districts at home. There is pressing need of industrial training schools. Nearly everything manufactured is imported; almost the

only products of native manufacture to be seen are rude articles of pottery, drawn work which is much inferior to the Mexican, decorated gourds and cocoanut dippers; the wood-carving hardly deserves the name; yet the people have a natural aptitude for handwork.

Franchise for Improvements. — The Vandergrift Construction Company of Philadelphia has received from the Executive Council the franchise to develop the water power of the island and to construct an electric road from San Juan to Ponce.

Personal and Miscellaneous. — *The Library of Congress.* — Mr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, reports the receipts of his office in fees for copyrights in the last fiscal year as $64,687. The Library contains 1,114,111 books, 172,750 of them duplicates. The accessions of books during the year were 81,971 printed books and pamphlets, 62,913 manuscripts, 896 maps and charts, 34,401 pieces of music, 20,676 prints; there were 1,961 additions to the law library.

Ministers Abroad. — On December 13 the President nominated Lloyd C. Griscom, now Minister to Persia, to be Minister to Japan, in succession to Alfred E. Buck. He also nominated Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, now Consul General at Teheran, to be Mr. Griscom's successor as Minister to Persia.

Our Vast Railroad System. — The *Scientific American* of December 13, to show the magnitude of the properties and the operations of the railroads of the United States employed as a term of comparison the great Pyramid of Egypt. That historic monument measures about 756 feet at the base by 481 feet in height, and its mass amounts to 91,500,000 cubic feet. Exclusive of tracks in sidings, etc., the total length of our railroads in 1901 was 195,887 miles. The total weight of the rails is more than 25,000,000 tons; if they were melted and cast in pyramidal form their mass would contain 105,540,000 cubic feet, and that pyramid would be more than fifteen per cent. larger than the great Egyptian Pyramid. If the ties in which the rail rests were gathered in the Nile desert and piled into a pyramid of the same proportions as that at Gizeh, this pyramid would form a mass twenty-four times as great as the Pyramid of the Pharaohs; it would be 2,200 feet square at the base and have a height of 1,390 feet. If the rock and gravel ballasting of the railroads of the United States were heaped in pyramidal form it would have a bulk one hundred and thirty-five times as great as the tomb as Cheops; it would have a base 3,900 feet square and its height would be 2,500 feet. If all the locomotives were piled in one great block, that block would be 510 feet in height and 1,700 feet in length. The freight cars in service number 1,409,472. A single box car representing the share accupied by all these freight cars would be two-thirds of a mile long and a quarter of a mile in height: the Pyramid of Cheops would reach about to the floor of the car.

Panama Canal Treaty.— The status of the negotiations between the Secretary of State and Dr. Herrara, chargé d'affaires of Colombia, regarding the terms of this treaty was at the end of the year as follows, according to the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Washington: 1. The difficult question of sovereignty had been settled by Colombia's consent to a century lease, renewable at the pleasure of the United States Government. 2. The annuity, instead of being increased at intervals after fourteen years, to continue in perpetuity at the rate which shall be agreed on in the present treaty. 3. The Panama Railroad, which under existing agreements would belong to the Colombian government after sixty years, will, instead, revert to the United States. The matter upon which the two governments are at variance is that of the amount of the annuity. The United States, agreeing to pay to Colombia a bonus of $10,000,000 and after ten years an annuity, would fix the amount of this perpetual annuity at $100,000,000 or perhaps $125,000,000; but Colombia demands an annuity of $600,000,000.

Colombia, it is alleged, derives now from the Isthmus an annual revenue of $500,000,000, of which half comes from the yearly payment of the Panama Railroad and the rest from port and lighthouse dues and other sources.

Asset Currency for National Banks.— The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw, in an address to the Bankers' Club of Chicago, December 20, on "Possible Financial Legislation," expressed his strong approval of the issue, by National Banks, of notes secured by their actual assets. Already, on December 11, Mr. Cornelius A. Pugsley, member of Congress from New York, had introduced in the House a bill to render the currency more elastic, which provides that when it is deemed expedient the Controller of the Currency may issue to national banks two classes of circulating notes in addition to those now authorized by law. The first class may be issued to any national bank to an amount not exceeding one-tenth of the face value of the United States bonds on deposit by the bank with the Treasurer of the United States to secure notes issued under existing law, the same to be secured by approved notes, bonds or bills receivable having one or more indorsers, or notes collaterally secured, this security to exceed the amount of circulation secured by it by at least 50 per cent. The second class of notes may be issued to any national bank whose surplus is 20 per cent or more of its capital, and may be issued in an amount not exceeding 20 per cent of the capital stock, the security to be the same as for notes of the first class. The circulation provided for is to be a first lien on all the assets of the bank issuing it. Notes of the first class provided for are to be subjected to a tax at the rate of 3 per cent a year, and those of the second class are to be taxed at the rate of 4 per cent a year.

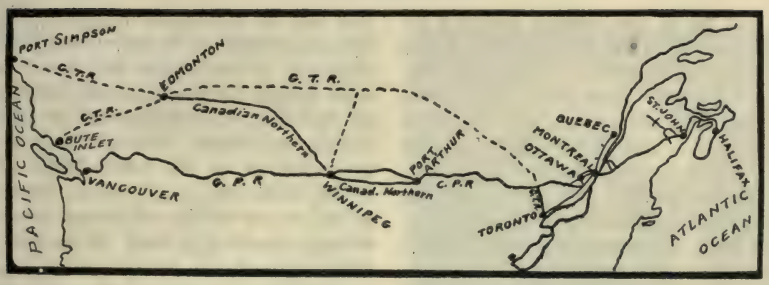
Government's Receipts and Expenditures. — The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1902, shows total receipts $684,326,280.47 of which Internal Revenue yielded $271,880,122.10; Customs $254,444,708.19; the Postal Service $121,848,047.26. The remainder. came from numerous other sources. The expenditures were:

Civil establishment	$111,067,171.39
Military establishment	112,272,216 08
Naval establishment	67,803,128 24
Indian service	10.049.584.86
Pensions	138,488,559.73
Interest on the Public Debt	29,108,044.82
Deficiency in postal revenues	2,402.152.52
Postal service	121,848,047.26
Total expenditures	$593,038,904.90
Showing a surplus of	$91,287,375.57

Trade with Germany. — The exports to Germany are chiefly foodstuffs. In the last ten years the export of corn to Germany ranged from $2,794,000 in 1893 to $17,305,229 in 1901. The export of wheat ranged from $2,569,000 in 1893 to $7,871,000 in 1901 and $14,944,000 in 1902. The wheat flour export of 1893 was $1,011,000 and of 1902 $2,773,000. The export of lard to Germany in 1893 was $6,429,000 and in 1902 $16,237,000; of oleomargarine in 1893, $2,371,000 and in 1902 $2,573,000; of bacon in 1893, $678,273, in 1902 $1,675,000; of sausage casings, $537,527 in 1893, and $1,143,000 in 1901. From 1893 to 1902 the total imports and exports to Germany were:

Fiscal year.	Imports into United States from Germany.	Exports from United States to Germany.
1893	$96,210,203	$83,578,988
1894	69,387,995	92,357,163
1895	81,014,065	92.053.753
1896	94,240,833	97,897,197
1897	111,210,614	125,246,088
1898	69,697,378	155.039.972
1899	84,225,777	155,772,179
1900	97.374,700	187,347,889
1901	100,445,902	191,780,427
1902	101,997,523	173,148.280

Iron and Steel Imports. — These imports are this year larger than in any year of the past decade. In the ten months ending with October 1902 the importation of iron and steel manufactures is double that of the year before, three times as great as in 1898, and larger than in any year since 1891. The total value of these manufactures imported in the ten months ending with October 1902 is $31,987,056, against $16,349,427 in the same months of the previous year, and $10,531,090 in the corresponding months of 1893. In every class of articles, as regards both quantity



PROJECTED ROUTE OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

and value, this increase is seen. Pig iron has increased from 39,336 tons in ten months of 1901 to 406,610 tons in ten months of 1902; ingots, blooms, billets, etc. have increased from 14,791,617 pounds to 497,304,854 in the same period. In the ten months ending with October in each year from 1892 to 1902 the total value of iron and steel manufactures imported was:

1892	$29,260,999	1898	$10,531,090
1893	28,883,116	1899	12,474,941
1894	16,894,403	1900	17,824.518
1895	21,071,161	1901	16,349,427
1896	17,663,264	1902	31,937,056
1897	11,787,332		

Undesirable Immigration through Canada. — Mr. Robert Watchorn, in charge of the United States Immigration Inspection Service in Canada, with headquarters at Montreal, testifying before the United States Senate Committee Immigration on December 12, said that there has been almost entire elimination of undesirable immigrants landing at American ports, but that the reverse was true of immigrants coming into the United States through Canada. The percentages of diseased persons going throngh Canada was sixty while of those coming direct to the United States the proportion was only one-tenth of one per cent. This, he said, was the result of design and not of accident. Commissioner David Healey, with headquarters at Victoria, B. C., gave similar testimony concerning the necessity for guarding the Northwest frontier.

CANADA.

Concerning Railroads. — Canada has invested in railways and canals not less than $1,100,000,000. The governments since confederatfon in 1867 have contributed for the construction of railways and canals nearly $300,000,000. From 1835 to 1846 only sixteen miles of railway came into operation. In 1849 the number had increased to but fifty-four. But five years later it had risen to over two thousand. The figure for 1901 is 18.140. That for 1902 will show considerable further increase. Before the construction of the Canadian Pacific, Canada was described as a giant without bones. That great road gave it its spinal column, and many railway extensions since have created a strongly articulated skeleton.

Canada has 165 steam railways. Twenty-five of these have been amalgamated and form the Grand Trunk Railway system. The consolidation of twenty-eight other lines produced the Canadian Pacific Railway system. The remaining 112 have more or less consolidated. Some reference was made last month (p. 868) to the development of the great Northern Pacific road. Now we are hearing of the new and bold project of the Grand Trunk Railway. Near the end of November it transpired that the construction of a new ocean-to-ocean line will begin as soon as the necessary legislation can be secured. The sketch-map reproduced herewith shows the projected road running far to the north of the line of the Canadian Pacific, and even of the Canadian Northern. Mr. Hayes, the Grand Trunk General Manager, states that as a general thing it is the intention to follow the original

route laid out by Sir Sanford Fleming for the Canadian Pacific in 1872, which was afterwards abandoned. The new line will, it is probable, run about 100 miles to the north of Winnipeg (with a branch to that city), and from there to the Rockies will average from 100 to 200 miles to the north. The road will run through a country that now grows 52,000,000 bushels of wheat, and will have for traffic-feeders the provinces of Alberta, Athabasca, and Saskatchewan, which have immense stores of petroleum oil and coal of both kinds waiting to be mined. Of course, the route is to a large extent conjectural, but the map shows the scheme as it is outlined in the plans. The absolute details will depend upon the result of the surveys. The work will involve the building of 2,500 to 3,000 miles of railway, and the expenditure of about $96,000,000. Port Simpson, its Pacific terminal, says the New York *World*, is said to be the finest harbour north of San Francisco.

It appears that on December 4, the Quebec Board of Trade held a special meeting to discuss the question of a trans-continental railway from Quebec to the Pacific. It is described as the largest and most representative gathering of influential men ever held in the city of Quebec. They "were unanimous and emphatic in their combined voice in favor of the Trans-Canadian Railway, and aggressive in opposition to the Grand Trunk Railway scheme, which was stigmatized as an invasion on a charter already granted to the Trans-Canada Railway, a purely Canadian project for Canadians, while the Grand Trunk Railway scheme was calculated not to benefit Canada, but the ports of New York and Portland." Work on the Trans-Canada was begun on June 28, 1901. It is designed to extend from Quebec to Port Simpson. It is to be built almost entirely of British capital and must be completed, by the terms of its charter, within ten years from the beginning of the construction work. Its projectors expect to have the road ready for business, from one end to the other in 1907.

A special dispatch from Montreal near the end of November declared that the announcement of a new Grand Trunk Railway to the coast had been hailed with delight by the business community of Montreal, and indeed of all Canada. There was some difference of opinion, however, as to the advisability of the Government of Canada or the provincial governments of the different provinces through which the road is to run contributing to the building and equipment of the road. A Port Arthur dispatch of November 29 stated that it "is known positively" that the Grand Trunk Railway project for a second transcontinental line across Canada means the absorption of the Canadian Northern. It is evident enough that the fever of railroad-building is running as high in the Dominion as in any part of the world as it spins along the "ringing grooves of change."

Ontario. — The referendum on enforcing the Liquor Act of 1892 (p. 707) occurred on December 4. The returns up to the 26th, as received by the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance were as follows: For the act, 194,700; against the act, 101, 234: majority for, 93,466. Seventy-six constituencies had forwarded complete returns. There were yet twenty-one constituencies not officially reported. It does not appear likely that the act will be enforced, since a total of 212,000 votes for it are required, i. e., fifty per cent of the total vote cast in the Provincial election of 1898.

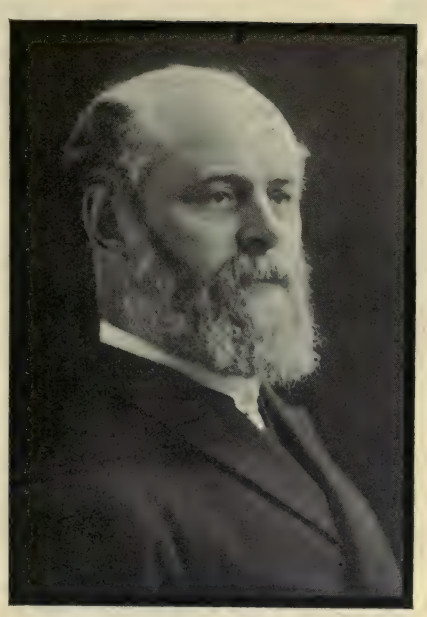
The Wanstead Disaster. — On the night of December 26 a fast express on the Grand Trunk main line, bound west from London, was given an order by the train despatcher to London to cross at Wanstead an east-bound freight train on the single track line leading to Sarnia tunnel. The operator at Watford Station, next east of Wanstead, misunderstood the order and allowed the fast express to dash through a blinding snow-storm and crash into the freight train. Twenty-eight persons were killed and forty-one wounded.

British Columbia. — Word comes from Vancouver that President Creek of the Malcolm Island Co-operative Community,

announces that next summer he will import 2,000 Finlanders who will join the community, which has a patent from the Government, and which will hire the men out of salmon combines, timber firms, etc. Mr. Creek expects that within two years many thousands of his countrymen will be laboring in British Columbia, their destiny being to replace the Japanese, and to fill up the scant white labor market for the woods and rivers. Russian oppression is driving people out of Finland.

Miscellaneous. — *Principal Gordon.* — The principalship of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., rendered vacant by the death of the late Principal Grant, has been filled by the election of Rev. D. M. Gordon, D.D., of Halifax. He was born in Pictou fifty-seven years ago, his father having come from Sutherlandshire, Scotland. He was educated at Pictou Academy, and at the Universities of Glasgow and Berlin, graduating M. A. at the former university in 1863, and D. D. in 1866. He was ordained to the ministry in the same year, and returned to Canada and took up his first pastoral charge in the town of Truro. Then he was called to Ottawa, and in 1867 was inducted into the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church in that city. Subsequently he was settled in Winnipeg for several years, going thence to Halifax in 1887. In 1894 he accepted an appointment as Professor of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in the Presbyterian College at Halifax, a chair which he has since continued to hold. He is a polished pulpit orator and enjoys great popularity.

Land Tax Test Case. — It was announced in October that the Canadian Pacific Railway would be sued in Manitoba. When the contract was entered into between the Dominion government and the Railway for the construction of the road, provision was made that the land grant of 20,000,000 acres, which the company was to receive from the Government as part of the consideration for undertaking the work, was to be exempt from taxation for twenty years. The question as to when the twenty years expires is disputed. The company contends that the land cannot be taxed until twenty years after the patents for the same had been issued by the crown.



REV. DANIEL M. GORDON, D. D.

THE RECENTLY ELECTED HEAD OF QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, KINGSTON, ONT.

Addition to Canadian Geography. — Mr. W. J. Wilson, of the Geological Survey, has been exploring a hitherto unknown river in the country southwest of James Bay, between the Albany River on the south and the Attahwahpiskat on the north. The new river proves to be a large stream having a course of at least 300 miles. At no great distance from the sea it divides into two almost equal branches.

New National Park. — The plans of the proposed new National Park at Ottawa imply a total of over 800 acres and a development that, it is claimed, will make the park second to none on the Continent.

Measles Among the Eskimos. — According to a report received at Ottawa from Dr. Vogel, of the United States Public

Health Department, and also from other sources, hundreds of Eskimos on the Arctic shores, in the vicinity of the mouth of Mackenzie River, have been dying of the measles, which Dr. Vogel is reported as saying is as fatal to the natives as smallpox is among unvaccinated Caucasian communities.

Mormonism. — According to a dispatch from Winnipeg, early in December, based on statements by J. M. Tanner, superintendent of all schools in Mormon colonies, there are over five thousand prosperous settlers in the Northwest territories.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Reciprocity Tariff. — The text of the treaty to provide reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States (p. 868) is given in the department of "International Affairs."

Naval Reserve. — Newfoundland is the only colony of the British Empire whose naval reserve has been established as part of the Royal navy. Newfoundland's contribution to the Imperial navy is £3,000, on condition that her naval reserve is maintained at not less than 600 men. Besides this she gives a preliminary grant of £1,000 toward fitting out the reserve ship *Calypso.* This is the fruit of the colonial conference, so far as the colony is concerned. All the other states of the Empire, except Canada, became contributors also. Newfoundland is now looking forward to the fortification of St. John's as an imperial stronghold.

Miquelon. — Early in November the town of St. Pierre, was visited by a destructive conflagration that devastated the main portion of the town. The financial loss is set at about half a million dollars. No lives were lost. The town has been partly consumed by fire three times before this — in 1865, 1867, and 1879.

A New Minister of Justice. — The Hon. E. P. Morris, K. C., L.L.D., has been appointed Minister of Justice for Newfoundland. He has represented the important district of St. John's West uninterruptedly for eighteen years. 'The Ballot Act,' 'The Education Act,' 'The Mechanics' Lien Act,' 'The Bank Fishermen's Insurance Act,' and a host of other useful measures are the result of legislation introduced by him.

MEXICO.

The American Invasion. — An industrial army from the United States is making a peaceful invasion of Mexico to an extent not realized by many people. Our Consul-General at Mexico City says that $500,000,000 gold, in round figures, is the amount of American capital invested in Mexico largely in railroads and mines, by 1,117 companies, firms and individuals. It is this swelling of Mexico's resources that has given the great impetus to her industries in the last twenty-five years. Fifty-eight per cent of all Mexico's imports comes from the United States, which, in turn, takes eighty per cent of all her exports.

Gold Standard Demanded. — Business men in Mexico are demanding the adoption of the gold standard on account of the continued fall in silver. Mexico has been prosperous with a silver standard. During the six fiscal years ending June 30, 1901, the revenues and expenditures were:

	Rev.	Expen.
1895-1896	$50,521,470	$45,070,123
1896-1897	51,500,628	48,330,505
1897-1898	52,697,984	51,815,285
1898-1899	60,139,212	53,499,687
1899-1900	64,201,804	57,944,687
1900-1901	62,998,804	59,423,005

But the steady depreciation of silver is now forcing the question of adopting the gold standard. On December 10 the wholesale merchants of Mexico City met and, on account of the great depression in the silver and the continual fluctuations in exchange, resolved to cut down the term of credit given to retail dealers from six to four months. Enrique C. Creed, Mexico's leading financier, says that the change will be no easy task and that it will be sometime before any definite move is made by the Government. Yet Mr. Creed believes in the desirability and necessity of the eventual adoption of the gold standard. A dis-

patch from El Paso, Texas, early in December said that in a quiet way the Mexican government had taken an important step toward the adoption of the gold standard in granting permission to the banks to keep their accounts in both gold and silver, and allow customers to do the same.

Political Crisis. — A rupture between General Bernardo Reyes and Jose Ives Limantour, Minister of Finance, which has resulted in the former's resignation as Secretary of War, has greatly broadened the breach which has existed for some time between the military and financial elements of this country. M. Reyes is the avowed candidate of the military element for President to succeed Diaz, and Limantour is accepted as the financial and administrative candidate for the succession.

GUATEMALA.

It became certain in November that the devastation wrought by the eruptions of Santa Maria, which began in October (p. 789), is very great. The number of persons losing life is placed among the thousands. Great suffering exists among living multitudes. The destruction of property (chiefly coffee plantations) is vast. The craters of the volcano continued occasionally active during November and December.

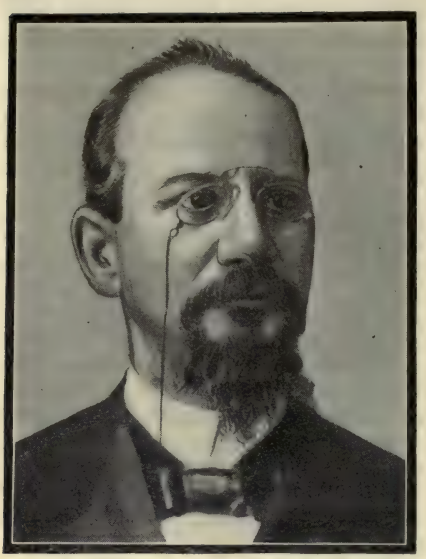
On November 22, the son of United States Minister Hunter shot and killed an American named Fitzgerald and then took refuge in the United States legation. Minister Hunter in defending his son alleged a conspiracy against him by Guatemalans.

CUBA.

Ports Opened to Commerce. — The following sixteen ports in Cuba are opened to importation and exportation of merchandise: Havana, Matanyas, Cardenas, Ysabela de Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago, Batabano, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Tuñas de Zaza, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad.

Labor Troubles. — The striking cigarmakers of Havana had a conflict with the police November 24, and in the melee two strikers were killed and 120 wounded. The next day, at the entreaties of General Maximo Gomez, the strike was called off. The factories were running as usual December 1. The police reported the presence in Havana of many anarchists from Barcelona, supposed to have been in collusion with the Socialistic element during the strike. Señor Diego Tamayo's resignation as Secretary of Government was accepted by President Palma December 1. He had expressed sympathy with the strikers. Señor Yero, the Secretary of Instruction, was appointed to succeed him. Señor Yero is succeeded in the Secretaryship of Instruction by Señor Leopoldo Cancio, who was Secretary of Finance under Governor-General Wood.

The Reciprocity Treaty. — The text of the treaty of reciprocity between Cuba and the United States was made public December 25. The treaty was to be considered in the Senate after the holidays. It provides for admission to each country, free of duty, of the products of the other which hitherto have been duty-free. Other Cuban products are to be admitted to the United States at a reduction of twenty per cent of the rates of duty fixed by the Tariff act of July 24, 1897. The same reduction of duty is made on sundry products of the United States imported into Cuba. But a reduction of twenty-five per cent is made on certain other imports from the United States, viz. machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, cotton and cotton manufactures; ships of iron or steel, pottery and certain other goods. A thirty per cent reduction is made in the tariff on butter, chemical and pharmaceutical products and a variety of other goods, and a forty per cent reduction on several other imports. Ratifications of the treaty were to be exchanged "as soon as may be before January 31, 1903"; and the convention was to go into effect on the tenth day after exchange of ratifications, and to continue in force for five years.



DR. FRANCISCO P. RODRIGUEZ ALVES,

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL.

HAYTI.

Trouble Continued. — The flight of General Firmin, leader of the recent rebellion (p. 789), was followed by disputes between General Alexis Nord, War Minister of the Provisional Government, who entered Port au Prince on December 14, at the head of his army. Four days later, he was proclaimed President of Hayti by the army and took possession of the National palace. He has been an active leader in the political and military revolutions of the Black Republic since 1865.

COLOMBIA.

Peace. — The Revolution appears to have really ended. It ended in the interior with the surrender of Generals Marin and Uribe-Uribe (p. 790) in September and October. It ended on the Isthmus of Panama in November. On the 21st, on board the United States battleship *Wisconsin* in the harbor of Panama, peace terms were signed between General Herrera, leader of the Revolutionary forces, and representatives of the Colombian government. The insurgents surrendered all their war material, including their fleet of four little gunboats. The Government agreed to pay for returning the insurgents to their homes, with full amnesty.

VENEZUELA.

Foreign Intervention. — In view of Venezuela's financial obligations to foreign creditors (vol. xii, pp. 740, 741; of the present volume, pp. 45, 149, 235, 316) the prolongation of such a ruinous civil strife as has been in process for many months made it inevitable that Germany and Great Britain would at length move agressively for the protection after their imperilled interests. For a compact statement of the proceedings which during December attracted of the world, the reader is referred to the department on "International Affairs."

The Revolution. — During the most of December, President Castro was busying himself in fortifying the route from the port of La Guayra inland to the capital, Caracas, releasing from prison many who had been taken in arms against the Government, including even the famous revolutionist "El Mocho," and rallying all parties to unite for the defense of the Republic against the foreign powers. The skill and success with which Castro has handled the rebellion against his government, and the energy and power shown in face of the peril from armed European powers, have impressed all onlookers with the conviction that "the monkey of the Cordilleras" is rather more than an ordinary man.

BOLIVIA.

The Acre Trouble. — A dispatch from La Paz, November 17, reported preparations for the advance of an army of about two thousand men, to be commanded by President Pando, which is to operate against the Brazilian revolutionists in the Acre (pronounced Ah-kray) territory (p. 793). This was said to be in consequence of recent successes of the revolutionists. In December the latter

RIO DE JANEIRO—VIEW OF THE DOCKS AND ARSENAL.

suffered defeat at the hands of the Government troops. At the end of the month, according to the Bolivian correspondent of the New York *Herald*, the solution of the Acre question was progressing satisfactorily. The boundaries of the province of Huancane will probably be determined by arbitration.

BRAZIL.

A General Glance. — Brazil is the latest and largest of the South American republics. It covers almost one-half of the continent and has an area greater than that of the United States, not including Alaska. Its population is two-fifths that of the continent. During the reign of the Emperor Dom Pedro II. (1841–1889) Brazil made great progress in civilization and material prosperity. A Brazilian official enumerates three things to the credit of Dom Pedro, — the liberty of the press, the abolition of slavery, and the willingness with which he gave way to the republic. "His consent to give up the throne undoubtedly saved the country from a civil war." The world was astonished when, on November 15, 1889, the telegraph announced to the world that a republic had been proclaimed in Brazil. It is now in its second decade and, if one of today's prophets sees with "the faculty divine," Brazil is destined to play in South America the same part as that which in North America has been taken by the United States.

Notwithstanding the present prevalence of a money crisis, the presidency of Dr. Campos-Salles, which began in 1898 and is now ended, has given reason for expecting a great future for Brazil. From the establishment of the republic until 1899 the annual expenditures largely exceeded the revenues, but in 1899 the expenses of the republic were brought within the income. The mutations of public affairs are no more marked than one would naturally expect them to be and the large opportunities for development afforded by the country are bound to do much to solidify and make prosperous the national life. The attractions to immigration from other lands are ample and effectual. The Germans are immigrating to Brazil in large numbers. Though the sales from the United States to Brazil for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, were greater than those from Germany to Brazil, the trade of Germany with South America as a whole exceeds

that of the United States, and unless American merchants are quick in moving German interests will be ahead in the greatest of South American states.

New President Inaugurated.— Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves, who was elected President of the United States of Brazil last March, (p. 236) was formally inaugurated on November 15. Riotous demonstrations on the 18th attended the departure from Rio de Janeiro of the retiring President, Dr. Campos Salles. The rioters are understood to be largely monarchists who desire a revolution. President Alves belongs to the Republican party, which is also described as the "Conservative," the opposing faction being the Federal party. He has held many public positions and is one of the ablest men in Brazil. His Cabinet is constituted as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs — Baron Rio Branco.
Minister of the Treasury — Senator Bulhoes.
Minister of War — Field Marshal Argolla.
Minister of the Navy — Admiral Noronha.
Minister of Justice and of the Interior — Senhor Seabra.
Minister of Industry, Communications and Public Works — Senhor Mueller.

Dr. Brandao, who was elected Vice-President, has recently died.

President Alves holds that it is absolutely necessary to pay all the republic's obligations in gold. His chief effort will be to raise the value of the paper currency. He does not advocate a partisan modification of the constitution, as he believes it now embodies the most advanced principles of democracy.

CHILE.

Various Matters. — Now that the questions between Chile and Argentina are settled, the funds hitherto turned to warlike preparations will be available for railways, harbors, and other needed public works, and as confidence has been restored, foreign capital may be expected to aid in carrying out schemes which have been supended owing to the uncertainty of Chilean foreign politics. A recent Cabinet crisis was settled near the end of December by happy management. A company was formed some time since to secure the capital necessary for constructing the Chilean portion of the overhead railway to Upsellata, the peak at the summit of the Andes, which is to be pierced by a tunnel through which will pass the trains running between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres. Chile ranks as the foremost Spanish-American country in educational matters. As a result of the admission of girls to the State University, there are already two women lawyers and several woman physicians. Fully two-thirds of the public school teachers of the country are women. The telegraphs are owned by the Government, and nearly all the operators are women. A large proportion of the clerks in the postoffices and treasuries are also women, women to act as conductors of the teamways, where a preference is given to them because it is claimed they are more honest and sober. The new Chilean liquor law has, it is said, effected a revolution in the manufacture and sale of liquors. Retailers are much reduced in numbers and are under an unprecedented supervision. The minuteness of the law in regard to drunkenness, as well as the classification of public functionaries and others, who are to be punished with exceptional severity, is said to be quite remarkable. The Chilean World's Fair opened at Santiago on December 14.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Immigration. — The Republic has recently taken measures to institute severe inspection of the moral status of immigrants. This is in consequence of the growth of Socialism and of labor strikes, and also of considerable Italian immigration. According to the *Avanti*, the Socialist paper of Rome, a noted anarchist named Gori, who was once expelled from Argentina, has determined to direct to that country masses of Italian imigrants. Herr M. Alemann, editor of the principal German paper in Argentina, advocates Patagonia for German colonization.

NEW CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT IN LONDON.

TO BE ERECTED ON THE SITE OF THE OLD NEWGATE PRISON WHICH HAS BEEN DEMOLISHED.

Affairs in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Social England. — From a volume written by Mr. George W. E. Russell ("For Better, for Worse," published by Fisher Unwin, London) it appears that during the past generation there has been in England a marked decline in stateliness, simplicity, informal hospitality and love of country life, and also that there has been an increase of emulous ostentation, vulgarity, idolatry of rank and wealth and love of publicity. There has been great advance in the adornment of the home, in the beautifying of the environment, but a decline of grace and dignity in personal bearing, a decay of propriety of behaviour among people who are supposed to set the standards of good breeding. A mere smattering of erudition — dilettanteism — is said to be replacing solid intellectual cultivation. The economic phases of English society are shown in the annual report of the Local Government Board for 1901–1902. One of ths most striking facts presented is the rapid increase of the internal debt of the country. In 1874–1875 the entire outstanding debt of local bodies was just short of $93,000,000. In 1899–1900 (the latest year for which exact figures are available) the amount was nearly 294 millions, and at the present time it may be roughly reckoned as 330 millions. In 1875 the local debt was about £4 per head of the population; it is now over £10. Although the poor law returns do not suggest any real check to the prosperity of the country, yet it is noticeable that the rate of pauperism has risen in

every division except the Southwest, the increase being the most conspicuous in London. Most of the reports show increased vagrancy.

Parliament. — Parliament was prorogued on the afternoon of December 18 until February 17. The King's speech was a long recapitulation of public events during the year, including the action taken against Venezuela, concerning which the speech said: "I regret that the constant complaints which my Government found it necessary to address to the government of Venezuela in regard to unjustifiable and arbitrary acts against British subjects and property during the last two years have been persistently disregarded and that it has become necessary for my Government, acting in concert with that of his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, which also has serious causes for complaint against the republic, to insist on measures of redress." The course of the Government in being drawn into an alliance with Germany in this matter is, in view of the recent anti-British sentiments prevalent in Germany of late, and also on other grounds, regarded by many Englishmen as a piece of political blundering for which there is little or no excuse. — The Education bill passed the House of Commons on December 4 by a vote of 246 to 123 and subsequently went through the House of Lords with but little opposition. — A committee of the House of Commons made a strong report against the granting of ship subsidies. It recommended, however, the subsidizing of a line to East Africa.

Miscellaneous. — On December 20 a son was born to the Prince and Princess of Wales, their fifth child. — Though wages are nominally lower in Great Britain than in the United States they are, it is said, really higher considering the work actually done. Under the operation of the Trades Union rules, the slowest worker sets the pace of his associates. — Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, has issued a long memorandum, detailing important reforms in the British naval service, which have been decided upon by the Admiralty. The changes, which are sweeping, if not revolutionary, from a professional standpoint, become operative in July, 1903. — A report issued not long ago by the British labor department on workmen's coöperative societies shows the substantial progress of coöperation in England. Between 1874 and 1899 the recorded membership of all classes of coöperative societies increased from 403,010 to 1,681,342, and their total yearly transactions increased from 75 to 340 millions of dollars. — British trade unions are growing fast. They now number 1,236, with a membership of 1,922,780. The income in 1901 of a hundred of the principal unions, which include more than fifty per cent of the total membership, was £2,062,000, and the expenditures £1,556,000. One-eighth of this expenditure was devoted to labor disputes and two thirds to other benefits, the remainder being devoted to working and miscellaneous expenses. — The venerable Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, died on December 23 (see pp. 520,992). — On December 19, the grand jury summoned to consider the indictment of Colonel Arthur Lynch, Member of Parliament for Galway, who was arrested June 11, on landing in England from the continent, on the charge of high treason in connection with the part he took in the South African war, where he is alleged to have commanded the Irish brigade, returned a true bill against the defendant. The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Alverstone, in charging the jury remarked that it was sixty-two years since a grand jury had to deal with such a charge, which was the highest crime known in law. Colonel Lynch's trial at the bar is expected to begin January 20. Colonel Arthur Lynch is an Australian by birth and a Western Irishman by connection and descent. He is a journalist by profession and the author of some works of literary criticism.—The London *Times*, which strongly opposes the British alliance with Germany in the Venezuela trouble, has printed a characteristic poem by Rudyard Kipling in which is crystalized the popular anti-German

sentiment. — Repeated efforts of the Protestant Alliance, in London, to expel Jesuits from England, under an old act of George IV., have failed, the magistrates holding that the act is obsolete. The proposed ground for action is that certain Jesuit priests have been guilty of misdemeanors which, under the ancient law, involved banishment for life.

FRANCE.

Home Questions. — M. Paul Sabatier describes "young" France as in a ferment over social reforms and disposed to side with labor. It is in France itself that the French people are most interested. The French interests in various parts of the world do not really command much attention from the many. France is not a colonizing power though she still has many colonies. French people do not go to the French colonies. At most they are in the colonies but civil garrisons, surrounded by masses of natives indifferent to France. There appears to be an intenseness of nationality in France which, so far from stimulating her expansion, checks it and ultimately causes her enterprises and colonies to pass under the sway of others. After building the Suez Canal the French allowed England to get control of the stock. The Canal company is today a French corporation, having its offices in Paris, with the British government the controlling stockholder. The Panama Canal was begun by France "with enthusiasm" and is to be completed by the United States. There is today in France no question which overtops in popular interest those of a purely domestic character, for instance that of the proposed separation of Church and State. Not that the majority of Frenchmen favor the repeal of the Concordat, though it is said that even some of the priests favor it. The abolition of the Concordat, "while," says Professor De Moreira in the Boston *Transcript*, "it would undoubtedly set free a large sum of money now used for religious purposes, would bring many new forces into play, the strength of which the majority of French statesmen do not wish to test. French peasants and French people in general, when they are pious, are thoroughly devoted to their priests, and an independent clergy backed by well-organized bodies of lay supporters could not only paralyze Government action, but might bring about its downfall. Will any minister be found venturesome enough to risk this danger? Time alone can answer this problem. One thing is certain, that matters are fast hastening to a crisis in France, and the explosion may come at any moment."

Population and Labor. — France is bitterly complaining of the lack of increase in her population, yet the returns for 1901 show improvement. They show 857,000 births, against 784,000 deaths, as compared with 827,000 births and 853,000 deaths in 1900. The births are higher and the deaths lower than in any year since 1897. The yearly average of births from 1891 to 1900 was 853,000, while that of deaths was 829,000. Thirty-three departments out of eighty-seven still show an excess of deaths, but in 1900 there were fifty-five such departments, and in 1899 forty-three. Brittany and French Flanders show the largest excess of births over deaths. The Department of the Seine — that is to say, Paris and its suburbs — had 79,000 births and 73,000 deaths. The marriages in 1901 numbered 303,000 against 299,000 in the previous year, while the divorces were 7,741 against 7,157, this being the highest number recorded since the revival of the divorce law.

An American paper suggests that a lightening of the industrial burdens of the women and children of France would tend toward an increase of the birth rate and a decrease of the death rate. It is true that France is involved in a keen industrial competition with her neighbors, and she cannot well afford to lessen her productiveness or increase the cost of production. Yet there are evils worse than those would be, even if they should come upon her, and that would do so is not at all certain. In

the United States the ten hour a day rule for labor is widely considered too long, and the general movement is toward a maximum of eight hours. In France the law of 1900 only reduces to ten hours and a half the length of the working day in factories in which women and children as well as men are employed, leaving factories in which only men are employed under the old law of 1848, which fixes the day at twelve hours. The results of the law of 1900 have been mixed. At the outset there was a general reduction of wages proportionate to the reduction of time, and this led to many strikes. France has yet a lesson to learn, in the learning of which the United States is ahead of her.

Miscellaneous.— Mme. Humbert, other members of the Humbert family, and M. and Mme. d'Aurignac, the brother and sister-in-law of Mme. Humbert, who became notorious in connection with the great safe frauds in Paris last year (p. 475), were arrested in Madrid in December and taken to Paris.— The French government has recently struck a blow to the use of the Celtic language in Brittany, where it still exists as the mother tongue of a large number of the people, though nearly all the inhabitants are bi-lingual, speaking both Celtic and French. The Bretons protest loudly against the decree which prohibits the use of the language. The precise motive of the Government is not made clear. — Henri Deutsch, the donor of the $20,000 prize for ærial navigation which was won by Santos-Dumont, when he sailed around the Eiffel Tower within a certain prescribed time, has undertaken to circulate the *Petit Bleu* newspaper of Paris without charge save a nominal sum to cover cost of postage and wrappers.—It is estimated that there are 4,000 American students now studying at the University and art schools, etc., in the "Latin Quarter" of Paris. —A prolonged labor strike in Marseilles was one of the notable occurrences in France during December. It does not appear to have achieved much.

GERMANY.

A Significant Tendency. — A fact of very great moment is the growing dependence of all European countries, and of Germany far more than of any other except Great Britain, on foreign supplies of food and, in a lesser degree, on foreign supplies of raw and semi-manufactured articles. The import of foreign food into Germany increased in the ten years 1888-1898 by just 100 per cent. The import of raw and semi-manufactured materials into Germany in the same period increased by forty-nine per cent. The corresponding increase of imports into France in the same period was, in raw and semi-manufactured articles, only sixteen per cent and in foodstuffs nothing. Both Germany and Great Britain are forced to become vast maritime powers "by the irresistible compulsion of economical pressure" which (as says the London *Times* must tend to accentuate and intensify the conflict already joined between the Agrarian and commercial forces with results certain to be far-reaching, and almost certain to end in the ultimate predominance of the latter.

The Tariff. — The new tariff scheme devised by the Government last spring was an attempt to please the Clericals and the Agrarians by means of increased duties on the necessaries of life. It has not, however, seemed to please anybody. The Socialists and Liberals denounced it with the vehemence of the old Anti-Corn Law agitators in England. The Agrarians found in it no sufficient protection against foreign competition. The Clerical Centre was divided over it according as its members were, in their sympathies, industrial or agricultural. Endeavors to effect compromises yielded unsatisfactory results. The compromise finally effected near the end of November (p. 873) led to the forced passage of the tariff bill in the Reichstag on December 14, by a vote of 202 to 100. Four days later it passed the Bundesrath. The measure presents many points of difference from the original form and still gives much dissatisfaction. It is, on the whole, a triumph for the Agrarians,

for it provides for most of their demands for higher duties on food stuffs. As a piece of legislation it looks especially to the exclusion of American and Russian imports. The bill, however, is not to go into effect till 1910. Meanwhile, it is to be used as a basis on which to make or renew reciprocity treaties with other countries. The responsibility for the present situation, for good or ill, rests mainly with the Agrarians and the Socialists. The next elections are sure to be fought with much bitterness.

Miscellaneous. — On two occasions, recently, Emperor William has strongly denounced the Socialists — once in an address at the funeral of Krupp, the famous iron-master, whose death was brought on, it is said, by the slanderous assaults of the Socialists; and again, on December 5, in an address to workingmen at Breslau. He appealed to the working men to have nothing to do with the Socialists.—Louise Antoinette Marie, Crown Princess of Saxony (having been married to Prince Frederick Augustus in 1891, by whom she is the mother of five children), fled from her home during the night of December 11-12 and was subsequently identified in Geneva, Switzerland, under an assumed name. She was with her brother, the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, a French teacher named Giron, and a Viennese woman. It was reported that the Archduke, whose career has been "redolent of scandal," had written to Emperor Francis Joseph renouncing his rank and dignities as a member of the Imperial house, and saying he would become a civil subject. King George of Saxony, father of the deserted Prince, was reported to be critically ill at the end of the month. — It appears that coeducation is growing in favor among the educational boards of Germany. — Both Protestant and Catholic missionaries say that religion is declining in Germany. The large cities are in the grip of a Social Democracy which regards all clergymen as their common enemy. Emperor William's so-called "new court of theology" is described as an adjustment to present religious tendencies. It fosters a reaction in favor of reform movements.

AUSTRIA.

The Ausgleich. — The aged Emperor Francis Joseph weeping as he impresses upon the Premiers of Austria and Hungary, (De Szell and Von Koerber) the necessity of the two countries settling the dangerous disputes which agitate them, is a picture presented in recent dispatches from Vienna. The Ausgleich (the periodically renewable customs union and the other commercial and economic arrangements between Austria and Hungary) is formally independent of the political institutions of the "dual monarchy." Never since the first Ausgleich in 1867–1868 have the negotiations been so difficult as those attending the recent renewal of the arrangements (p. 878). It is reported that the Emperor even threatened to abdicate unless some agreement were very soon reached. An agreement has been reached, according to the reports, but it cannot be formally ratified until approved by both the Austrian and the Hungarian parliaments. The Hungarian Premier, is supported by a strong and trusty majority. In Austria, however, the outlook is less promising, the Czechs even threatening a renewal of Parliamentary obstruction if certain of their national demands are not complied with.

Miscellaneous. — After prolonged negotiations the Austrian and Hungarian iron and steel industries recently succeeded in forming a combination comprising twenty-three separate establishments, the capital of which aggregates $70,000,000. The new organization is not a trust, but a cartel, or combination, under which each establishment is worked separately, though all are supervised by a central board. This cartel includes practically every important iron and steel interest in the dual monarchy. The agreement will be effective for ten years.—The lamentable religious condition which is described as prevailing in Germany exists also in

Austria. Indifference and Socialism are said to be destroying in the great middle classes "the very basis of the Christian faith."—A dispute which has existed since 1370 over the boundary line between the Austrian province of Gallicia and the Kingdom of Hungary has lately been settled by arbitration. The most of the land in dispute has been given to Gallicia.

ITALY.

A Glance at Conditions. — A plot to assassinate King Victor was broken up by the arrest of a gang of anarchists, near Spezie, on the night of December 8. The popular discontent which afflicts especially Southern Italy is a turbulent sea that is constantly casting up mire. The two great illusions under which Italy labors are, according to Professor Nitta of the University of Naples, (1) the illusion of the natural riches of the country, and (2) that of the natural superiority of the Italians to other peoples. Most of the mistakes in public finance have come from the first error. Most of the discontent among the ignorant masses proceeds from the second error. But the remarkable impulse given by the Government to education may be expected to do much, in due time, to improve matters. Statistics show that in a few years the number of normal scholars has trebled; the attendance in the classical schools has doubled; the number of students in the technical schools is half again as large; and from 1876 to 1898 the university attendance has trebled. One of the most hopeful signs of awakenment is the growing number of young women entering upon higher education. Large masses of the discontented population are drained off by emigation. The Government program fo. Southern Italy includes the reduction of the cost of salt, the partial abolition of the land tax on small holdings, etc., and exemption from the taxing incomes for grazing farms and workmen's wages, together with a divorce and affiliation bill. The strike question is being made a strong issue in Italian politics.

Miscellaneous. — King Victor Emmaneul is trying hard to suppress deulling. Cardinal Ledochowski Prefect of the Catholic Congregation of the Propaganda, who died last July has been succeeded in office by Cardinal Gotti, one of the most influential members of the Papal court. The fallen bell-tower of St. Mark will, it is said, be rebuilt in five years. It is expected to cost over half a million dollars.

SWITZERLAND.

President-Elect. — Dr. Adolf Deucher has been elected President of the Swiss confederation. He is at present the Vice-President of the Council and has already served two terms as the official head of the Republic, the first in 1889 and the second in 1897. He is one of the most capable and popular of public men in Switzerland. He is a graduate of medicine, but most of the time since, his youth has been spent in politics.

Government Control of Railways. — The recent acquisition of the railway system by the Government is declared to have resulted already in improvement of service and reduction of fares. "New and much improved cars are being built they are beiug attached to the fastest trains, and the fares are greatly reduced. Public ownership has not limited enterprise. The lines are being constantly improved, new branches are being built, and work on the Simplon Tunnel, the longest in the world, is being vigorously prosecuted." Equally satisfactory, it is said, has been the working of Government ownership in the case of the telegraph and the telephone. Switzerland has more telephone instruments and telegraph offices in proportion to the population than has any other country.

SPAIN.

The Government. — Spain is a country where revolutions come very easily and with few warnings, and the dynasty has been greatly weakened with the people by the losses of territory which the

country has suffered. Contradictory reports are made as to the character and conduct of King Alfonso. United States Ambassador Storer denies the truthfulness of some of the injurious stories. Premier Sagasta's new Liberal government (p. 876) has proved short-lived. He resigned on December 3 on account of distrust and discourtesies shown him by the Opposition, and three days later a Conservative Cabinet was formed at the King's request by Señor Don Francisco Silvela. It is as follows:

Premier — Señor Silvela.
Minister of Foreign Affairs — Señor Abarzuza.
Minister of Justice — Señor Dato.
Minister of Finance — Señor Villaverde.
Minister of the Interior — Señor Maura.
Minister of War — General Linares.
Minister of Marine — Señor Sanchez Toca.
Minister of Instruction — Señor Allende Salazar.
Minister of Public Works — Marquis Vadillo.

Señor Silvela is the leader of the Spanish Conservatives, an eloquent orator, and a censurer of Señor Sagasta's policy in Cuba and his conduct of the war with the United States. Señor Silvela succeeded the Sagasta regime in 1899 and held office till October 2, 1900. He was followed in the Premiership by General Azcarrago, and the latter by Sagasta again in February, 1901. It is said of Premier Silvela that "in all the remarkable corruption of his country's politics he remains pure and undefiled." Under his government the Spanish navy is likely to be reconstructed and many lines of policy entered upon that promise vigorous reforms. General Linares, Minister of War, is very popular with the army and in the country, and is credited with extensive plans for the reorganization of the army and the national defenses.

DENMARK.

Mormons at Work.— The Mormons are said to be making strong efforts to gain a permanent foothold in Denmark. The country has been an easy recruiting ground for Mormon missionaries. About five hundred proselytes have been annually induced to migrate to America. The Mormons have a newspaper organ in Copenhagen. They distribute thousands of tracts and books and have purchased a piece of property in the best part of the city on which to build a Mormon temple. Money for this purpose is being collected in the United States.

Industrial Stagnation. — The prevalent commercial depression is increased by the severity of the winter. Much distress is reported. The number of people unemployed has increased to an extent surpassing most of the records and seriously taxing the resources of the charity organizations.

RUSSIA.

The Government and Reform. — The prospect of needed reforms in Russia is apparently much brightened by the reported settlement of differences between Finance Minister De Witte and Minister of the Interior Plehve. Many students of the times believe that, in accordance with the wish of the Czar, the constitutional era for Russia is rapidly approaching. The students of the ecclesiastical college at Odessa have joined in the revolutionary movement. This is said to be the first time the religious students have taken the anti-Government side of the reform question. The Czar has granted pardon to fifty-eight students who were banished to Siberia for rioting on his name day. Cable dispatches report a recently instituted Ministry of Merchant Marine in Russia, with the Grand Duke Alexander Mikaelovitch at its head.

Finland. — Finland has a population of nearly two and a half millions, mostly Lutherans in religious faith. A serious famine is now prevailing owing to diminished crops. Over $3.000,000 has thus far been expended in relief work.

Miscellaneous. — A reported plot to assassinate the Czar is officially denied. —The Czar's brother, the Grand Duke Michael, heir-presumptive, is in very poor health. — Lack of employment is causing great distress in the interior of

Russia. — Violent earthquake shocks at Andijan, Russian Turkestan, in December, caused widely spread damage and the loss of thousands of lives. — It appears from the municipal census that nearly a third of Moscow's population live in underground caves.

GREECE.

The Government. — The elections occurred at the end of November. At the opening of the Legislative Chamber in December a violent rumpus occurred in the clash of partisan nominations for President. Order being restored the King read the speech from the throne. The Government is being urged to prevent the migration of Greeks to the United States, which is draining some of the districts of their best men.

Brigandage. — The *Journal des Debats* of Paris says that it is quite possible to believe from present indications that Greece will again become the legendary land of brigandage. "The laziness or indifference of justice, the insufficiency of the patrol exercised by undisciplined soldiers, and, the absence of means of communication are the tangible causes of this state of things, while the absolute power of money and political parties, with the consequent weakening of character, are the secret causes."

Railroads. — Railroads in Northern Greece are as scarce as "snakes in Ireland." The only commercial route between Athens and Thessaly, for instance, is by coasting steamers. But a North-and-South railway system is now projected, extending into Turkey—if the Porte will permit, which seems doubtful. Turkey is jealous of Greece.

Miscellaneous. — An Exposition covering industry, commerce, art and hygiene opened at Athens in October to continue through the winter. — A marriage has occurred between Prince Nicholas of Greece and the Russian Grand Duchess, Helène Vladimirovna.

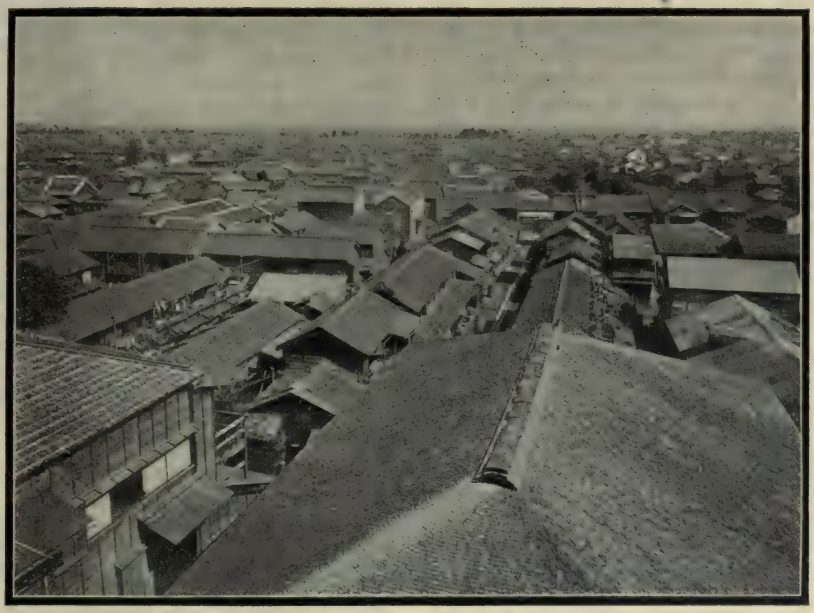
TURKEY.

The Government. — In concluding a recent article on "The Public Debt of Turkey," Mr. Charles Morauritz says that the Turkish government has given in the last few years, "especially in financial matters, conclusive proofs of vigor and vitality."

Abdul Hamid has now been on the throne twenty-six years. His position remains firm. None of the great powers are likely to trouble him. Russia upholds him. England "has ceased to seriously champion the Christian cause in Turkey." France is not inclined to stir up the Eastern Question. Germany is in practical league with the Porte. Among his Mussulman subjects the Sultan is opposed only by the Young Turkey party (the object of which is to restore the constitution of 1878 which Abdul Hamid pushed aside but which has never been abrogated); but the Young Turkey Party has recently suffered a split. Its leadership has been "an immense failure." In Macedonia and other Christian parts of Turkey the feeling exists that nothing is to be hoped save what will come in time in consequence of "the corrosive effects of the Hamidian *regime* or the vital energy of Turkey."

The Markets of Asia Minor. — Germany is quietly but effectively securing the markets of Asia Minor. The unmistakable signs of progress in Palestine during the past decade are largely attributable to German enterprise. Three years ago a German bank was established in Jerusalem, with a branch in Jaffa, which exchanged $15,000,000 in 1901.

The Zionists. — Dr. Theodore Herzl, founder of the Zionist movement and head of the Palestine Association, says that conferences with representatives of the Sultan respecting the proposed settlement of Zionists in Palestine have been without result. It was in May, 1901, that Dr. Herzl first visited the Sultan and laid before him a scheme for the colonization of parts of Southern Palestine by the Zionists, his plan being supported by the strongest recommendations from the German Kaiser.



TOKIO—A PANORAMIC VIEW.

Affairs in Asia and Oceanica.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

The Trans-Siberian Railway. — Trains from St. Petersburg proceed direct to Irkutsk, on Lake Baikal. Heavy ice-breaking boats ferry the cars across the lake to Missoyaga, whence they are hauled to Onon and Stretensk. Onon is the northern terminus of the branch to Port Arthur. Stretensk is the head of the water-route down the Shilka and Amur Rivers to Khabarosvk, from which a railroad runs to Vladivostok, a distance of 475 miles (see map, p. 833). From Harbin, 650 miles north of Port Arthur, a branch line is being constructed south-eastward, 500 miles, to Vladivostok. Harbin is at the head of navigation on the Sungari River. This town is a good example of Russian enterprise and push in the Far East. In February, 1898, not even a hut marked the spot. On the opening of navigation in the Sungari River that year, the Russian engineers found that their larger steamers could not ascend the river to the point first chosen as the junction of the three railway branches, Khulanchen; so they decided on the site of the present Harbin, which is thirty miles lower down the river. Since then there has risen a splendid city of substantial houses and office buildings, with broad, well-paved streets, all lit by electricity.

A direct express train over the Trans-Siberian and Manchurian railroads now leaves Vienna for Peking three times a week. Some time ago the Tariff Committee of the road and the Russian Minister of Finance decided on the rates for a journey through Russia on the Siberian Railroad from any frontier station on the West to a station in Man-

churia, on the Russo-Manchurian frontier. The first-class fare, inclusive of an extra charge on express trains, and not including a charge for bedding, sleeping, etc., is 154 roubles, or about $63. The second-class fare is about $5 less. The Siberian express starts from Moscow. Beyond the frontier station the journey through Manchuria is in charge of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which, according to Russian official statements, has been recognized as a foreign line. Immediately after this recognition it was announced that the opening of the line through Manchuria to traffic had been postponed for a year.

A Salt Lake. — One of the saltest lakes on earth, having a coating of salt that completely conceals the water, is situated near Obdorsk, Siberia. It is nine miles wide and seventeen long, and within the memory of man was not entirely roofed over by the salt deposit. Originally evaporation played the most prominent part in coating the lake over with salt, but at the present time the salt springs which surround it are adding fast to the thickness of the crust. The salt coat increases six inches in thickness every year. In 1878 the lake found an underground outlet into the river Obi, which lowered its surface about three feet. The salt crust was so thick, however, that it retained its old level and now presents the curious spectacle of a salt-roofed lake.

Earthquake in Turkestan. — A dispatch from Askabad, Russian Turkestan, stated that, on December 16, the town of Andijan, seventy-three miles from Khokand, having a population of about 30,000, was totally destroyed by an earthquake. Shocks were felt in the surrounding country, and a railway at Andijan was destroyed for a considerable distance. The loss of life at Andijan has been placed at about 5,000.

CHINA.

More Trouble. — The second of the three great problems stated on page 797 of this magazine as confronting the Chinese government now presents a new difficulty. A dispatch from Shanghai, dated December 22, says that excitement had been caused by reports from Shensi that the notorious General Tung-fu-Hsiang was mobilizing 10,000 well-equipped troops at Kan-Su, and preparing to act in conjunction with Prince Tuan, another notorious hater of foreigners. Four thousand Imperial troops who had been disbanded from the Imperial command, were said to have gone to join the young Fu-Hsiang. Friendly officials had warned the missionaries and other foreigners to leave Kan-Su. It was reported that the Dowager Empress and Yung-Lu, first Grand Secretary, were secretly encouraging the rebels and supplying them with money.

JAPAN.

The "Schoolmaster of Asia." — Mr. John Barrett says that the development of Japan during the last half century is in some respects more remarkable than that of the United States. Mr. Barrett is a leading authority upon the politics and trade of the Far East, and is revisiting Asia as Commissioner-General on behalf of the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis. His appointment to succeed United States Minister Buck at Tokio was recently proposed by President Roosevelt. The proposal was unwelcome to the Japanese authorities because of recent criticisms by Mr. Barrett upon the Japanese government, and he sent word from Calcutta to Washington, on December 12, declining the appointment. Washington dispatches state that the Japanese Minister entered no formal objection to Mr. Barrett's appointment, but made it known that his Government would welcome another selection. Whatever the truth is, it appears from Mr. Barrett's article in the *Review of Reviews* for December that he is as capable of highly eulogizing Japan as he may be of pointing out her weaknesses and short-comings. He describes the new role of Japan as that of the schoolmaster of Asia and affirms that in playing that part she "certainly will have the good will of America."

He says that Japan "is demonstrating the principle that there is nothing like Asia for Asiatics; she is not in any way crying 'hands off' to other nations; but she is proving by peaceful effort that she can accomplish more than if she undertook to do the same thing with a vast armed force." In Manchuria, where Russia is supposed to have supreme control, the Japanese tradesmen outnumber the Russians ten to one. So also in Korea, Japan has agencies at work that no other country can employ. "If ever one nation made a peaceful conquest of another along legitimate lines of settlement and material development, it would seem as if Japan were accomplishing this result in Korea, and in Siam the Japanese are at work in similar ways. The Siamese government is employing Japanese scholars and authorities as advisers and assistants in the various departments of her state adminstration.

A Political Crisis. — No objection exists in Japan to a great naval program, but much objection exists to the Cabinet's plan to raise the needed funds by increasing the land tax. Over this matter a collision has occurred between the Cabinet and practically all the political parties in the Lower House. The Imperial Diet re-assembled on December 28, but the House of Representatives was immediately dissolved and the House of Peers was prorogued. A general election is to be held in February. Marquis Ito has recommended that funds be obtained by reducing the Cabinet's schemes for extending railways, telegraphs and telephones, and by other economies.

SIAM.

The Northern Provinces. — The discontent which has long existed in the northern tributary provinces is understood to be increasing, the recent Shan outbreak (p. 773) being indicative of the fact. Siam is the only remaining tropical Oriental kingdom to retain its independence. It has been re-asserting its authority in some of the native states of the Malay peninsula. Its method of doing this has provoked contention.

In a communication to the New York *Tribune*, early in December, David B. Sickels, formerly representing the United States in Siam, denounced as absurd the statements recently current that the mode of warfare conducted by the Government in suppressing the recent Shan rebellion was "simply barbarous." Such statements, he declares, originated with the enemies of Siam, by whom the French appear to be meant. Siam occupies an anomalous position, lying between the provinces of France on the east and English territory on the northwest and south (map, p. 773). It may be considered only a question of time when the sovereignty of the kingdom will be abrogated by peaceable or forcible possession by both France and England (p. 774), unless other treaty powers which are vigilantly watching them intervene to prevent spoliation.

Railways. — The American Consul General in Siam has made an interesting report on the railways of the country. About ten years ago the first effort towards railway construction was made. This resulted in the Pakman line, which was opened to traffic in 1893. It is about sixteen miles in length, and runs between Bangkok and Paknam, a flourishing village at the mouth of the Menam. There is a line from Bangkok to Muang Khorat, a good sized town 102 miles north-east of the capital. From this line fifty-seven miles from Bangkok, another branches to the north. This is completed about twenty-six miles to the town of Lopburi and will be extended in time to the town of Kiang-mai, a distance of 373 miles. The supplies are ready, the surveys completed, and the construction is being pushed on of a narrow-guage line that will run from Bangkok south-west to Pechaburi, a distance of ninety-four miles. The preliminary surveys are also being made on another line, east and south from Bangkok to the coast, about eighty-seven miles distant. Besides these Government lines there have been two private concessions for railways recently granted to Siamese.

A Gold Standard.— The gold standard proposal for Siam has become law, and the mints have been closed to the free coinage of silver. If success attends the new departure the profits arising from the minting of ticals (a Siamese silver coin worth 50 cents) will be set aside as a special gold reserve fund, for the purpose of establishing a gold currency.

INDIA.

Coronation Durbar.— On December 29, the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, made his state entry into Delhi, the capital of the Moguls. This constituted the official opening of the durbar held to celebrate the accession of King Edward as Emperor of India. It is described as a splendid pageant. The coronation durbar of King Edward took place on New Year's Day on the site where, on January 1, 1877, the viceroy, Lord Lytton, held the imperial assemblage for the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Kaiser-i-Hind, "Empress of India." A great horseshoe-shaped amphitheatre had been constructed for the chief ceremony. So impressed have been the natives with Lord Curzon's ubiquity and universal influence that the belief had sprung up among them that he had found, after diligent search, the throne of Solomon and would be seated thereon at the durbar. But, as Sir Edwin Arnold says, no one knows, and probably nobody ever will know, what became of the throne described in I Kings 10: 18–20. The Viceroy's four years of administration have been so successful that India is enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity.

The Waziri Revolt.— The Waziris are an Afghan hill tribe inhabiting the highlands between the Kuram and the Gomul Passes, on the western frontier of the Punjab. Trouble with them began in 1883, when for the purpose of making a new railway line it was thought desirable to subjugate the Waziris, and a field force under General Kennedy invaded the country. It failed and further attempts in 1887, 1888, and 1889 also failed. In 1890 a fort was built, and subsidies were given to native chiefs, but this policy seemed scarcely more successful, and in 1894 Sir R. Fowler sanctioned yet another "coercive" expedition. The policy of aggression, however, seems in no case to have produced any lasting result. The recent Waziri revolt (p. 882) seems to have been quelled for the present by the destruction of "fifty-nine towns and three villages." "Unpleasantnesses" on the Afghan frontier have, in the last twenty years, cost the Indian government some two hundred and fifty million dollars.

Hadda Mullah Dead.— This famous Mohammedian religious leader, who has given the English so much trouble on the north-western frontier of India in years past, is reported to have died on December 22.

Christianity in India.— The Government census for 1900 shows a total population in India of about 290,000,000. This is about a fifth of the entire population of the globe. There is one registered Christian for every three hundred in India. The total population increased seven per cent from 1890 to 1900. The Christian population is said to have increased thirty per cent. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain has pointed out that (1) the Christian community is no longer a negligible quantity. 2. The influence of the Christian community is out of all proportion to other factors in India. 3. It is bound to continue and increase. 4. It has its ideals in front, and, unlike Hinduism and Mohammedanism, it has a future greater than the past.

PERSIA.

A Modern Shah.— The head of the Persian empire, since he ascended the throne six years ago, has brought about many reforms, and has fostered a Persian adaptation to Western ideas equaled only by Japan among Eastern people. He has established free education in his dominions, he encourages his nobles to send their sons to Europe to be educated, and has himself entrusted the bringing up of his sons to European professors.

Formerly the Government farmed out the taxes, a system which led to frightful abuses, but since his accession they are under the direct control of the Government, the change bringing about a large increase in the revenue. The Shah rides a swift automobile, has granted to his subjects the blessing of a free and unfettered press, and, unlike most Oriental potentates, is singularly averse to taking human life. Indeed, it is with much difficulty, it is said, that he can be brought to sign a death-warrant, a trait of character for which credit is seldom given to Eastern monarchs, who are popularly supposed to slice off heads with the same unconcern they would exhibit in peeling an orange.

A New Railway.—The London *Times* correspondent at Odessa states that a new Russian route to Persia is being opened via Odessa, Batum and Baku to Lenkoran and thence to Enzeli, on the Caspian Sea. The route is partly by rail and partly by sea, and a specially reduced tariff will be applied.

BALUCHISTAN.

Baluchistan includes (1) Independent Baluchistan, (2) Quetta, the Bolan and the Nushki district, administered on the Khan's behalf by Great Britain, (3) British Baluchistan, (4) certain Pathan and Baluch tribes on the Indian frontier and (5) the district of Chagai and Western Sinjerani. The leading chief of independent Baluchistan is Sir Mir Mahmoud Khan, who succeeded his father as Khan of Kelat in 1893. He is at the head of a confederacy of chiefs, but in all important matters he is amenable to the advice of the agent to the British Governor-General in Baluchistan, who also abitrates between the Khan and minor chiefs. Baluchistan comprises about 134,000 square miles and has a total population of about 810,000. The population of Kelat alone is about 460,000. A large part of the Khan's revenue consists of his subsidy of 100,000 rupees a year from the Indian government.

MIR MAHMOUD, KHAN OF KELAT.

AUSTRALIA.

A Glance at Conditions.—Judge Andrew Inglis Clark, of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, speaking in Boston recently, said that Australia is as large as the United States, including Alaska, and that the total number of states is not likely to exceed ten or twelve in the developments of a century to come. There are now six: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania. Judge Clark declared that Australia will never have an elective judiciary. The "labor party" in every state has as much confidence in the Bench as have the capitalists. The labor party holds the balance of power in the present Parliament. That party "gives very little trouble, because it has very little to fight for in the way of labor legislation. They have got it all. It was given to them ungrudgingly years ago. They early got an eight-hour day and all over the Commonwealth the establishment of this day is celebrated as a public holiday. There are also laws regulating the hours of labor and protecting women and children in all the states." The idea of the labor party is, says Judge Clark, "the grand

old maxim of equality before the law — that the rich shall not be favored through taxation or any other form of legislation, and that there shall be an equal opportunity for all; and that we shall establish and maintain what they consider, and what the majority of the people of Australia consider, a genuine, practical democracy, not in name, but in substance and reality." The system of Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones has been so successful in Australia that nobody will ever listen to any other system. Says Judge Clark: "I don't know a railroad that pays a dividend in a commercial sense but they pay expenses, and in a few cases, something toward the cost of construction. We carry the school children to and from school free of charge over these roads and they are run as far as possible in the interest of all the people."

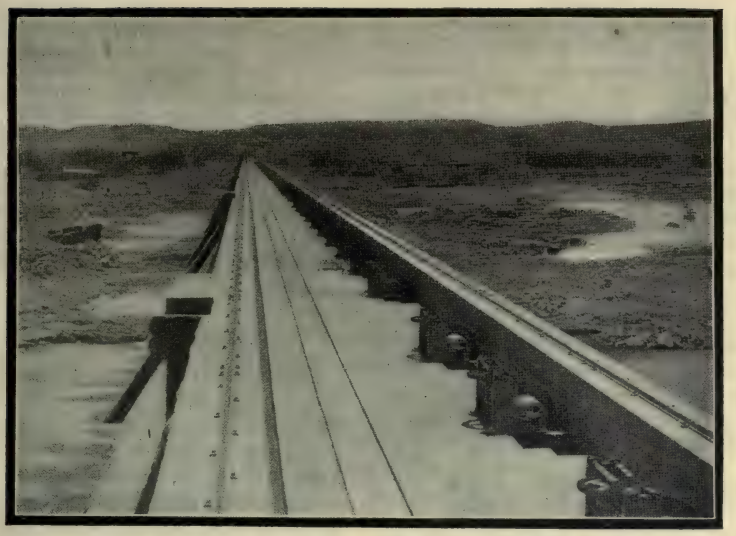
Australian experience goes to show that if there is to be a conflict between labor and capital two conditions are necessary for its settlement with the least lost to all concerned: (1) that it shall be between the fully organized forces of both sides; (2) that it shall be conducted before a judicial tribunal. The recognition of trades unions in Australia has passed out of the list of undetermined questions. The compulsory Arbitration bill recently put into operation in New South Wales does away with the weak and quarrelsome boards of conciliation and adopts as a basic principle that disputes shall be before a Court of Arbitration between properly organized unions of employers and employed. So clearly is this recognized that "bogus" unions are provided against. As far as the act can provide there must not be two unions in one trade lest employers shall be tempted for their own purposes to set up unions of employees, and conquer labor by dividing it. Individual laborers have practically no standing before the Court, and it is even provided the minimum wages may be fixed, and that the members of unions may be given preference in all cases over non-union men who apply for work. It would be hard to imagine more inclusive powers than those invested in the Court of Arbitration. The statute creating it will put the theory of compulsory arbitration to a thorough test.

LORD TENNYSON.

The new Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, in succession to Lord Hopetoun, Lord Tennyson is fifty years of age, the son and biographer of the late Poet Laureate, and the Governor of South Australia since 1889.

A New Governor-General.— Lord Tennyson has received appointment as Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth. The legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament consisting of the King of England (represented by a Governor-General), a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Since Lord Hopetoun's retirement (p. 638) last spring Lord Tennyson has been acting as Governor-General.

The Aborigines.— The original populations of Australia are disappearing at a rate suggested by the report to the Parliament of Victoria for 1900, giving the number of births at the six stations and seven depots for natives as five and the number of deaths as twenty-one.



THE NILE DAM AT ASSOUAN,

LOOKING TO THE EAST ALONG THE TOP. REGULATING GEAR FOR SLUICES SEEN AT THE RIGHT.

Affairs in Africa.

EGYPT.

Irrigation Works. — The great Nile Reservoir, at Assouan (p. 533), the construction of which was begun in 1899, was opened by the Duke of Connaught, in the presence of the Khedive and many other distinguished persons, on December 10. The complete engineering works inaugurated are a dam and navigation channel at Assouan, a barrage and lock at Assiout, and a regulator and lock at the head of the Ibrahimieh Canal at Assiout. The dam is across the first rapids of the first cataract, to the north of the Island of Philæ, and the height to which the water is to rise has been so adjusted that the ancient temples on this island will not be entirely submerged. The risk of damage to these beautiful ruins has been obviated by underpinning all the important parts and strengthening them with steel girders. The dam is about a mile and a quarter long, and about twenty-three feet wide at the top. The maximum height from the foundation is about 130 feet. The difference of level water above and below is sixty-seven feet. The total weight of the masonry is over a million tons. The entire work is by far the greatest achievement of the kind in ancient or modern times, and it constitutes another and a most magnificent justification of British control of Egyptian administration.

It has been nearly a century since perennial irrigation was first attempted in Egypt by cutting deep canals blocked by earthen dams. About fifty years ago was constructed the celebrated barrage at the apex of the Delta. The great works now completed will go far to assist Egypt to regain the prosperity of the times of the Pharaohs. It is estimated by Lord Cromer, the British Agent in Egypt, that the Assouan dam,

which has cost about $12,500,000, will increase the agricultural earning power of Egypt $13,000,000 every year — in other words, that it will pay a percentage of 100 every twelve months. It will permit the additional irrigation of 1,600,000 acres, and it is estimated that it will provide an additional revenue to the Egyptian government of $1,900,000 a year. Moreover, much has been gained in navigation. This was formerly feasible only at high Nile. It will now be continuous. The canal on the left bank at Assouan will make navigation possible throughout the year as far as Wady Halfa. This "ladder" is about two thousand metres long, and through it the whole water traffice of the Nile will pass, for the difficult passage of the cataract has become a thing of the past. It is provided with four locks, each seventy metres long and nine and one-half metres wide, the height of their gates graduating from nineteen down to eleven metres.

Twenty years have now passed since England undertook to save the land of the Pharaohs from anarchy and ruin. Today, railways and good roads provide facilities for locomotion and transport, which greatly conduce to the benefit of the fellaheen. Both slavery and the *corvee* are extinct. Law and order reign supreme. The Kourbash has vanished. A thoroughly efficient replaces a thoroughly inefficient army. New prisons, reformatories, schools, and hospitals dot the whole country. So great is the national prosperity that the revenue, in spite of frequent remissions of taxation, invariably exceeds expenditure. And now, irrigation works of unprecedented extent and cost have reached completion. Inspired by all this splendid and rapidly accomplished success, it is not surprising that Englishmen look forward to a time when the Sudan, will, by the application of similar methods, become one of the world's greatest granaries.

Gordon College. — Lord Kitchener opened the Gordon College at Khartum recently. In the course of his address he said:

This memorial to General Gordon has not been called a college without due consideration. It was hoped and fully foreseen that it would in the future become the head and center of secondary and more advanced scientific training and education of the youths of the Sudan in literary and technical knowledge. Here they will be brought up and taught so as to be able to go out into the world equipped to fill many posts for which they are already required in this country. I, for one, am quite willing and happy to wait patiently for that result, which is undoubtedly the future of the institution.

BRITISH AFRICA.

Chamberlain Arrives. — Colonial Secretary Chamberlain arrived at Durban from England (p. 885) on December 26. His speeches at the reception functions were notable for their strong tone of conciliation and as expressing his confidence in Lord Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa. Referring to the war, he said the Dutch and the British had fought in courageous rivalry. Between the two races, not kindred in origin or nature, such a struggle for supremacy had been inevitable. From that struggle two proud and kindred races would grow in mutual respect, appreciation and lasting friendship. These expressions were loudly cheered. The protests from the loyalists against the indifference shown toward their losses during the war and the remonstrances from the Boers against the annexation of Wakkerstroom and Vryheid are reported to be "the chief discordant notes in the pæans of triumph over Mr. Chamberlain's first day in Natal."

The South Africa Party. — The Johanesburg correspondent of the London *Times* says that a scheme is on foot to unite the loyal Dutch of the several colonies for mutual protection against the schemes of the Afrikander Bond, which has reorganized under the name of the "South Africa Party," an act which implies a compromise between the moderates and extremists, who form the two sections of the Bond. The extremists are anxious to proclaim their aspirations unreservedly, while the moderates favor a policy less openly hostile to Great Brit-

ain, while, it is declared, they do not really surrender their main principles. The same correspondent says that it is understood that the burgher's claim for compensation under Article X. of the terms of surrender amount to nearly $450,000,000.

Progress. — Repatriation is progressing steadily in the devastated colonies. According to Reuter's Agency, the British South Africa Company has decided to expend $10,000,000 on railways in Rhodesia. During the next few years Johannesburg is to spend $30,000,000 on public works. Trade conditions in South Africa are rapidly improving, America easily holding, next to Great Britain, the largest share of the import trade. "The amount is not yet large, says a Cape Town correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*; "it is only about two million sterling for Cape Colony, and three-quarters of a million sterling for Natal. But the remarkable fact about it is that this trade is recent, and that it has been obtained with comparatively little effort on the part of American manufactures and exporters. The American trade in manufactured goods has been in existence for not more than six or seven years. Short as has been the time, in two or three lines Americans are in possession of what promises to be a monopoly. They are, for instance, in easy possession of the trade in structural steel." Serious labor conditions exist in South Africa. The mines need thousands of workers. The natives, owning land and being independent, refuse to labor in the mines. It is said that there may have to be importations of Italians and of coolies from India. Energetic whites are very angry with the slothful blacks.

A New Harbor. — One of the great drawbacks of South Africa has been the want of safe and capacious harbors. A magnificent natural harbor, sixty miles north of Cape Town, at Saldanha Bay is destined (says the London *Graphic*) to loom large in South African shipping and commercial circles as an alternative port to Cape Town.

In Somaliland. — A report came from

MAP TO SHOW THE LOCATION OF SALDANHA BAY.

Aden, Arabia, under date of December 12, that the "Mad Mullah," who is furnishing England with another of her "little wars" in Africa, (p. 886) had been assassinated; but little credence was given to the report in London. It is said that General Manning, who is at Berbera, will be unable to complete preparations to take the field before the middle of January. Permission has been given to the British government to enter Italian Somaliland in pursuit of the Mullah.

Some twelve or fifteen men in Somaliland, each having a settlement around his home, are known to the inhabitants as Mullahs. They are also called sheiks or widads. They are the religious leaders of the Somalis, who are all Mohammedans. Haji Muhammad Abdullah, the "Mad Mullah," is a man whose religion has become a frenzy. He is called "mad" by Europeans for this reason, and also because he has been preaching a war of extermination against the whites and has taken the field at the head of a fanatical horde. The field of conflict is from one hundred to three hundred miles south of the Gulf of Aden (map, p. 885) and therefore near one of the greatest trade routes in the world. There are about 250,000 natives in British Somaliland, and it is feared that the Mullah's recent successes may induce an extensive insurrection. The British force consists largely of Somali-levies, whose utter worthlessness begins to be alarmingly apparent. In this serious situation much depends upon General Manning. Much confidence is

expressed in him. He is described as in middle life, a little grey about the temples, abrupt, decisive, yet very serious and painstaking, and possessing in a great degree, the power of creating in the minds of his officers a belief in his powers. Giving the British view of the situation the London *Graphic* says:

As the Mullah obstinately refused to cease his depredations on British territory, the only alternatives were to either evacuate Somaliland altogether, or to employ force for the suppression of the turbulent priest. Of course, England could only make one choice; after the awful consequences which resulted from Mr. Gladstone's hasty abandonment of the Sudan, similar withdrawal from Somaliland was not to be thought of for a moment. What now concerns the nation is to get through with the campaign without any unnecessary delay. General Manning will probably consider that he has sufficient fighting men when all those *en route* and under orders reach Berbera. But the country through which the column will have to advance is chiefly waterless desert, with high ranges of barren mountains blocking the roads at some points. The public must not wax impatient if the advance in force does not begin for some time.

MOROCCO.

The Berber rebellion (p. 887) is giving the Sultan a good deal of trouble. Dispatches from Tangiers early in December stated that the commander of the Imperial forces had informed the Sultan that his troops were completely hemmed in by the rebels, and that hitherto loyal tribes were joining the forces of the Pretender to the throne. On the 22d a force of 10,000 Sheereefian troops advanced against the Pretender at Taza. He, however, was quite ready. Making a sudden and fierce aggressive movement with large bodies of cavalry, he routed the Sultan's army and drove it in confusion toward Fez, the first fugitives arriving there on the morning of the 24th. At the end of the month the Sultan was reported as shut up in his capital and strengthening all defenses as rapidly as possible. The Spanish government was preparing for eventualities in Morocco, having ordered troops at Malaga, Cadiz and Algeciras to be held in readiness to promptly reenforce the garrisons at Ceuta and Melilla, in Morocco, should the situation require it. A Spanish cruiser had been ordered to Tangier. A Tangier correspondent to the London *Times*, under date of December 27, said: "The road from Fez to Tangier is open and safe at present, but the Pretender's prestige will receive an enormous stimulus and loyal tribes will join his cause. If the Sultan escapes or can defend Fez the South will support him, in which case civil war is inevitable."

PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

Portugal has granted to Mr. Robert Williams, an Englishman, a concession for a railway from Lobito Bay, near Benguella, in Portuguese West Africa, to the eastern frontier of the colony. Mr. Williams, in his agreement with the Government, has bound himself to register a Portuguese company in Lisbon with a Portuguese majority on the board and a Portuguese *personnel* and subject to the Portuguese laws, the State reserving every guaranty just as if the railway were its own. The concession is for a period of ninety-nine years, and carries with it the right to all minerals found within seventy-five miles on each side of the railway from end to end. Mr. Williams already owns large concessions for mines and railways in the Congo State and Northern Rhodesia. Lobito Bay is four days nearer to England and the Cape, and is described as one of the finest harbours in the world, able to accommodate larger vessels than Delagoa Bay. With the new railway the port of Lobito is promised a great future, says the London *Times*, and meanwhile Portugal has strengthened her position in Africa. But the possession in British hands of the line in connection with the Port of Lobito, which is considered the key on the Atlantic seaboard on the west coast of Africa, is a prepondering factor toward British supremacy, and is held to be only secondary in importance to the acquisition of the Suez canal shares by Lord Beaconsfield. It may be regarded as representing a checkmate to German aspirations in West Africa.

Science and Invention.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

Water Power and Electricity.— One of the most significant industrial developments of the last decade has been the employment of turbine waterwheels as a means of generating electricity. The world is familiar with the extensive power plants located at Niagara Falls with their great generators at the surface, driven by huge turbine wheels in pits 150 feet deep. The Niagara Falls Power Company has, under its charter, the right to take sufficient water from the upper river to develop 200,000 horsepower, and has large franchises also on the Canadian side. The diversion of water is too small to make any perceptible difference in the amount passing over the crest of the Horseshoe, or American, Falls. The potential power of the main stream is estimated to be at least six or seven million horsepower.

The American company has already given out contracts for a large plant on the Canadian side, where the current will be developed by the largest dynamos in the world, and can, if necessary, be brought across the river for use in this country. A large amount of Niagara current is employed in electrochemical and electro-metallurgical operations. This work, however, is far from exhausting its possibilities. The current is now used for electric-lighting, and about 1,000 horsepower is also delivered to the local trolley system. Factories on the spot working up raw material into food, textiles, etc., utilize several hundreds of horsepower, and the current is used also for the manufacture of "merry-go-rounds," as well as for operating ventilating blowers in the public schools. It is the transmission to Buffalo, however, which more particularly justifies the utilization of the energy of the great cataract, and illustrates the remarkable manner in which electric power is modifying the methods of American manufacturing and mechanical industries. The current from Niagara to Buffalo is carried over aërial circuits, and delivered to transformer stations which lower the pressure for local distribution. The Buffalo street-railway system has five of these substations, so that at all hours of the day and night Niagara is transporting the public of a great city more than twenty miles distant.

A number of miscellaneous industries and manufactures use blocks of Niagara current at prices which compete so favorably with those of steam, oil, and natural and artificial gas, that the demand is rapidly increasing. Not only is grain ground to flour by electrical power, but it is handled by electricity. One of the most interesting utilizations is that of twenty horsepower in a bread bakery. In another building three motors operate ice machines twenty-four hours a day, to furnish refrigeration for a market place on the other side of the street.

Niagara, however, is not the only point at which water power is converted into electricity for industrial purposes. An advance beyond the utilization of the power of Niagara Falls is that more recently perfected, by means of which electric current is transmitted from the Sierras in eastern California as far as San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific seaboard. This constitutes the longest electric-power transmission in the world, the distance being nearly ten times that on the American side of Niagara Falls. A further striking difference is that whereas the development at Niagara is due to the falling of water in huge volume under a head of only from 150 too 200 feet, in California large enterprises depend upon the utilization of relatively small bodies of water, but with heads of from 500 to 1,800 feet. In California, where fuel is still scarce,

a great many mining plants have been brought within the sphere of profitable working by this electric-power transmission, and a large amount of miscelleanous work through the State is now tributary to these long-distance transmissions which excel in daring, and in commercial success as well, anything attained elsewhere in the world.

The power plant at Colgate is situated at the base of a 1,500-foot hill, down the side of which extend five steel pipes, each thirty inches in diameter, delivering water to the turbines. Water is brought to these pipes from the impounded river and from a remote watershed by means of a timber flume more than seven miles long, with a capacity of 23,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The current is delivered to two circuits of three wires, each, carried on Oregon cedar poles ranging from 25 to 60 feet high, to which are screwed porcelain and glass umbrella insulators twelve inches in diameter. The transmission current is carried across the well-known straits of Karquines in an enormous span of 4,448 feet, and supported 200 feet above the rapid waters emptying into San Pablo Bay by means of steel-latticed towers. The efficiency of the transmission system is such that 1,000 horsepower at the Colgate water wheels nets about 750 horsepower at San Francisco, 6 per cent being lost in the generators, 2 per cent, in the step-up transformers 2 per cent in the step-down transformers at the receiving substations, and 15 per cent in regulation and in the line.

The employment of the current is not less varied than at Niagara, ranging from the operation of street cars in Oakland to the running of a flour mill at Stockton, and from use in mines in various parts of the State to use in miscellaneous industries at Sacramento, Benicia, San José, and elsewhere. The plants must be maintained in regular and systematic operation, and as their initial base of dependence is the water supply, storage reservoirs have been provided in the high Sierras 8,000 feet above the sea level, furnishing a supply equal to 150 days, which is the maximum dry period of record in the State.

At Suoqualmir Falls, Washington, a third type of power transmission plant is located. The dynamo room with 10,000 horsepower of electrical apparatus is situated 250 feet below the surface in a cavern blasted from the solid rock. The current is transmitted across the Cascade Mountains through dense forests to Seattle and Tacoma where electric lights, railways and motors are operated.

At Sault Ste. Marie, a canal about two and one-quarter miles in length, from 200 to 250 feet in width, and of an average depth of twenty feet, has been cut from Lake Superior to a point on the St. Mary's River below the rapids. Here a power house is to be located containing turbines capable of developing about 50,000 horsepower which will be utilized in various industries.

The cities of Vancouver and New Westminster are to be supplied with electric power by the construction of a tunnel two miles long connecting Coquitlan and Beautiful with a dam 405 feet above the sea-level, 300 long, fifty feet high, thirty-five feet at the base and tapering to eight feet at the top. Plans have been matured for the supply of the city of Washington with electric power from the dam at Great Falls, but no actual work has been done on the ground.

Marconi Again. — Signor Marconi announced in December that he had succeeded in transmitting wireless messages between Table Head Station, Cape Breton, and Poldhu, Cornwall, England. He sent trans-oceanic messages from the Governor General of Canada to King Edward and to Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The instruments worked perfectly. On the 22d the London *Times* confirmed the success of the communications. Marconi's triumph appears complete. At the end of the month daily communication was conducted between the Table Head Station at Glace Bay, and Cornwall.

A French Storage Battery.—The French newspapers are describing a storage battery (Paul Schmitt, inventor) which

is said to surpass Edison's in capacity and efficiency.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Asia. — Professor Herman Hilprecht of the University of Philadelphia, who has become famous as an excavator of Babylonian mounds, recently returned to America and delivered lectures during October and November. The University expeditions have accomplished the most important work so far done at Nippur. Says Professor Hilprecht: "We have unearthed 23,000 tablets, and I shall make the deciphering of them my life work. The contents of these tablets will change the ideas of the world as to the state of civilization and knowledge of the early Babylonians. It will be seen that they knew in 2300 B. C. that the earth was a globe, and that their astronomers took the same view of celestial phenomena as we now take. The inscriptions are in cuneiform characters. Their deciphering is a matter of much difficulty, for we have no Babylonian alphabet; we must not only translate, we must discover the alphabet, which is the key to the translation. Nippur is, in fact, sixteen cities, one built above the other. We have by no means reached the lower of these buried cities. Much of the temple library has been brought here, and is now in the museum of the university. Within the last four months our most important discoveries were made." The Professor states that the University of Pennsylvania is now in possession of the richest collection of Babylonian antiquities in the world.

Recent excavations made by German archæologists at Babylon have laid bare some fine specimens of wall decorations, in colored glazed bricks, in the southern citadel of El Kasr (see map, p. 486).

It transpired at the beginning of November that notwithstanding the formal promise given to United States Minister Leishman last August, in the name of the Sultan, to grant Mr. Banks, an American citizen, a firmin authorizing him to make archæological researches at Tel-Abraham, Mesopotamia, the Porte had declared to Spencer Eddy, Acting Minister, that it is unable to grant the authorization in question to Mr. Banks, as the place where the American desires to carry on his researches is sacred ground, and is supposed to contain the tomb of Abraham. The Porte expressed willingness to indemnify Mr. Banks.

The quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund of London has an important paper by Professor McAllister, describing excavations at Telleljezari on the right of the road from Jaffa to Jerusalem. The site was identified as Gezer, the Canaanite city, the king and people of which were slain by Joshua. The excavation revealed four series of ancient walls and four layers of strata, which, putting aside the buildings of later date, mark the site of the city as occupied by four different sets of inhabitants. Two caves were discovered in which were human remains of a pre-Semitic race. The conclusions are reported to be that the site of Gezer was first inhabited by an aboriginal race of Palestine who cremated their dead, and next by a primitive Semitic race in the copper age, both practising human sacrifice. Then there were two later Semitic occupations, the scarabs indicating that the former was not less than two thousand years B. C. Other relics proved that there was communication with Egypt, and one clay cylinder indicates that there was direct or indirect trade with Babylon.

The work of exploring the temple at Baalbec, under the patronage of the Emperor of Germany, is reported to be nearly complete. A great rock-hewn altar is in the center. The later buildings are constructed in the Roman style.

The French have been pushing explorations on the site of Susa, the ancient capital of Persia, since 1897. Two extraordinary finds are reported: An obelisk covered with Semitic inscriptions, and a solid block containing substantially the civil laws of the country as codified more than 2000 B. C. by King Hammurabi, the Amraphel of Abraham's time. It is said that fifteen years may be required to complete the excavating of the citadel at Susa.

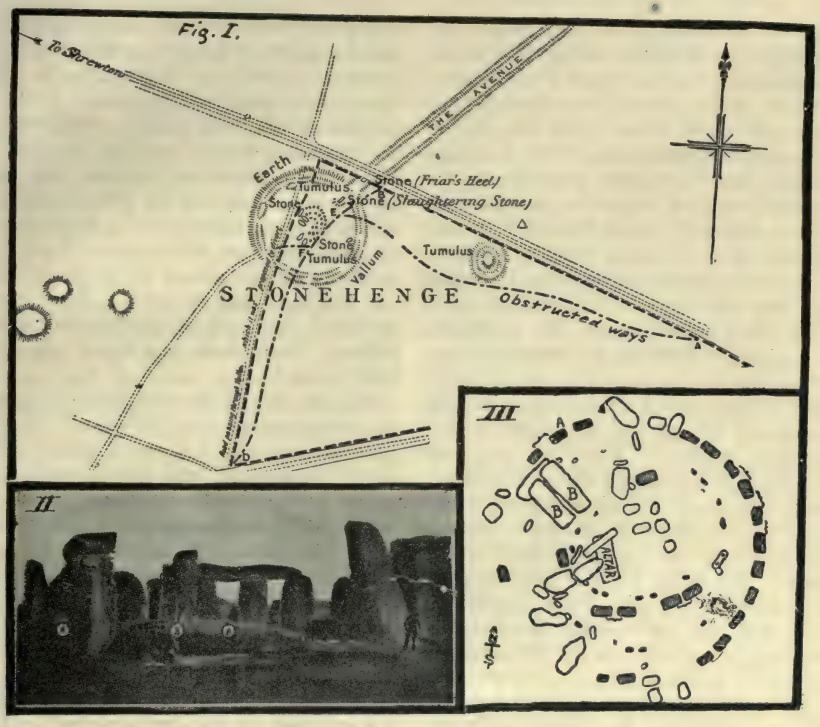
Africa.— At Abydos in Egypt the explorer comes in touch with the earliest age of Egyptian history. For over two years Professor Flinders Petrie has been exploring this very ancient site in behalf of the Egypt Exploration Fund of England. The significance of the ruined temple of Seti has been for the first time discovered. Built by a Pharaoh who flourished about thirteen centuries before the Christian era, it was intended as a funerary chapel for the kings of the first dynasty, whose burial places are near at hand. Careful study of the royal tombs has enabled Professor Petrie to make list nearly, if not quite, complete of the kings of the first and second dynasties. Vases of pottery and numerous other relics have been secured. The collection of flint instruments is very interesting and valuable. Many of these are highly finished. About a mile northeast of the tombs of the kings, Professor Petrie has begun excavations in a temple of Osiris. Here he has found a series of deposits beginning perhaps two centuries before the time of Menes. The great settlement at Abydos was already in existence when Menes began to reign, and we must no longer regard him as the Romulus of Egypt, though he may indicate some dynastic change or some marked advance in the progress of the nation. In the temple of Osiris a considerable amount of sculpture has been unearthed, representing sundry dynasties.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Egypt Exploration Fund occurred in London on November 7. In his address, Professor Petrie said: "We go out this year a much larger party of united workers than ever before. We shall be a party of nine and hope to get through in one season what, on the old rate, would have taken three years." A circular issued in October to the subscribers of the Fund stated that the London committee had determined that it was for the interest of the fund and for the advantage of the American subscribers that the management in America should be put in the hands of a practically independent committee working in harmony with the Fund in London. The committee has been organized by the choice of Professor William Watson Godwin, of Harvard University, as chairman and John Ellerton Lodge as secretary. The action was followed by the issuing of a circular commenting thereon, by Dr. W. S. Winslow, the founder of the American branch of the Fund and until recently an officer in it.

Drs. Grenfell and Hunt, working in the Fayum, have obtained a large collection of curious objects from the animal mummies — especially those of the sacred crocodile — belonging to the Ptolemaic and earlier Roman period. Laboring for the University of California, these gentlemen secured a large collection of papyri which exceeds in quantity, it is said, all the papyri in Greek in all the museums of the world combined. The first of the Egyptological publications of the University is a bulky volume, recently issued, containing texts of these papyri.

On the dreary inland plain of Algeria stand the ruins of the city of Thamugas which, fifteen hundred years ago, was a busy community of fifty thousand people in the Roman province of Numidia. On modern maps the place is called Timigad. A colossal Arch of Trajan is among the ruins. French engineers began excavations here in 1880. They speedily found (says a writer in *Munsey's Magazine*) that this was by far the finest collection of Roman remains in Algeria. The French government voted 45,000 francs a year for the continuation of the work. The Department des Beaux Arts now has the matter in hand.

Europe. — A valuable "find" has been reported in Bœtia. In a document sent to the Department of State, Charles S. Francis, United States Minister to Greece, says that Dr. Soleriades has discovered a low tumulus on exactly the spot where Plutarch places the burial of the soldiers of Philip of Macedon after the battle of Chæronea, B. C. 388, in which the Greeks were defeated by Phillip and lost their independence. In this mound were found the remains of



Stonehenge (called by the Saxons Stanhengest, "hanging stones") is on Salisbury Plain, about eighty miles, in a straight line, from London. In the above illustrations the stones marked B fell in 1897. That marked A fell at the end of 1900.

the Macedonian dead, packed in layers. Most of the bones are charred, and the soil is mixed with ashes, showing that the bodies were cremated imperfectly. The importance of the discovery is that topographers will be able better to identify the sites of the battlefield, archæologists will expect to find Macedonian accoutrements, etc., and ethnologists, by studying the skulls (some well-preserved) will be able to come to some conclusion regarding the racial affinities of the ancient Macedonians. Near one of the skeletons was found a large pike of the kind which was used by Macedonian soldiery.

France appears to have a buried city to which tradition gives the name of Sergy. Its location is some miles from Orleans, near the chateau of Charbonnierre. Local tradition says that on this site, which was formerly crossed by a great Roman way, an important city once stood, of which the ruins still exist, though crowded and crushed under the earth long ago by wood cutters and excavators. Two tombs, composed of monolith stones in one of which the remains of a skeleton reposing, have been found under ancient oaks. They were found at a depth of thirty centimeters below the soil. It is estimated from the nature of the stones, their dimensions and form, that the tombs date from the sixth, seventh or eighth century.— An interesting discovery of prehistoric remains at Calais is reported. The sand dunes on the coast have revealed an ancient soil with evidences of a Neolithic station and workshop for making flint swords, knives, etc.

During the past year the venerable

ruins of Stonehenge in the south of England have attracted more than usual attention in consequence of a movement for their better protection. Stonehenge is accepted as a Druid solar temple by most archæologists, and Sir Norman Lockyer has calculated its age on the hypothesis that it was built so that the priest at the altar would just perceive the solar rays at the summer solstice. Granting his hypothesis, it appears that the date was anterior to the Bronze Age, about 1,680 years before the Christian Era — some thirty-six centuries ago. One of the two remaining upright trilithons in the larger oval (see A in the illustration) fell on the last night of the nineteenth century. Workmen engaged in repairing the ruins since then have found numerous neolithic implements, which had evidently been used in cutting and squaring the stones, and when blunted, had been turned into the bedding on which the stones are supported. An article on the recent inclosure of Stonehenge appeared in the *Nineteenth Century* of last September. — A Druidic circle resembling Stonehenge has recently been explored near the village of Dove Holes, in Derbyshire, England.

America. — A remarkable discovery was reported some months ago on the shores of Prince William Sound, Alaska. A prospector named Leeds, out with a party of natives looking for mineral, came upon a cavern in which were fourteen wooden canoes, each containing a mummified corpse. Stone implements were found beside the bodies and stone slabs covered the canoes, everything indicating that the bodies had been placed there during the stone age. The find was as full of mystery to the natives as to the white man. Their tribe has been on the shores of Prince William Sound from a period so remote that their traditions do not run back to the time of its advent there, yet they have had no knowledge of the cave or of the character of people who are interred there. Nor do the present natives use stone implements.

Orange County, New York, was a stamping ground for prehistoric animals. More remains of ancient animal life have probably been found there than in any other equal area in America. What is considered the most perfect specimen of the mastodon in the country, the one in the Warren Museum, Boston, was dug out of a muck hole not far from Newburg. In the swamps there several skeletons of the mastodon have been found. Recently another was discovered by a farmer who was digging a load of muck. The crown of one of the teeth measures four by six inches. The roots are seven and one half inches long.

At the recent International Congress of Americanists (p. 808), one of the exhibits was the "Lansing Man," consisting of a skull and a few bones said to be at least eight thousand, and, perhaps, thirty thousand years old, found by a farmer near Lansing, Kan., last February. The National Museum authorities at Washington, however, having examined this skull, have decided that it in no way differs from modern skulls of Indians in the same region.

Mexico is more and more receiving the attention of the archæologists. Dr. Alis Hrdlicka of the American Museum of Natural History, recently returned from his fourth expedition to Mexico, bringing much valuable information and many additions to the various collections in the museum. The most important addition consists of sixty skulls of the Aztec and other tribes. Among the specimens of ceremonial nature those brought from a sacred cave in the State of Jalisco are considered highly important. A dispatch from Hermosillo, Mexico, on November 14, reported a remarkable discovery of hidden Aztec treasures in the mountains near Yesca by an American archæologist. It is a mistake to regard the Aztecs as a dead race. There are many pure-blooded Aztec-Nahuan descendants in existence. The Aztec language is said to be still used by at least a million of natives in Mexico. Another representative of the American Museum of Natural History, Professor M. H. Saville, returned in October from four years of exploration

in Southern Mexico. Half of this time was spent in investigating the famous ruins of Mitla; the rest to excavating a number of huge burial mounds in the State of Oxaca. The *Scientific American* says that Professor Saville's discoveries, when fully reported on, will be one of the most important contributions to American archæology made in recent years. The first detailed account of his work was made before the international Congress of Americanists. This will be followed by the publication of two illustrated memoirs, one on the ruins of Mitla and the other on the excavations of the Zapotecan tombs. These will be the latest and most exhaustive works on the culture of the ancient civilizations of Mexico in existence. One of the men accompanying Professor Saville was Leopoldo Batres, the Mexican government archæologist, to him is accredited the discovery of the ruins of a city older than any other previously discovered on this continent, Monte Alban. The objects found in the temples and tombs of this city, so far as excavated, seem to link it with both Egypt and China. A small silver figure of a Chinaman found in Southern Mexico, is now in the Smithsonian Museum at Washington, having recently been presented to it by W. W. Byam. This was pronounced by archæologists at the time of its discovery, to be the best proof thus far adduced of prehistoric communication between America and China. The jade discovered at Monte Alban is still stronger proof.

The twenty-third annual report of President John Williams White of the Archæological Institute of America shows the need of funds to carry on the three schools supported by the Institute in Athens, Rome and Palestine.

Professor W. J. McGee, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been appointed to represent the United States on the American International Archæological Commission, whose creation was recommended by the second International Conference of American States held in Mexico last winter. Each of the American Republics will appoint one or more members of the commission, appointments to be for five years. The idea of the commission is to preserve the ruins of the principal prehistoric cities, establishing at each of them a museum to contain objects of interest found in the locality and at such exhumed cities to establish conveniences for the visiting public. It will be the effort of the commission to establish an American international museum in the city selected by the majority of the republics participating in the work of the commission, which shall become the center of all American archæological investigations and interpretations.

VOLAPUK IN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The discussion of the Metric System (see CURRENT HISTORY, VOL. XII., pp. 71, 252), has been quite active and at times acrimonious since the report last spring of the House Committee on Coinage Weights and Measures in favor of a bill requiring the adoption of the foreign system in all departments of the Government. Very positive resolutions on the subject were adopted by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers after a lively debate in which the attack on the new system was led by Frederick A. Halsey, editor of the *American Machinist*. The advantages of a universal system of weights and measures, like the advantages of a universal language, have never been disputed. The practical question is whether those advantages are to be secured by compulsory laws, and if so at how great a cost. Said Mr. Halsey:

> The pro-metric argument is, substantially, an *a priori* argument. The metric advocates adopt the methods of the old philosophers, who laboriously sought to prove what ought to be. My method is that of modern science, which interrogates nature in order to learn what is. For instance, they tell us how easily and how quickly this nation ought to make this change; I shall show how slowly and laboriously France and Germany have made the change. The testimony before the House Committee is sprinkled with opinions that this great change can be made in from three to five years. In this matter we do not, however,

need to regard opinions at all, but may apply the scientific method at once and consult the facts. The general use of English pitch threads in Germany is, of course, well known, but it will do no harm to take the fact from a metric-advocate's mouth. The discriminating engineer will recall that English-sized twist drills make English-sized holes, and he will take the use of English-sized screws and twist drills as additional evidence that the millimetre has not yet driven the inch from German machine shops, and that Germany is still in the transition period.

The fatal mistake of the metric advocates and the weakness of their case lies in their assumption that the statute book is an index of the practice of the people. The arguments for the saving of time in calculation, for the simplification of our weights and measures and for the saving of time by school children are all based on the tacit assumption that the old units are to disappear. As they have not done so elsewhere, they will not do so here, and every one of these arguments falls to the ground.

The action of the Society of Engineers in passing resolutions opposed to the passage of compulsory laws has been generally sustained by the industrial world, while the bill, now before Congress, has received the approval of the majority of educators and professional scientists. While the use of the metric system grows in favor with scientific men and in those branches of industry which are most in touch with foreign trade, it is still true that the great mass of the people think and work only by the English system. Practically all the merchandise, machinery and tools in general use is adapted in its standard sizes to that system, and a change made in all departments of the Government would set those departments at variance with the common practice in industry, causing inconvenience to all Americans doing business with the Government.

The growing use of the metric system by those who have special reasons for adopting it is, of course, not discouraged by opponents of copmulsory laws. Its general introduction by special enactment is, however, impracticable until the number of those who use it voluntarily has greatly increased in this country, and even then it would work great hardship and inconvenience to many citizens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paris to New York by Rail. — Mr. De Windt, the explorer, who recently completed an all-land trip from Paris to New York via Bering Strait (p. 566), says in an interview reported in the New York *Independent* that, in constructing a railway practically connecting the Eastern and Western hemispheres, the difficulties to be encountered in Alaska will not be one-quarter of those in the construction of the White Pass railroad dreamed of ten years ago by Mr. J. J. Hill. The tunneling of Bering Strait will not require blasting, for beneath the water, which in no place is over twenty-three fathoms, is no rock, but schist or slate. Bering Strait, though variously reported from seventeen to thirty miles wide, is actually forty. The first island is fifteen miles from East Cape, the second fifteen miles from that, and the third five miles from Cape Prince of Wales. It is not possible to bridge the Strait on account of the floes and icebergs. In Northeastern Siberia the mountains are low detached chains with wide plains between, wooded to within one hundred miles of East Cape, where the snow is never over four feet deep on the level, though in the valleys it drifts to seventeen feet deep. The forty engineers sent out by the Russian government for the sole purpose of surveying for this railroad have planned no mountain climbing or tunneling, but a road, by tacking to avoid the mountains, from Irkutsk to Yakutsk, a distance of two thousand miles, now under construction; half way to Verkoyansk, then northeast to Verni Kolymsk; south one hundred miles, and to East Cape.

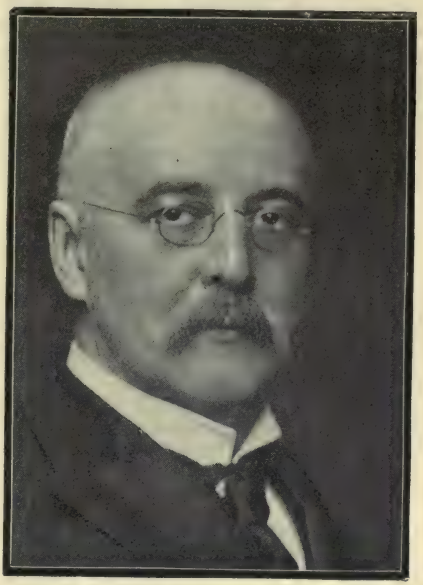
Nobel Prizes. — The following Nobel prizes (vol. x., p. 860, vol. xi., p. 753) have been awarded: Drs. H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, both of Holland, in Physics; Dr. Emil Fisher, of Berlin, in Chemistry; Major Ronald Foss, Principal of the Liverpool, Eng., School of Tropical Medicine, in Medicine; Professor Theodor Mommsen, the venerable German historian, in Literature; the Peace prize went to Professor Frederick De Martens, a Russian by birth but a Swede by extraction.

Education.

A SUPERINTENDENT WHO SUPERINTENDS.

Mr. William H. Maxwell, who fills the position of Superintendent of Schools in Greater New York, occupies undoubtedly the most conspicuous position in the public schools of America today.

When yet a young man he came to the United States from his home in Ireland in 1874, and sought soon after, a position in the public schools of New York or Brooklyn. Possessing all the qualifications necessary for a successful teacher, except political influence, it was but natural that he should fail of appointment. He found employment, however, on the New York *Mail*, and later became managing editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*. From this editorial position he was promoted to be Assistant Superintendent of Schools for Brooklyn in 1882, and in 1887 was made Superintendent.



WILLIAM HENRY MAXWELL,

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK CITY.

On the organization of the public school system under the new charter for Greater New York, there was much canvassing of the question who should fill the important post of Superintendent — a post, however, which implied much less in the days of the borough superintendents than it does today when almost autocratic powers have been conferred upon its occupant by the revised charter of 1902. Feeling the responsibility resting upon the Board of Education in making its appointment, the members decided that the ablest educator in the country was none too good for the position and tendered the appointment first to President Daniel C. Gilman, and then to Andrew S. Draper and others outside New York; but they were astonished at the unanimity of the recommendation that come with each refusal, viz., that the man best fitted for the position resided in Brooklyn and his name was Maxwell. His eleven years, struggle with Brooklyn school boards had not endeared Dr. Maxwell to the type of politician represented on such boards; but the endorsement of so many capable educators could not be ignored, and he received the appointment.

The things that happened in the Brooklyn schools during his incumbency were not accomplished without many hard struggles with inefficient school boards; but they happened. Complete high school courses of four years were introduced. The curriculum of the elementary schools was modernized; kindergartens were established; English classics were put into the hands of children; nature and art instruction was established; manual training came in; promotion of scholars on their class records instead of by examination alone was instituted; the compulsory education

act was enforced; teachers trained to teach were declared the only applicants who should be appointed.

These are commonplaces nowadays but they were revolutions when they happened. In the wider field he now occupies, Dr. Maxwell is putting forth the same efforts towards results that he put forth so successfully in those earlier days, and the public schools of New York are fast developing towards that position of leadership which the school system of the metropolis ought to occupy, but which hitherto it has never filled.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

No educational movement in recent times promises so much for the future well being of large numbers of pupils as the newly inaugurated plan of consolidation of country schools in larger units. The unsatisfactory results of district school education have long been manifest to the most casual observer. The cure for the evils of the system has been evident to thoughtful minds but the method of bringing it about — a working plan has been lacking. In a few of the States, however, tentative efforts have been made, with results so encouraging that it cannot be doubted that the movement will spread with increasing momentum until the benefits of an intelligently graded school system are open to all the pupils of the rural districts. Local prejudice has long been fossilized in one State school laws making the change difficult to accomplish, but several methods have been devised for overcoming these difficulties.

In Ohio, the schools of thirty-three townships are now fully centralized, and there is a partial centralization in 150 others, under a general law which permits the people of any township at the annual town election to vote on the proposition to abandon the small district schools and transport the the children at public expense to a central school. This township centralization of schools began at Kingsville, Ashtabula County, in 1894. Five teachers are employed in the Kingsville school, and to it are brought all the children of the township (an area of twenty-five square miles), with the exception of two districts. Four wagons are required, at a total cost of $97 a month, for the nine months of the school year. There is an actual saving to the township under this plan, and, at the same time, a marked gain in attendance and in school efficiency. In Madison Township, Lake County, the superintendent reports the cost of tuition per pupil — on the basis of total enrollment,— as reduced from $16 to $10.48; and — on the basis of daily attendance,— from $26.66 to $16.07. The total expense, however, is about the same as under the old plan, and this is explained by the fact that the school attendance has been increased from 217 to 300 pupils since consolidation was effected.

Wisconsin has three plans of consolidation in operation in different counties: (1) By the suspension of school in one or more districts and the payment of pupils' tuition in another school; (2) by consolidation through the action of the town board of supervisors; and (3 — under the township system) by action of the town board of school directors. Both district and town boards are authorized to provide for the transportation of pupils at public expense. In the northern and newer counties, where schools have been organized under the township system, the union of sub-districts in several instances has resulted in large, well-attended, and well-graded schools.

In the New England States the movement has been larger in operation and the results have been uniformly satisfactory, showing both decreased expenditure and increased efficiency in the schools.

Some of the most interesting experiments in rural school consolidation and improvement have been in progress for several years past in the part of the country that has heretofore been regarded as the least progressive in educational matters. In the States of North

Carolina and Georgia the conditions are quite different in every way from those prevailing in New England and the Middle West, where the school consolidation movement has attained its greatest impetus. Yet it has been fully demonstrated in each of these States that it is cheaper and better to transport a dozen children four or five miles to a central school than to employ a teacher and provide a schoolhouse for these children near their own homes. The State school commissioner of Georgia has asked the Legislature to confer upon the county boards of education the authority to consolidate the weak and inefficient schools of a number of sparsely-settled communities into one strong central school whenever, in their judgment, such consolidation is deemed wise and proper. In North Carolina the number of school districts was reduced last year more than a thousand; the patrons of the schools in that State continued to ask for consolidation and centralization. Further south, in Florida, one county — Duval — has concentrated schools over an area of about one hundred square miles. Here, as in other Southern States, where the transportation system has been introduced, the wagons are owned by the counties. Drivers and teams are hired by contract let to the lowest bidder.

In many other States, beginnings have been made with good results, including generally a lessening of expenditure, an increase of attendance, and an extension of facilities for instruction with the various advantages of the graded system.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN SULU AND MINDANAO.

The appointment of Mr. Henry S. Townsend as Superintendent of Schools in Sulu and Mindanao did not fill that gentleman with the pride of scholarship and a sense of the importance of the three " R's." In a recent article to the Boston *Transcript*, he gives some account of his work among the Mohammedan natives of those islands, which reads not at all like the report of a school superintendent. He says:

On passing through the Mohammedan part of the town for the first time I was irresistibly impressed by the throngs of children of school age, some scantily attired, others not, and must perforce ask myself whether these boys and girls would read to any good purpose, even if they could. I was just fresh from a struggle of twenty years with the proposition of teaching reading in this sense of the term to non-English-speaking peoples, and had a good deal of respect for the difficulties which thus involved. The social difficulties of teaching a people who recognize the ways of the Americans as different from but not superior to their own, were new to me, but I had no doubt they would prove great. Then I had read somewhere that there are still a good many people in America who do not make any very good use of their ability to read after having gained it. All these considerations led me to give up the idea of introducing these Mohammedans to letters as hopeless for the present. Of course, the teaching of reading as its own end or for the formal discipline which it will give can have no place in our schemes; so I began looking for some other and more strategic point of attack.

Having given the matter the most serious consideration of which I was capable, I formulated these three theories, which I accept as working hypotheses:

1. It is the work of the educator to take a people at the point in progress which they have reached and to help them take their next step, whether that be in letters, into letters or entirely outside of letters.
2. Each people has its own peculiar line of development, which must be followed if healthy growth is to be secured.
3. This line is pointed out by the permanent steps in progress which each people has made.

With these theories in his mind he established an experimental school of industry which has proved quite popular with the children not only, but with their parents, many of whom have applied for admission. As room was lacking this had to be denied them, but by a system of University Extension adapted to their needs some of them are now receiving instruction in their homes.

From these small beginnings Superintendent Townsend sees the growth of an extensive system of industrial training which may in several generations convert Uncle Sam's latest acquisitions into law-abiding communities, a consummation devoutly to be wished — the three " R's " to the contrary notwithstanding.

Religion.

DURING 1902.

Surveys of religious life and work in the United States during 1902 contain many interesting and more or less reliable statements. It is said that the growth in church membership has been steady, the bodies showing the largest growth being the Disciples of Christ and the Lutherans. During the century 1800 to 1900, the population of the United States multiplied itself by fourteen, but practically all religious bodies multiplied their membership growths by numbers far larger. For example, Presbyterians by thirty-nine, Baptists by forty-five, Episcopalians by fifty-nine and so on. The last twelve months indicate, it is claimed, a growth all around that will compare favorably with the past. The decline in attendance upon theological seminaries, which during recent years has been in accord with a marked decline in Germany, has been somewhat checked, several leading seminaries showing increase over the preceding year. It is estimated that the people of the country are now contributing $260,000,000 a year to church establishments and religious work, including missions. This does not include $70,000,000 given in benevolence outside of Government charity and in sums above $5,000 each gift. Of this benevolence, three dollars in every four are said to come from members of churches.

A writer in the Boston *Evening Transcript* enumerates five particulars in which the year has been especially remarkable in religious matters. (1) The marked tendency toward federation and even consolidation. The union aimed at is organic in the cases, first, of Presbyterian bodies, and, secondly, of the bodies known as Methodist Protestant, United Brethren, and Congregational. The tendency toward federation has affected all religious bodies excepting the Roman Catholic, and has been most marked in the Middle West. (2) The movement affecting doctrine. The year will be famous in Presbyterian annals because a new creed was adopted by the Presbyterian North General Assembly last May, and a brief statement sent forth to the churches. The new creed had to be submitted to presbyteries, and thus far all have adopted it unanimously, or very nearly so. The "brief statement" is a short working creed, and was not submitted to presbyteries. (3) The movement affecting Bible study. An event helping to make the year historic is the naming by the Vatican of the Pontifical commission on modern questions concerning Holy Writ. Encyclicals issued since the naming of the commission have somewhat narrowed the scope of the inquiry. The commission is headed by the aged Cardinal Parrochi, and has upon it Very Rev. Dr. Charles P. Grannan, for ten years Professor of Sacred Scripture at the Catholic University in Washington. (4) Money-raising. The year saw the completion of the Twentieth Century Funds, aggregating in America and in England not much under $40,000,000. Methodists North led in the amount as Wesleyans in England led in the suggestion. The sum secured by American Methodists North will reach $21,000,000, of which $9,000,000 goes to remove church debts, $7,000,000 to church colleges and seminaries, and the balance to aged ministers and philanthropies. Presbyterians North raised $7,500,000, Methodists South, 1,500,000. Canadian Methodists raised $1,250,000, and Canadian Presbyterians, $1,500,000. British Wesleyans secured $4,500,000, British Congregationalists, $3,500,000; British Baptists, $1,250,000; United Methodist Free Church, $520,000 and Calvinistic Methodists of Wales, $450,000. The spiritual side of Methodist effort in this country is said to have failed,

but the financial side succeeded. (5) The organization of an Educational Board whose chief work is, and long will be, in the South. It is incorporated in the District of Columbia. Its General Secretary is the Rev. Dr. Wallace Buttrick, Baptist, and its chief promoter is Mr. John D. Rockefeller, also a Baptist. "Hardly second in importance to the foregoing are half a dozen features, one or two of them strikingly unique, which have characterized the religious year. There are, for example, the Hebrew problem, for the Jew is coming to American shores by the tens of thousands; the missionary advance, for never before have so many missionary societies been free from debt; the activity of the lay element, for laymen are steadily walking into precincts heretofore reserved for ordained men; and the rapid increase in the number of workers, for missionary societies have added to the number of their secretaries, and one communion consecrated twelve bishops, a number greater by four than during any previous year. As for striking features they have not been wanting. A Protestant president of the United States sending a deputation formally to treat with the Vatican in Rome; the coming together of American Quakers and the organization of a Five-Year Meeting; the acceptance by a considerable body of the historic but hitherto ignored Lambeth Quadrilateral — these are peculiar enough to give character to almost any year of religious annals."

Other items may be briefly presented. There has developed a Roman Catholic movement to get out from under the control of the Propaganda at Rome (the United States being, in Catholic affairs, a missionary jurisdiction) and have American Catholics stand on the same footing as those in European countries. The Episcopalians have inaugurated an effort to found an autonomous Episcopal church in Mexico. In October the Orthodox Quakers organized a Five-Year Meeting to manage the affairs of all meetings in so far as those affairs are general, as foreign missions, education, etc. Among young people's societies the features of the year have been the undertaking of a World Endeavor movement by the Christian Endeavor. Baptists have recently fallen into a discussion of the question whether baptism is essential to church membership. Southern Baptists especially are strongly in the affirmative.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Revised statistics of Christian mission among the Jews show that 112 societies employ 816 workers in 229 stations, and that more than $600,000 are annually expended for Jewish work. Great Britian leads with thirty-nine societies, employing 615 workers in 149 stations, and expending almost $500,000. Then follow America, with thirty societies, employing 134 workers in thirty-seven stations, and expending $50,000; Scandinavia, with five societies, seventeen workers, eight stations, and $27,000 expenses; and Germany, with eighteen societies, fourteen workers, thirteen, stations and $17,000 expenses.

Methodist progress in the city of Rome, almost under the Vatican, has been so marked that the Pope has twice called attention to it in open letters.

It appears that sixteen per cent of all real estate in New York city escapes taxation. Under the head of religion, charity and education comes property thus assigned and valued:

	Churches	Religious, charitable, educational and hospitals
Manhattan	$56,394,000	$45,692,000
Bronx	1,785,000	4,692.000
Brooklyn	17,951,000	11,578.000
Queens	1,301,000	666,000
Richmond	755,000	581,000
Total	$78,186,000	$63,209,000

One of the most remarkable figures in the Roman Catholic clergy is Prince Maximilion of Saxony, Professor of Canonical Law at the Catholic University of Triburg, Switzerland. He recently declared in a public address at Stuttgardt that the Church should abandon aspiration for temporal power and confine itself to fighting for the faith.

Sociology.

BY WILLIAM W. HUDSON.

PATERNALISM AND THE DEMOCRATIC IDEAL.

In the *Chautauquan* for November, Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff discusses "The Municipal Problem" in a suggestive and timely article. Dividing his topic into three heads, the political, the economic and the sociological, he presents in clear and forcible language the elementary problems which confront the would-be reformer in each department of municipal life. He says of the first branch of his subject:

If one is interested in politics, what does the municipal problem mean to him? Primarily and in the first instance, an abuse of the offices, franchises and privileges, contracts, laws and ordinances, and the nominating and electing machinery; the subjection of all these functions and agencies to personal and political ends, instead of their use for the promotion of the general welfare of the community.

The spoils system of office tenure and of letting contracts to personal and political favorites and even the execution or non-enforcement of the laws as rewards for political services or in response to bribes, present, indeed, a great problem of gravity to the inhabitants of American cities.

There are many who see no municipal problem beyond the corrupt manipulation of these agencies by bold, designing and unscrupulous men. Such persons — and their number is constantly increasing — feel that the problem would be solved were we able to secure an honest, meritorious, and public-spirited discharge of public duties. And there is much to be said in favor of such a contention. When the gross scandals attendant upon the granting of franchises are recalled, we are apt to conclude that the checking of this fountain head of iniquity will go a long way toward the solution of the problem.

It is not, however, the side of the problem that most interests minds:

If one is interested in economic questions, the municipal problem assumes a different aspect. Then he sees the problem in the need for improved plans and methods for constructing public improvements like bridges, sewers, streets and public buildings. He looks for streets well paved and well cleaned and brilliantly lighted, the prompt collection and disposition of garbage and other refuse, adequate police and fire protection, a steady and abundant supply of pure water for all purposes. These are questions of public improvement and administration. Only incidentally they involve the political phases we have just described.

While the administration of American cities does not compare favorably with that of many cities of Europe in point of efficiency, it is true that this side of the problem presents a more hopeful aspect than its political side, and Mr. Woodruff cites numerous instances of money wisely and effectively expended. even by corrupt city governments for public improvements for which there was a popular demand.

There is still another large group (although perhaps neither so strong nor influential as the one just mentioned) deeply interested in the question of the functions to be discharged by the city. What shall the city do for the education, comfort, and recreation of its citizens? Shall that city be considered the best governed that does the least and leaves the most to private initiative? Or is that the best city that assumes to do the most?

It is in his discussion of this phase of the problem that Mr. Woodruff parts company with many well meaning citizens who must have followed him with approval up to this point. The advocacy of municipal ownership, of public utilities and of increased paternalism in municipalities runs counter to the prejudices of large numbers of Americans. It is, they conceive, opposed to the democratic ideal of individual liberty and individual initiative which they declare to be essential to the well being of the inhabitants of cities as of rural communities. Mr. Woodruff's presentation

of the opposite view is intelligent and convincing; but his article suggests a stronger argument, perhaps, than any he himself puts forward in favor of a liberal extension of municipal activity. He takes note of the lack of civic pride among the conglomerate races inhabiting our chief cities, but fails to emphasize the effect of increased municipal activity in creating and stimulating that civic pride which is the first and surest guarantee of good citizenship. The fact that our city governments present but few points of contact with the lives of the great mass of their inhabitants is a sufficient explanation of the lack of intelligent interest displayed by the masses in the character of those governments. Politicians have long since discovered that public parks are a subject of popular interest. Failure to provide and maintain a suitable park system would be very unpopular in any American city, and a blow struck at the privileges which all enjoy in the public parks would be resented by the voters more quickly than almost any degree of malfeasance in office. This is because the municipality comes in closer contact with the mass of inhabitants through its parks than in any other department of its activities. The people are jealous of their rights in these parks and may be trusted to enforce them. In a similar way it is fair to assume that the extension of municipal ownership to the street railways, in which all citizens have an interest, would make the voting public very insistent upon its right to efficient and satisfactory service, something which it is not always able to secure under the franchise system. The extension of municipal activity to the encouragement of art, music, and the drama by the building of public art-galleries, popular music-halls, and workingmen's theatres would increase the number of points of contact between the municipality and the mass of voters and so would encourage the growth of a proper civic pride and personal interest in public affairs which might in time work a revolution in the political adminstration of many boss-ridden American cities. Would not the experiment be worth while?

To the contention that this is rank paternalism and out of harmony with the democratic ideal, it might be a fair rejoinder that the democratic ideal is represented today by more mis-governed cities, more plundered municipalities, than any other principle of local government; that it has failed thus far to produce an intelligent interest in public affairs among the electors, and failing in this it must continue to produce bad city governments. Why not let paternalism have its trial!

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON THE LABOR UNIONS.

In an address delivered at the Colonial Club, Cambridge, November 22, the President of Harvard University discussed labor unions from an educator's point of view in terms that have been much quoted and sometimes severely criticised. In the address itself we find first an outline of what he considers humane conditions of human labor, viz. "A rising wage — that is a wage which gradually — it need not be rapidly — increases with the laborer's increased experience, attainments and age; steady employment; encouragement for the making of a permanent home; the opportunity to serve generously and proudly the establishment or institution with which the labor has been connected; and a pension on disability." These humane conditions of employment are not realized in many American industries, and yet they are perfectly practical and possible of application to all. Failure to provide such conditions is the chief cause for and the justification of labor unions. They were organized to extort such conditions from unwilling employees and in a measure they have succeeded. Of the advantages gained by labor unions President Eliot said:

> Before I take up the points at which I find labor unions to be ill-advised, let me admit, as all persons must who have studied their history, that the industrial community as a whole is under many obligations to the unions. They have, as a matter of fact,

mitigated many evils. They have reduced what used to be the unreasonable number of hours in a day's work. They have improved health conditions in factories and mines, and have procured the legislation which has enforced better health conditions. They have prevented young children from working in factories, and they have emancipated employees in many industries from the company store. Moreover, they hold in check combined capital; and combined capital is, from the democratic point of view, a formidable oligarchy, and one which the American community is distinctly afraid of. The labor unions hold that oligarchy in check. The argument commonly used in justification of the organizations of laborers in unions is a sound one — capital is effectively combined in certain industries, and therefore laborers must effectively combine in those industries. That argument is unanswerable. The great combinations of capital are very formidable to unskilled laborers — much more formidable than to the average man in the community at large, and they are sufficiently formidable to us all. I think, too, that we all believe that the labor union is going to last. The facilities for uniting multitudes of men in one organization, for communicating on the instant with all branches of the organization, for bringing masses of men together for a common purpose, have increased wonderfully even within the last ten years.

These facilities the labor leaders know how to use as well as the financiers do, and we may be quite sure that the labor union with these new facilities is going to manifest more and more power in flush times; in dull times it subsides. The telephone itself provides an invaluable facility for these great combinations of men. Indeed, it has become the favorite tool of ward politicians, speculators and walking delegates; for it has the great convenience that it leaves no record.

In view of this situation it is manifestly important to discuss frankly and publicly any labor union doctrines or practices which seem dangerous to society or hurtful to the men who adopt them.

The evils which President Eliot pointed out were: The close limit put on the number of apprentices in shops or factories or mines; the limitation of the output or day's product of the individual laborer; the doctrine of the uniform wage; the use of violence in strikes; and the resort to the boycott. These evils he discussed in temperate but vigorous language that has been quoted apart from its context and made the occasion of angry denunciation by friends of organized labor. No sound moralist can take exception to his views, however, when considered in their proper relations. The address, as a whole, must be accepted as a valuable contribution to the discussion of the labor question although if greater emphasis had been laid upon the need of humane conditions of employment in American industries his strictness upon the labor unions would have seemed in juster proportion to the wrongs suffered and the evils inflicted by organized labor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The question of child labor in factories of the South is attracting considerable attention. Many Northern owners of those factories have not only shown much indifference to such abuse of children as would scarcely be tolerated in the North, but have been, to some extent, even engaged in thwarting, the efforts of humane Southerners to secure proper legislation against this abuse. But there is a "splendid determination and spirit in the movement which is opposing child labor [one of the leaders of which is the Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy of Alabama] and which," says the *Review of Reviews*, "is certain to win its cause in the near future."

The crowded condition of New York City is beginning to present very serious conditions. The *Sun* says: "So acute is the condition even now becoming that the underground road which is approaching completion will not have been opened to the public before a deeper system of tubular transit will have been projected. But it will not have reached completion before the public patience shall have been fairly exhausted. And what of the streets themselves? The congestion of cars and vehicles of all descriptions at every great intersection of traffic is already a very serious matter. It is visibly growing worse, and it presents a condition that is quite incredible to anyone who has not seen it and suffered from it. We cannot go on piling our tremendous population interminably up and up into the air without making provision for its transportation."

VIEW OF THE VATICAN AT ROME.

IT CONTAINS THE FINEST COLLECTION OF MARBLES, BRONZES, FRESCOES, PAINTINGS AND GEMS IN THE WORLD.

Art, Music and the Drama.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Treasures of the Vatican. — The palace of the Popes at Rome is called the Vatican because it is situated on the Vatican Hill; and this hill is so-called because it was the ancient seat of the Roman priests (vates). The Vatican contains no less than eleven thousand halls, saloons, and private rooms, besides eleven magnificent courts or squares, and a garden that rivals that of Versailles. Remarkable as this vast pile is in many respects, it is in none more so than in the treasures of art and learning which it contains. Here is the most famous work of Michael Angelo, of Raphael, and of other eminent Italian artists. The vast library contains an almost incredible amount of priceless papyri, parchments, manuscripts, books, ivory carvings, gems, intaglios, and goldsmiths' work, the accumulation of centuries. The floor space is filled with gifts of consummate workmanship to the Papal See from kings and emperors and other mighty ones of the earth. The sculpture galleries and museums are crowded with marvels. The collection of antiquities is the finest in the world. The Vatican occupies a space of 1,151 by 767 feet. It has over 200 staircases and a covered way to the Castle of St. Angelo, half a mile distant.

A Gift from France to Detroit. — On November 29 was exhibited in Detroit a painting from the brush of Fernand le Quesne of Paris representing Louis XIV. bestowing letters patent upon La Mothe de Cadillac for the establishment of a trading post on the Detroit River, an event of small significance, no doubt, to *le Grande Monarque*, but out of which has grown the present beautiful and flourishing city of Detroit.

Standing in the center of a high vaulted hall, the king is shown in the act of presenting the documents, while about him are grouped gorgeously attired gentlemen of two centuries ago. The fidelity to detail is particularly marked. The King, in a buff suit, holds out in his hand Detroit's charter, while Cadillac,

attired in a handsome shade of green, bows low to take it. Between them in the background, attired in red, stands France's chancellor, Louis de Boucherat. Back of the King come the Ministers of State. Others in the group represent court attendants. At the bottom of the picture is a small panel on which appears the formal inscription, "Presented in the name of the French republic by his excellency, M. Jules Cambon."

The courtesy thus shown by the Government of France to an American municipality is a pleasant reminder of the connection that once existed between the nation and its far-away off-spring.

Miscellaneous.— Mosaic work has now fairly been restored to a place of honor among the fine arts. Modern examples of this "finest of the decorative arts, are described by Mr. William H. Thomas in *Munsey's* for December. A somewhat significant movement, under the designation of "L'Art Nouveau" or "L'Art Moderne," has come into use within the past four or five years to designate a great variety of forms and developments of decorative design, which have in common little except an underlying character of protest against the traditional and the commonplace. The student will find it described by Professor A. D. F. Hamlin in the *Craftsman*, of Syracuse, N. Y.

The central rotunda of the renovated and enlarged State House in Boston is cased in beautiful yellow marble and lighted from above. Over the gallery three of the four spaces left for historical paintings are now filled with Henry Oliver Walker's "Pilgrims on the Deck of the Mayflower," Edward Simmons's "Return of the Battle Flags," and Mr. Simmons's "Fight at Concord Bridge."

A hitherto unknown portrait of Martin Luther, painted by Lucas Cranach and pronounced to be the best portrait of Luther in existence, has been uncovered in the town church of Wittenberg.

Italian art has suffered notably in the recent deaths of Domenico Morelli and Francesco Vinea, and also in that of the famous art critic, Eugene Müntz.

That the engraving on wood, says Frederick W. Gookin in the *Dial*, seems likely to become, like line engraving on steel, almost a lost art, is but the natural consequence of the invention and perfecting of the various processes of photo-mechanical reproduction.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

People's Theatres in Russia. — Mr. R. E. C. Long contributes to the *Nineteenth Century and After* an interesting account of the spread of workmen's theatres under the patronage and support of the government of Russia. These sprang up originally in the larger cities, but within three or four years have spread to the provincial and district capitals and still more recently to the villages.

The first successful experiment in this direction was made at Tomsk in distant Siberia in 1884, aided by the beneficence of a rich but uneducated merchant of the place, M. Valgunoff. The work was under the immediate direction of a local society called the Friends of Education. A similar movement was started in St. Petersburg. The Neva Society for Promoting Cheap Recreation was formed with the object of organizing holiday *fetes* for the working classes. After a year's trial the society had got so far as to be able to play Ostrovsky's comedies by professional actors. In fifteen years, (1885 to 1900) they had not only established themselves on a sound financial basis, but they had been enabled out of their profits to build as adjuncts to the theatre two free libraries and reading-rooms; and they are at present considering a project for building cheap bath-houses and establishing river boats and skating-rinks on the Neva.

Similar theatres were established in Odessa, Kriff, Zamboff, Kharkiff and many other places, usually started by private charity but with support from the Government Temperance Boards, who saw the good influence of the theatres in promoting a taste for innocent amusements among the working classes which had been for many generations addicted to drink and carousal as their

IN THE VATICAN—THE HALL OF THE CHART.

only recreation. The theatres of the Temperance Boards have met with, if possible, a greater success than those founded by the municipalities. The movement has enlisted the sympathy of M. de Witte, who, regarding the problem as a financier, probably finds in its financial success the greatest proof of its utility.

There is still another class of people's theatres which has lately developed considerably, and which deserves notice as perhaps the most interesting and instructive of all. These are the so-called village theatres. Serious as is the drink question in the Russian towns, it is yet more serious in the villages, where the enforced idleness of half the year makes the *kabak* the only center of distraction outside the stifling monotony of the crowded hut. Ten years ago the *via dolorosa* from the *kabak* to the usurer's and back to the *kabak* was the only trodden path in the snow-bound village; and in the popular saying "kabak, kulak (money-lender), never come back" was contained the whole, and almost the only, tragedy of Russian village life. But the struggle against the greatest of Russian ills, so manfully carried on in the great cities, has now spread to the villages, and of late years in little centers of population of three thousand souls and less, miniature theatres for the people have sprung up like magic palaces.

The Temperance Boards encourage this movement by subscribing small sums; but, what is perhaps more remarkable, the peasant communes sometimes take the initiative themselves, and build and furnish their own theatres out of their scanty funds.

The great People's Palace of Nicholas II. at St. Petersburg is an outgrowth of the same movement and differs only from similar institutions in London and Berlin in being, if anything, better equipped and more successful than either. The building itself, with its great theatre, lecture halls, and dining rooms, and its other accommodations, promises much for the education of the working people of Russia in matters of art.

A Literary Chronicle.

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

At the first meeting of the Boston Authors' Club for the season of 1902–3, Mr. T. Russell Sullivan read an instructive paper on the question whether an author should dramatize his own novel or entrust it to the professional playwright. Of course, from one point of view such a discussion seems ridiculous, because it depends wholly on the dramatic ability of the author. It might be supposed that a novelist who should succeed in imparting sufficient action to his story to suggest its transference to the stage, would also be able to recast it in histrionic form. He might make a clever dialogue, he might conceive the stage setting with considerable idea of effect, but there would be still required a special knowledge gained only by long experience. This might be called "the trickery of the stage" and is quite dissociated from any literary capacity. Contact with this extremely practical quality usually disillusionizes the novice. The well-balanced conversation, full of telling points which the novelist thinks the distinctive beauty of his work, is ruthlessly sacrificed or pruned till little is left of it; the fetching episode, which is an added beauty, is lopt off. Perhaps whole scenes are added until the writer can hardly recognize his own creation. When this is done and the dramatized novel makes a hit on the stage the next question is, Whose is it? If the royalties are large, that serves as an excellent salve to wounded pride; but if the play fails — as most of them inevitably must (to keep to the general rule) — there is nothing left for the novelist except to sooth his injured feelings with the flatterring unction that if he had been allowed free scope the failure would not have occurred!

Mr. Sullivan's paper was followed by a discussion in which various (more or less experienced) authors took part. While the note of discouragement was not wanting, the general tone was hopeful, the promise of the stage being particularly emphasized by Mr. Richard Burton, who has recently come to Boston as the literary advisor to the Lothrop Company. Mrs. Sutherland spoke from successful experience. Judge Grant spoke from the vantage ground of success without the practical experience. No one called attention to the fact that most of the classic dramas were built on mediæval romances, but it was noted that comparatively few of Dickens's stories, in spite of their dramatic possibilities, had been successful on the stage.

Curiously enough the question of the advisability of novelizing dramas was not touched upon. An example of this sort has been recently instituted by Mr. Theodore Burt Sayre, whose charming comedy, based on the life of the Irish poet, Thomas Moore, as played by Mr. Andrew Mack, proved that the public was ready enough to respond to a high order of really unobjectionable play. "Tom Moore" (Frederick A. Stokes Company) follows the general lines of the play and reproduces some of the fresh and amusing conversations. It is fresh and sparkling in its incident, and its development (being illustrated with reproductions of photographs of the theatrical company that first produced it) furnishes an excellent test of the propriety of such a transfiguration. I should say that it was a decided success. The climax of the story, as of the play, turns on the offer of the Poet Laureateship to the author of "Lalla Rookh." Certainly, Thomas Moore was never Poet Laureate; but that the office might have been offered to him is not beyond the dreams of the possible; if it was not it should have been.

NEW POETRY.

One would, somehow, rather expect that the rural note would prevail in a volume of poems by Elizabeth Akers; and it does. Anyone who truly loves genuine poetry and should turn to the first poem in Mrs. Akers's new volume wherefrom it derives its name, "The Sunset Song and Other Verses" (Lee & Shepard), would not fail to be struck by the quiet beauty of these lines:

Is it a dream? The day is done,
  The long, warm, fragrant summer day;
Afar beyond the hills, the sun
  In purple splendor sinks away;
The fire-fly lights her floating spark,
  While here and there the first large stars,
Look out, impatient for the dark.

Anyone who should read those lines would not fail to read on, and having read on it would be found that many others had the same quiet, lovely, poetic spirit. Then, at the very end, it would surprise the reader to find printed the famous poem, "Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight," with a note from the publishers recounting with a virtuous indignation the atrocious treatment which Mrs. Akers has received from the world which she has so benefited by the production of one of the great masterpieces of pathos. When it is realized that one single publisher received no less than $5,000 within six months as profits on the musical setting of it, that Mrs. Akers got only $5.00 for it and that even the authorship of it has been imputed to others, one cannot help wishing that from this volume at least there might come to the modest author a reward commensurate to its value. Mrs. Akers has signed each title page with her own autograph.

"In Merry Mood" is the title of "A Book of Cheerful Rhymes," by Mr. Nixon Waterman (Forbes & Company). Not all of them are "jingles," but the larger part consist of those gay and rollicking "patters" such as on the stage always compel encores, because they contain local hits. They undoubtedly add to the sum of human enjoyment and therefore scarcely call for serious criticism, even when the rhymes are faulty, the metre slovenly, and the thought extremely commonplace, as in so large a collection of newspaper verse it can scarcely fail to be. Indeed, Mr. Waterman says in his address to the reader:

This little book is not so bad,
  Or so it seems to me,
As what you might have thought it had,
  I made it thicker, see?

And should you note some slight defect
  Within this wreath of verse,
Please don't forget to recollect
  I've written stuff that's worse.

"Joe's Place" is a story told in dialect verse by John Rosslyn and illustrated with ten full-page and thirteen text cuts by the author. It is the story of a talented son of an ignorant but genuine man. The youth goes to college, makes an invention, is cheated out of it and takes to drink, is utterly ruined and at last saved by love. There is a certain genuineness about the verse and the narration that redeems its lack of literary quality and really interests the reader, and that will undoubtedly justify the publishers (George W. Jacobs & Company of Philadelphia) in bringing it out in a rather sumptuous form.

Miss Abbie Farwell Brown, whose "Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts" made such a strong appeal to young readers, has brought out a volume of capital verse for children under the title, "A Pocketful of Posies" (Houghton, Mifflin & Company). It has five full-page illustrations by Fanny Y. Cory, and the unique device of printing explanatory exclamations and other appurtenances in rubricated side notes, adds greatly to the delicacy of the stanzas. A captivating wit, facility of rhyme, daintiness of fancy and beauty of presentation lift these simple verses into a quite remarkable order of juvenile literature.

Those who enjoy French verse will find a peculiar pleasure in a metrical translation of FitzGerald's Rubaïyat of Omar Khayyam made by M. Fernand Henry, a lawyer living at Le Muy, Var, the very province where, by a curious coincidence M. Nicolas was born. M. Henry provides a careful introduction, a

full and admirable commentary and a bibliography. It will be noticed that whereas FitzGerald rimes only the first two and last lines of his quatrains, M. Henry, by a veritable *tour de force*, carries the rime of one stanza over into the next so that the third line is always provided with its correspondence. This is of course entirely in accordance with the rules of French versification. Mr. Swinburne has attempted the same complication in some of his English poetry. As a sample of M. Henry's skill, I will quote his version of the fine lines beginning "I sent my Soul through the Invisible."

De l'Inconnu mon Ame a tente l'escalade
Pour prendre a l'Autre Vie un mot de sa charade:—
"C'est Moi qui suis le Ciel et l'Enfer," respondit
Mon Messager rentre de sa vaine ambassade.

Le Ciel, c'est l'endroit ou tout Desir s'accomplit;
L'Enfer, c'est le Reflet qu'une Ame qui gemit
Projette quelque temps sur cette Nuit profonde
Ou va rentrer ce Corps qui naguere en sortit.

In this connection it is well to mention the photographic reprint of the editio princeps (1859) which Mr. Thomas B. Mosher has recently issued. It contains not only the exact text of the first introduction, translation and notes, but also a bibliography of the most notable editions of the genuine FitzGeralds, including the Columbus (Ohio) reprint of Ed. II. and of the rare "mother" edition of the marvellous little jewel brought out by Mr. Charles H. Meigs of Cleveland. A frontispiece shows the weird, etched illustration which the Edwin Edwards prepared for the fourth edition but which, not satisfying FitzGerald's scrupulous taste, was never used. This edition is certainly one of Mr. Mosher's most satisfactory productions, and when one examines his output for this year alone it will be seen that the praise is in no sense perfunctory. Mr. Mosher's edition of Francis Hindes Groome's "An Aftermath with Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," illustrated with many extremely interesting pictures, will appeal to every lover of FitzGerald. Even the famous yacht "Scandal" is depicted swinging at anchor. There are views of Littlegrange, and of Boulge church, and the graveyard where the gentle recluse lies buried.

The Fleming H. Revell Company have issued a pretty volume of "Love Poems of the Saner Sort" compiled by Mr. William Sinclair Lord under the title, "This is for You." They are very largely poems of affection addressed by husbands and wives to their companions, and implicitly contravene the common notion that poets are unhappy when married. Mr. Lord's selection is in excellent taste, and although he has chosen many well-known songs and sonnets, he has also included some less familiar but equally marked by sweet genuine feeling.

Silver, Burdett & Company have brought out a capital book for young people in "Seven Great American Poets," by Beatrice Hart. The Seven are Bryant, Emerson, Poe, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes and Lowell. Many poems are reprinted entire or in part in which the personal element prevails. These illustrate their lives and there are thirty-one full-page photogravures depicting the homes and other scenes connected with their boyhood or later days. The work is performed with enthusiasm and good judgment and will not fail to stimulate a love for the poetry of these illustrious Americans.

A PRESIDENT'S MEMOIRS.

What would not the world give for the discovery of the authentic autobiography of Vercingetorix or Ariovistus! What a flood of light they would throw on Cæsar's annals; how they would bring into true relief the splendid struggles of those freedom-loving Germans! Perhaps in days to come "The Memoirs of Paul Kruger, four times President of the South African Republic, Told by Himself" (The Century Company) will be regarded as an equally precious memorial of one of the most remarkable struggles that history has ever known. The portraits of the doughty old hero are a pretty fair index of the contents of the book which, including a ten-ply appendix of speeches and other documents and an index, fills rather more than 450 pages. The style

is plain to the verge of baldness, but at the same time there is a quaintness of humor which fits well with the big, burly, clumsy face, with its powerful half hidden eyes.

He is said to have dictated the work to Mr. H. C. Bredell, his private secretary, and to Mr. Piet Grobler, the former under secretary of the South African Republic. The Rev. Dr. A Schowalter spent several weeks in Utrecht " in constant colloquy with Mr. Kruger, elucidating various points with the aid of the President's replies to a list of some 150 to 200 questions which Dr. Schowalter had drawn up." In the English edition, the President is allowed to speak in the first person throughout; in the German edition he speaks in the third person after he begins to take a position of public importance. It is hardly fair to credit President Kruger with the literary quality of a book thus composed and then transferred to another language. But in spite of this decided drawback, which puts it at a disadvantage in comparison with Cæsar's Gallic war, with Grant's Autobiography, and others which might be named, the personality of the man really dominates the book and one forgets the curious composition.

Especially is this true in the early pages, where he relates with such reserve and yet so vividly his encounters with the wild beasts in the veldt. He thus begins his hunting-narration: "It is, of course impossible that I should be able to tell today how many wild beasts I have killed. It is too much to remember the exact number of lions, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, giraffes and and other big game; and besides, it is nearly fifty years since I was present at a big hunt. Nor can I recall to mind all the details connected with those hunts. As far as I know, I must have shot at least thirty to forty elephants and five hippopotamuss. And I know that I have killed five lions by myself." Thus might David have told of his conflict with Goliath of Gath. His description of the great trek is wonderful, and one follows with the keenest interest his account of the foundation of the Transvaal Republic. He sets forth very distinctly the principles maintained by the heroic and headstrong Boers.

Whatover may be the ultimate opinion regarding the fateful struggle which should surely have been prevented, one cannot but respect the energy, the self-consciousness, the obstinacy which took a side and then held to it through such enormous reverses. It is an almost epic account of what in the earlier age of the world would have been, and perhaps in some day to come will be, told in verse. No one can fully understand affairs in South Africa without taking this autobiography into consideration. It may not convince, but it will certainly modify men's judgment. It is a great book.

RELIGION AND LIFE.

Professor George Albert Coe, who is Professor of Philosophy in the Northwestern University — a Methodist Institution, — has written a book on religion which not even an Ingersoll could carp at and which, on the other side, no one but the most bigoted and opinionated of " the orthodox " could declare heretical. It is entitled " The Religion of a Mature Mind " (Fleming H. Revell Company). He starts out with the single purpose of finding the truth and boldly facing it. He recognizes that modern science has entirely changed the center of gravity, so to speak, of the Universe, and this *bouleversement* could not fail to have a profound influence on theology. Has it had the same influence on religion? Is Christianity the faith for a sincere scientist, for a man who must use inexorable logic? Certainly not, if it is the Christianity of mediæval creeds; certainly it is, if it is the Christianity of the Christ's own wonderfully simple creed, summed up in two sentences: " God is Love " and the Golden Rule. Nothing else is required, except conduct regulated in accordance with the principles here involved. All the vast scaffolding raised by creed-builders is removed as by a stroke. With complete intellectual liberty he faces calmly the question:

Suppose Christ was nothing more than a Hebrew prophet, mistaken in his views of Messianic tradition, the "stories of his miracles and his resurrection" mere accretions which the uncritical love and enthusiasm of his followers have added to the true history of his life, that even "his character and his teachings have not the moral perfection attributed to them by their defenders," that "these ideal qualities have been reflected backward upon the name of Jesus from the gradually developing moral consciousness of the Christian world," still, he argues, we have "the ideal Christ" which compels your heart to obedience. He says: "The Christ figure has become the moral ideal of the whole Western world. Conceivably, the world is mistaken. If, upon consideration, you find that Confucius, or Buddha, or your own father presents a worthier view of what it is to live, then it is your duty to follow this leader rather than the one confessed by the majority. Nothing but the good has any right to command your conduct. If even the Supreme Being of the universe should turn out to be a knave, it would be your right to assume, and if need be assert, your moral superiority to him. . . . Whoever finds the Christ-ideal a supreme one, has firm standing-ground on the positive side, whatever be his state of mind with respect to all else. Granting nothing but the fact of his own approval of the Christ, whether the Christ be merely ideal or also historical, he faces the immediate duty of becoming a worker for the Christian ideal. He becomes in aspiration and in service a fellow of all true disciples." With this Ithuriel spear of fearless truth he touches all useless forms, and they wither. The imaginary differences separating "the two-and-seventy warring sects" vanish; the foolish questions regarding "the mistakes of the Bible" are relegated to their proper place; they are of absolutely no consequence; there is no other way of glorifying God than to work with him in producing an "ideal human race"; and to do that only one thing is necessary — to live the life of love. That absolutely simple law is as universal as gravitation; it settles all labor questions, all private, public and international disputes; it would disband all armies and reduce all navies; it would perfect education.

It is impossible to summarize in a few words all the uplifting and helpful teaching of this remarkable book. It is one of the most significant utterances of modern times, and can not fail to do a world of good.

SPAIN AND HER PEOPLE.

It may not be too much to say that the American people are more interested in the Spanish people today than ever before. And perhaps there never were two nations — the one recently beaten in war by the other — which, on the whole, entertained kindlier feelings toward each other than these. For Spain, the new Minister to the United States, Senor De Ojeda, recently spoke in the declaration that he "holds no grudge" because of the Spanish-American war and really has the kindest feelings toward the United States. An interesting addition to this is given us in a handsome volume by Dr. Jeremiah Zimmerman (published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia). Speaking of the Spanish people in general, as met by himself and his wife in journeyings through their country, Dr. Zimmerman says: "Whilst they are satisfied [*sic*] that we took Cuba and the Philippines, many of them wish that we had taken Spain also, for the Spaniards are a badly governed people, and they have no hope in their own government. We were assured that Barcelona had declared that if our fleet should appear, not a gun should be fired, but the harbor would be open and a welcome extended. In fact, many said to us, 'Why did you not send your fleet to Spain and deliver us from our wretched government? We like you better than any other nation.'" The author acknowledges that "occasionally" he met "a hot-headed Spaniard" who declared that Spanish honor would have to be regained in another war with America, but these braggarts do not represent the dominant feelings of the

Spanish people. Dr. Zimmerman's book contains fifteen chapters that hold the attention from beginning to end. All the greater cities are graphically described. We have chapters of special value on the Escorial, Spanish life and character, causes of Spain's decline and the future of the country. Readers who wish to learn about this land which has figured so brilliantly in history and has dwindled from a population of 70,000,000 in the days of the Emperor Augustus (though where were those figures obtained?) to one of barely 18,000,000 — a land which Edmund Burke in his day declared to be "a whale stranded on the seashore of Europe," can scarcely afford to overlook Dr. Zimmerman's interesting pages. The volume is illustrated by more than a score of half-tone plates.

FICTION.

"Under the Sun; or, The Passing of the Incas" (Sheltman & Company, Louisville, Ky.) may well attract attention amid the glittering stream of historical fiction now pouring from the press. This "story of old Peru" is written by the Hon. Charles W. Buck, a distinguished Kentuckian, formerly United States Minister to that country. The volume, to begin with, may be accepted as another evidence of the widening growth of the new South, already developed along so many lines, commercial and literary. Mr. Buck's production is primarily a love story of deep interest, rich in color and intense in dramatic situation. Inwoven we have a wealth of legend and bits of history. Mr. Buck has made good use of good material. The location of the romance and the author's familiarity with its setting render it of more than ordinary interest.

Mrs. Harriet T. Comstock has taken the early days of Elizabeth Tudor as the topic for a very charming story entitled "Tower or Throne" (Little, Brown & Company). She has followed the lines of historical fact in working up the complicated intrigue which the marriages of King Henry VIII. entailed, but she has allowed her fancy to have free scope in presenting the young princess as a girl of lovely, generous character. There is no reason why this should not have been so; for often characters change with years and responsibilities. It is a capital book for children.

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A select list of important articles appearing in other magazines. For convenience of reference the classification is the same as that of the contents of "Current History."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

AMER. ACAD.	Annals of the American Acad'y of Political and Social Science, Phila.
AM. ANTIQ.	American Antiquarian, Chicago
ATLANTIC	The Atlantic Monthly, Boston
CATH. UNIV. BUL.	Catholic University Bulletin Washington, D. C.
CAN.	Canadian Magazine, Toronto, Ont.
CENT.	Century, New York
CHAUT.	Chicago
CRIT.	The Critic, New York
DELIN.	Delineator, New York
ERA	Era, H. T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia
FORUM	Forum, New York
GUNT.	Gunton's Magazine, New York
INTERNAT.	International Qt'ly, Burlington, Vt.
LIV. AGE	Living Age, Boston
MCCLURE	McClure's Magazine, New York
MED. REC.	Medical Record, New York
MISS. REV.	Mission'y Review of the World, N.Y.
MUNSEY	Munsey's Magazine, New York
NAT. GEO.,	National Geographical Mag., N. Y.
N. E. M.	New England Magazine, New York
N. A. R.	North American Review, New York
OUT.	Outlook, New York
POP. SCI.	Popular Science Monthly, New York
R. OF R.	Review of Reviews, New York
SCRIB.	Scribner's Magazine, New York

In indicating dates, the usual abbreviations of months are used.

International Affairs.

British Subsidies and American Shipping. Chas. H. Cramp. N. A. R. Dec.

The "Pious Fund" Arbitration. W. L. Penfield. N. A. R. Dec.

The Great Ship "Combine." W. L. Marvin. R. of R. Dec.

Affairs in America.

Is the United States Treasury Responsible for the Present Monetary Disturbance?

Frederick A. Cleveland. Annals Amer. Acad. Nov.

Rise of the Standard Oil Company. Ida M. Tarbell. McClure. Dec.

The New Departure in American Diplomacy. W. Maitland Abell. Gunton. Dec.

President Roosevelt's First Year. N. A. R. Dec.

What Shall we Do with the Tariff. Thomas B. Reed. N. A. R. Dec.

The So-Called Steel Trust. Henry Loomis Nelson. Cent. Dec.

Reminiscences of New England Life. I. Frank French. Delin. Dec.

The Story of Yucatan. H. W. Brown. Miss. Rev. Dec.

The Situation in Cuba. Marrion Wilcox. N. A. R. Dec.

President Roosevelt and the Trusts. Joseph S. Auerbach.

The Giant Growth of the "Soo." Cy Warman. R. of R. Dec.

The Atlantic Fisheries Question. Atlantic. Dec.

Some Impressions of Porto Rico and Her Schools. C. Hanaford Henderson. Atlantic. Dec.

A Letter from Brazil. George Chamberlain. Atlantic. Dec.

A Republic [Venezuela] and its Revolutions. J. I. Diaz Barcenas. Era. Dec.

Shall the Tariff be Revised? Out. Dec. 20.

How Congress May Control Trusts. Prof. J. W. Jenks. Out. Dec. 13.

A Year of President Roosevelt. Sydney Brooks. Liv. Age. Dec. 13.

Affairs in Europe.

In Danish and Russian Old-Age Homes. Liv. Age. Nov. 22.

Monarchs of the Triple Alliance. I. The Kaiser. Sydney Brooks. N. A. R. Dec.

Rise of the Russian Nation. Frederic Austin Ogg. Chaut. Dec.

A Reading Journey through Russia (The Crimea and the Caucasus). George Frederick Wright. Chaut. Dec.

Affairs in Asia.

The Currency of the Philippine Islands. Chas. A. Conant. Annals of Amer. Acad. Nov.

The "Black Fellows" of Australia. J. T. Hamilton. Miss. Rev. Jan.

"The Mastery of the Pacific." J. T. Gracey. Miss. Rev. Jan.

The Moslems in the Holy Land. A. J. Brown. Miss. Rev. Dec.

The Religious Situation in Japan. J. O. Spencer. Miss. Rev. Dec.

Providence and Palestine. Israel Zangwill. Miss. Rev. Dec.

New Japan: The School-master of Asia. John Barrett. R. of R. Dec.

Affairs in Africa.

Into the Heart of Africa. De Witt C. Snyder. Miss. Rev. Jan.

Through Zuzuland on a Bicycle. Fred R. Bunker. Miss. Rev. Jan.

The Boers and the Empire. General Louis Botha. Liv. Age. Dec. 6.

Science and Invention.

Relation of Consciousness to the Nervous System. A. E. Gibson, M. D. Med. Rec. Nov. 22.

Some Experiments with Paraffin. A. C. Comstock, M. D. Med. Rec. Nov. 1.

Night Photography. J. C. Abel. Delin. Dec.

Zoology in America. Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell. Pop. Sci. Dec.

The Size of Alaska. Geo. B. Hollister. Pop. Sci. Dec.

Pyramids in America. Stephen P. Peet. Amer. Antiq. Nov.

Fountains and Aqueducts, Ancient and Modern. Amer. Antiq. Nov.

Primitive Implements and Weapons. Alton Howard Thompson. Amer. Antiq. Nov.

Archæology in the American Museum. Amer. Antiq. Nov.

Cave Painting in West Australia. John Fraser, LL. D. Amer. Antiq. Nov.

The French Museum of Social Science. Leopold Katscher. Gun. Dec.

Electricity as a Motive Power on Trunk Lines. Cornelius Vanderbilt. N. A. R. Dec.

Volcanic Eruptions on Martinique and St. Vincent. Israel C. Russell. Nat. Geo. Dec.

Sverdrup's Work in the Arctic. Nat. Geo. Dec.

Volcanic Disturbances in Guatemala. Nat. Geo. Dec.

Explorations Around Mount McKinley. Nat. Geo. Dec.

Education.

The Higher Education of Women. David Starr Jordan. Pop. Sci. Dec.

The Consolidation of Country Schools. R. of R. Dec.

An Alabama Negro School. O. G. Villard. R. of R. Dec.

The Rhodes Scholarship. Louis Dyer. Out. Dec. 13.

Co-Education in Colleges. Out. Dec. 13.

Religion.

Protestant Missions to the Jews. Louis Meyer. Miss. Rev. Dec.

Christian Science I. Mark Twain. N. A. R. Dec.

Statistics of the Missionary Societies of the World for 1902. Miss. Rev. Jan.

The Religious Statistics of India. J. T. Gracey. Miss. Rev. Jan.

Methods of Work Among Moslems. Miss. Rev. Jan.

Chinese Dislike of Christianity. F. H. Nichols. Atlantic. Dec.

Art, Music and the Drama.

Tschaïkowsky and his Music. Daniel Gregory Mason. Out. Nov. 1.

Hermann Sudermann's New Play. W. S. Lilly. Liv. Age. Nov. 1.

The British Academy. John Brent. Munsey. Nov.

The Buying of Pictures: Its Theory, Practice and Romance. Harry Quilter. Liv. Age. Oct. 18.

Ancient Temple Architecture. Stephen D. Peet. Amer. Antiq. Sept.

English Painters in America. F. A. King Chaut. Oct.

Music. Henry T. Finck. Forum. Oct.

Sculpture. Russell Sturgis. Forum Oct.

Impressions of the Bruges Exhibition. Claude Phillips. Fort. Rev. Oct.

Pre-Raphaelites. Rho Fisk Zueblin. Chaut. Oct.

The Work of J. Q. A. Ward. Russell Sturgis. Scrib. Oct.

The Exhibition of Early Flemish Art in Bruges. Mary H. Witt. Liv. Age. Nov. 15.

Peoples' Theatre in Russia. R. E. C. Long. Liv. Age. Dec. 6.

The Art Teachings of the Arts and Crafts Movement. Rho. Fisk Zueblin. Chaut. Dec.

Dürer. John LaFarge. McClure. Dec.

Music as a Factor in the National Life. David Bispham. N. A. R. Dec.

What Constitutes a Play? Marguerite Merington. N. A. R. Dec.

Biography.

Edward Eggleston. Meredith Nicholson. Atlantic. Dec.

The Elder Dumas George B. Ives. Atlantic. Dec.

Lady Mary Mortley Montague. Mary Dormer Harris. Liv. Age. Dec. 13.

Henry Labouchere. Justin McCarthy. Out. Oct. 18.

Mr. Balfour and His Opportunities. N A. R. Oct.

The Later Work of Mr. W. B. Yeats. N. A. R. Oct.

César Franck. Daniel Gregory Mason. Out. Oct. 4.

John Morley. Justin McCarthy. Out. Out. 4.

Maurice Maeterlinck. Liv. Age. Oct. 25.

Emile Zola. Liv. Age. Nov. 8.

Emile Zola. W. D. Howells. N. A. R. Nov.

Personal Recollections of Virchow. Karl Blind. N. A. R. Nov.

Ambassador White's Work. Wolf von Schierbrand. N. A. R. Nov.

Mr. Gladstone. Lord Rosebery. Liv. Age. Nov. 29.

Lamarck, Darwin and Weisman. Liv. Age. Nov. 29.

Frank Norris. W. D. Howells. N. A. R. Dec.

Governor Odell: A Character Sketch. R. H. Beattie. R. of R. Dec.

Andrew D. White, Educator 2nd Diplomat. E. J. Edwards. R. of R. Dec.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Ida Husted Harper. R. of R. Dec.

Literature.

The Edinburgh Review: A Century in Retrospect. II. Liv. Age. Nov. 29.

Jane Austen's Novels. Walter Frewen Lord. Liv. Age. Nov. 29.

Lockhart's Life of Scott. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr. Atlantic. Dec.

Burns as an English Poet. David Christie Murray. Liv. Age. Dec. 13.

Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. Liv. Age. Dec. 20.

Miscellaneous.

Railroad Building a Mode of Warfare. Capt. J. M. Palmer. N. A. R. Dec.

What is Publicity? Henry C. Adams. N. A. R. Dec.

The Trade Union and the Superior Workman. Ambrose P. Winston. Atlantic. Dec.

In the Paths of Immigration. James B. Connolly. Scrib. Nov.

The American Ship in 1902. Winthrop L. Marvin. Scrib. Nov.

An Artist's Impressions of Malta. Ernest C. Peixotto. Out. Nov. 1.

The Peasant Costumes of Europe. W. Freeman Day. Munsey. Nov.

Compulsory Arbitration in Industrial Disputes. J. A. Hobson. N. A. R. Nov.

Temperance Reform: The Difficulties with Current Methods. Prof. W. O. Atwater. Liv. Age. Nov. 22.

Necrology.

American and Canadian.

BUCK, ALFRED E., minister to Japan since October, 1897, died in that country December 4. He was a native of Foxcroft, Me. His education was completed at Waterville College, and at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War he was teaching at Lewiston. He raised a company at his own expense, becoming a captain in the Thirteenth Maine Volunteers. He served on the Mississippi coast, and in 1863 he organized a colored regiment, of which he became colonel. He served his country with honor, making a fine war record. At the close of the war he went South. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress in 1869 and secured the appropriation of the first $50,000 for Mobile Harbor.

CATHERWOOD, MARY HARTWELL, author; born in Luray, Ohio, December 16, 1847; died in Chicago, December 26. She was graduated from the Female College, Granville, Ohio, and became a most successful author. "Old Caravan Days," "The Bells of Ste. Ann," "A Woman in Armor" and "Lazarre" are among her best known books.

CUTLER, DR. HENRY S., organist, composer and musical director, died at Swampscott, Mass., December 5. To Dr. Cutler belongs the distinction of having organized and restored the first boy choir of this country. This was accomplished in a most diplomatic way when King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited this country in 1860, when he was invited to attend services at Trinity Church, New York, where Dr. Cutler was organist. He pointed out the advisability of robing the boys and men, according to the custom of the English Church.

DOW, CHARLES H., founder of the Wall Street firm of Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of *The Wall Street Journal*, died December 4. He was born in Connecticut in 1851, his father's death occurring six years later. This made it necessary for him to establish a career for himself, and after trials in several kinds of work, identified himself with the *Springfield Republican*, as reporter. Later he went to Providence where he worked on *The Press*, *The Star* and *The Journal*. His work upon the latter paper showed such marked originality that he became well known among Eastern newspaper men. When the Leadville boom was at its height he was selected to represent a syndicate of papers to go as correspondent. In 1880 he located in New York and became connected with *The Mail and Express*, and was sent to the Wall Street district to report mining stocks. He started the writing of financial criticism, becoming the financial expert of the whole field. He was connected for a time with the Kiernan News Agency, but soon decided to establish a financial news agency on his own account.

EARL, ROBERT, ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals; born in Herkimer, N. Y., September 10, 1824; died in that city December 2. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, in 1845. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, practicing in Herkimer till 1870. He held a number of positions in his legal capacity in his county, and in 1875 was appointed by Governor Tilden to the new Court of Appeals bench, and in 1876 he was elected judge of the court. He was the nominee of both parties for re-election in 1890, and on the death of Judge Ruger became Chief Judge. He always took a deep interest in the affairs of his native town, and founded the Herkimer Free Library at a cost of about $30,000, presenting to it his house and books. He also aided in founding the Herkimer County Historical Association of which he was president.

FREMONT, MRS. JESSIE, widow of General Fremont, author of the "Pathfinder," died December 27, at Los Angeles, Cal., at the age of seventy-eight years.

GRANT, JULIA DENT, widow of President Grant, died in Washington, December 14. Her life was inseparably identified with the career of her distinguished husband, and it is largely due to her faith in him that he finally won military success and enduring fame. After his election to the presidency, the social functions at the White House were of great elegance, and here Mrs. Grant presided with dignity and tact. During their eight years' regime there were receptions and state dinners in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, King Kalakaua and the first Chinese ambassador to the United States. During the famous trip around the world, made by the ex-President and Mrs. Grant, some of the greatest honors ever bestowed upon a woman were showered upon her.

GREEN, FRANCIS MATTHEWS, U. S. N., retired, died at New York, December 19. He was born in Boston, Mass., February 23, 1835, and at the age of nineteen went to sea as a common sailor. In seven years he rose to full command of valuable merchant vessels. He offered himself to

the United States Government and in June 1861 was appointed acting master in the volunteer navy. For five years he was employed in Gulf and North Atlantic blockading squadrons, commanding the steamer *Boxer* at the capture of Fort Fisher. In December, 1868, he was transferred to the regular navy and commissioned lieutenant-commander, and the great joy in his work came when for eleven years he was allowed to pursue active scientific work cruising along the coasts of the West India Islands and from shore to shore of both hemispheres. In three out of five expeditions he had full command of the ships and men employed. The aim of the work was to establish secondary meridians. In July 1883 came his last promotion to the rank of commander. Since then he has served in navy yards and as inspector of lighthouses along the coast of Massachusetts. He early advocated civil service reform rules in the navy yards.

GREENLEAF, MARY L., sister of the poet Longfellow, died at her home in Cambridge, Mass., December 3, at the age of eighty-six years.

KNOWLTON, HOSEA M., ex-attorney general of Massachusetts; born at Durham, Me., May 20, 1847; died at Marion, Mass., December 18. He was a graduate of Tufts College and of the Harvard Law School. In 1870 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, beginning the practice of law in New Bedford. He represented that city in the Legislature in 1876 and 1877 and in the Senate in 1878 and 1879. He next received the appointment of district attorney for the southern district of Massachusetts; this was followed by the bestowal of the attorney-generalship of the State. He won fame as a criminal lawyer.

MITCHELL, PROF. HENRY, born in Nantucket, September 16, 1830; died in New York, December 1. At the age of sixteen he left his island home. In 1859 he was appointed an assistant to the Commissioners on Harbor Encroachments of New York and later he became consulting engineer to the United States Commission on Boston Harbor. This was followed by his appointment on the commission, and afterward as advisory counsel to the Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners of Boston. This position he occupied at the time of his death. For a time he held a professorship in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was a member of the United States advisory councils on the harbors of Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I.; Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and of Philadelphia. In 1874 he was appointed by President Grant to represent the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Board of Engineers for improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River. He also led an expedition under Count de Lesseps on the Panama Canal project. Maria Mitchell, the celebrated astronomer, and the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was Professor Mitchell's sister.

NAST, CONSUL GENERAL THOMAS, famous cartoonist: born at Landau, Bavaria, September 27, 1840, died at Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he was serving the United States as consul-general, December 7. He was brought to this country when six years old. At an early age he began furnishing sketches for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and when but twenty years old was appointed special artist to visit England to make illustrations of the international prize fight between Heenan and Sayres. This finished he joined General Medici in the famous campaign in which Garibaldi freed Sicily and Naples and created the united kingdom of Italy. Returning to America in 1861, he found material for his genius which gave him his national repulation as the patriotic artist of the war. After the war he cultivated social and political opportunity for the expression of his skill in the use of his pencil, with most telling effect. He was the originator of "The Tammany Tiger" idea, and his pictures, it is said, led to the downfall of Boss Tweed.

PALMER, ALICE FREEMAN, former president of Wellesley College, died at Paris, December 6. She was born in Colesville, N. Y., February 21, 1855, and at the age of ten years went to Windsor where she spent seven years in preparation for college, Vassar being the one in view. Her ambitions, however, led her to prefer Michigan University where requirements for women were the same as those for men. She taught during her college course and after her graduation, coming to Wellesley for the chair of history, in 1882 became its president. The years that she spent at the head of this institution show for it, a growth and development phenomenal. In 1887, her marriage to George Herbert Palmer, professor of philosophy at Harvard, though it took her from the head of a particular institution made her a trustee of many. In 1897 she resigned from the position of advisory dean of the women's department in the University, College and Graduate Schools of Chicago, in which capacity she served for five years. She was appointed to the Massachusetts Board of Education in 1889, and this year had received a reappointment for seven years. She was a leading writer and speaker on educational subjects.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, ex-Congressman and political leader, born in Portland, Maine, October 18, 1839; died at Washington, D. C., December 7. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860. For four years he was engaged in teaching

and the study of law, but before he was admitted to the bar, he was appointed, April, 19, 1864, acting assistant paymaster in the United States Navy, and assigned to duty in the Sybil, which patroled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers without eventful service. After an honorable dis charge, he returned to Portland and was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the Maine Legislature, serving for two years. In 1870 he was sent to the State Senate, and while there was made attorney-general, being the youngest man ever elected to that office. His congressional career began with the Forty-fifth Congress in 1876. He was re-elected without intermission, and in the Forty-eighth Congress, as a Republican leader he became more pronounced, and in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth terms it was permanently secured. December 2, 1889, he was chosen Speaker of the House. His determined attitude against the obstruction of public business by partisan methods resulted in an issue between him and his political opponents, which attained wide notoriety and largely influenced legislation thereafter. It has been said of him that "Reed was the House, and the House was Reed." He served contemporaneously with three Presidents — Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley, though with neither was he on the most cordial terms; yet both with Harrison and McKinley he sustained the administration, where a smaller man would have taken advantage of the situation to let personalities in. He resigned September 4, 1899, several reasons entering into his decision. That his presidential ambitions were balked; that differences with his party arose, particularly on the question of expansion and that his law business was more lucrative, were factors, yet the latter reason was the one assigned by him. After his retirement he lived the life of a hard-working lawyer. His death created a deep impression in the House and there was a universal desire that some expression of respect be shown. For the House to take action on the death of a former member had but three precedents in its history — the deaths of Benton, Blaine and Alexander H. Stephens and these precedents were followed. Mr. Sherman of New York offered resolutions and the House adjourned without business.

SWAYNE, GEN. WAGER, soldier and lawyer; died at New York, December 18. He was a graduate of Yale in the class '56 with Chauncey M. Depew and Justice Brewer. At the outbreak of the war he raised the Forty-third regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and during service he was with General Sherman on the march to the sea. In 1865 he received the titles of brevet brigadier-general and major-general in the United States Army, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Shortly after the transfer from the volunteer to the regular service he was made military governor of Alabama. It was he who established the first school for negroes in the South, at Talladega, where the college named after him now stands. During his term he issued a military order permitting the use of negro evidence, the exact wording of which has been incorporated in the constitution of the State. He retired in July, 1870, going to Toledo, Ohio, for the practice of law which later he continued in New York.

TEMPLE, JACKSON, associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, died late in December in San Francisco. He was born in Massachusetts, August 11, 1827.

Foreign.

MACVICAR, DR. DONALD HARVEY, well-known educator, and principal of the Montreal Presbyterian College, died suddenly, December 15, at the age of seventy-one. Though born in Scotland he has lived in Canada since childhood; was graduated from Knox College, and ordained in 1857. He held several charges before his appointment as college principal in 1868. Besides being moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, he was a leading figure at Pan-Presbyterian gatherings and an author of note. The college of which he was the head stands as a monument to his ability and devotion, as he has shaped its policy from its beginning.

MUNTZ, EUGENE, art historian; born in Alsace fifty-seven years ago; died in France, October 30. He was said to be the most influential of French art historians of his time. Much of his time he spent in Italy and in the study of Italian art. In 1884 he became the successor of Taine as professor of esthetics and history of art at the Ecole Francaise.

TEMPLE, THE MOST REV. FREDERICK, Archbishop of Canterbury; born at Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, November 30, 1821; died in London, December 23. His father died when his son was thirteen, and from the age of seventeen he was obliged to earn his own livelihood. He became a scholar of Balliol College, graduating in 1842, with a "double first-class," he was secured a fellowship and a tutorship at his college. He was ordained in 1846. In 1858 he was made head master of Rugby, and revived the old prestige of the Arnold days; he was also chaplin to the Queen. He took an active part in the support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish church and when the seat of Exeter became vacant the premier nominated him to the position. In 1885 he was transferred from Exeter to London, and December 22, 1896, became Archbisnop of Canterbury and primate of all England. The six years of his primacy were eventful ones. He crowned the present king of England.

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